331
Un342b
no.1095-
1100

~~[illegible]~~

331
Un342b
no.1095

Occupational Wage Survey

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

January 1952

Bulletin No. 1095

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Contents

Page

INTRODUCTION 1

THE ST. LOUIS METROPOLITAN AREA 1

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE STRUCTURE 2

TABLES:

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis -
- A-1 Office occupations 3
- A-2 Professional and technical occupations 8
- A-3 Maintenance and power plant occupations 9
- A-4 Custodial, warehousing, and shipping occupations 11

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an industry basis* -
- B-2337 Women's and misses' coats and suits 14
- B-235 Millinery 14
- B-2431 Millwork 15
- B-336 Foundries, nonferrous 15
- B-342 Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware 16
- B-3439 Heating apparatus 16
- B-35 Machinery industries 17
- B-40 Railroads 19
- B-63 Insurance carriers 19

Union wage scales for selected occupations -
- C-15 Building construction 20
- C-205 Bakeries 20
- C-2082 Malt liquors 20
- C-27 Printing 21
- C-41 Local transit operating employees 21
- C-42 Motortruck drivers and helpers 21
- C-542 Meat cutters 22
- C-5452 Milk dealers 22
- C-58 Restaurants 22
- C-7011 Hotels 23

Entrance rates -
- D-1 Minimum entrance rates for plant workers 24

Wage practices -
- E-1 Shift differential provisions 24
- E-2 Scheduled weekly hours 25
- E-3 Paid holidays 25
- E-4 Paid vacations 26
- E-5 Paid sick leave 27
- E-6 Nonproduction bonuses 29
- E-7 Insurance and pension plans 29

APPENDIX:
- Scope and method of survey 30

INDEX 32

* NOTE - Additional occupational earnings reports are available upon request for auto repair shops (May 1951), ferrous foundries (June 1951), paints and varnishes (May 1951), power laundries (May 1951), women's cement process shoes - slip lasted (August 1951), women's cement process shoes - conventional lasted (August 1951).

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. - Price 25 cents

June 11, 1952

331
Un342b
no.1095-1100

AUG 18 1952 M. SMITH

Introduction [1]

The St. Louis area is 1 of 40 major labor markets in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics is currently conducting occupational wage surveys. Occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis. Cross-industry methods of sampling were thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables A-1 through A-4) separate data have been provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions. [2]

Occupations characteristic of particular, important, local industries were studied on an industry basis, within the framework of the community survey. Earnings data for these jobs have been presented in Series B tables. Union Scales (Series C tables) are presented in lieu of (or supplementing) occupational earnings for several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective-bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are indicative of prevailing pay practices.

Data were collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation and sick leave allowances, paid holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

The St. Louis Metropolitan Area

The St. Louis Metropolitan Area, consisting of the city of St. Louis, St. Louis and St. Charles Counties in Missouri, and Madison and St. Clair Counties, Illinois, was the ninth largest standard metropolitan area in the United States in 1950. The total population of the area numbered 1,681,300, a gain of 17 percent over 1940. The population of the city of St. Louis increased about 5 percent during the decade, reaching a total of 856,800.

This leading city of the Mississippi Valley is situated on the Mississippi River a short distance below the mouth of the Missouri, and serves as the hub of the inland waterways system which provides service south to New Orleans, north to Minneapolis, northeast to Chicago and the Great Lakes, east to Pittsburgh, and west to Kansas City - thus serving as a major transfer point between barge lines and railroads. St. Louis, the terminus of 18 trunk line railroads, is the second largest transportation center in the United States. Twenty-two motor bus lines and six commercial air lines furnish additional transportation facilities. Highway freight is serviced by 293 truck lines.

In January 1952 the number of wage and salaried workers in nonagricultural employment in the metropolitan area was estimated to be more than 693,000. About 40 percent of this total were employed in the wide variety of manufacturing establishments located in the area. Total manufacturing employment was divided almost evenly between firms producing durable and nondurable goods. [3] The wide diversification of manufacturing is further emphasized by the fact that no single industry group employed 15 percent of the workers.

The primary-metals industry accounted for the greatest number of workers in the durable-goods manufacturing group, with approximately 29,000 employees engaged in the production of steel, iron and steel castings, reenforcing bars, pipes and tubing, wire, nonferrous castings, and other miscellaneous primary products of ferrous and nonferrous metals. Other prominent durable-goods industries included those producing electrical machinery and transportation equipment, each of which industries employed in excess of 21,000 workers; nonelectrical machinery manufacturing with 20,000 workers employed the next largest number in the durable-goods group, and fabricated metal manufacturing followed, with well over 19,000 workers.

The most important segment of the nondurable-goods industry group was the processing of food and related products (primarily meat packing, beverages, grain mill, and bakery products) which furnished employment to more than 36,000 persons in January. Other major nondurable industries included chemicals, apparel, footwear, and printing and publishing.

Because of splendid transportation facilities and a very extensive trade territory, St. Louis is one of the leading distribution centers of the United States. Of the estimated 420,000 wage and salary workers on the payrolls of her nonmanufacturing establishments in January 1952, more than 105,000 were employed in retail trade. Wholesale trade furnished employment for an additional 50,000 workers.

---

[1] Prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., by Walter C. Lemon under the direction of George E. Votava, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst. The planning and central direction of the program was carried on in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

[2] The construction and extractive industries and government institutions were excluded from the study; see appendix for discussion of scope and method of survey.

[3] See appendix table for listing of durable- and nondurable-goods industries.

Approximately 70,000 employees were included in various segments of transportation, communication, and other public utilities. Of this total, railroads accounted for almost 28,000. Service industries employed 40,000 persons in such diverse fields as automobile and other repair shops, laundries, cleaning and dyeing establishments, hotels, theatres, radio and television stations, and business service establishments. Finance, insurance, and real estate operations employed an estimated 30,000 workers. Federal, State, and local government offices and institutions accounted for more than 42,000 employees.

Union organization was very extensive in the industries and establishment-size groups covered in the St. Louis area as is indicated by the fact that practically all the nonoffice workers were employed in plants having written agreements with labor organizations. In durable-goods manufacturing industries too, virtually all factory workers were employed in union plants. Labor-management agreements covered nearly all plant workers in the transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities group. In other nonmanufacturing industries union agreements covered about four-fifths of the workers in services, three-fourths in wholesale trade, and approximately a third in finance.

Unionization was relatively insignificant among St. Louis office workers. Only in the transportation, communication, and other public utilities group, in which nearly three-fourths of all office employees worked in establishments having written agreements covering office workers, was unionization in offices found to any appreciable degree. No more than 10 percent of the office workers in each of the other industry groups were employed under union contract terms.

Occupational Wage Structure

During the period between January 1, 1950, the base period for the Wage Stabilization Board's 10 percent "catch up" wage formula, and January 1952, a great majority of the establishments in the St. Louis area had made some formal upward adjustments in wage rates for nonoffice workers. In durable-goods manufacturing establishments, approximately seven-eighths of the plant workers had received total increases of 10 to 30 cents an hour, with more than a third of the workers receiving pay raises totaling 15 to 20 cents.

In nondurable-goods industries more than 40 percent of all plant workers included in the survey received increases amounting to 20 to 25 cents. Although a majority of the plant workers received cents-per-hour raises, percentage increases also were commonly reported. Formal wage increases for office workers also were extensive, especially in the manufacturing and public utilities industry groups. In many instances, office employees were granted pay increases on an individual basis, rather than general increases.

Formalized wage and salary structures were reported in establishments employing approximately 95 percent of St. Louis nonoffice workers. Among the industry groups studied, plans providing a single or flat rate for time-rated plant jobs were typical of nondurable-goods manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; and services. In other industry groups wage progression plans providing for a range of rates for each job were more common than single-rate plans. Nearly a fourth of all plant workers were paid incentive rates; in manufacturing industries more than a third were working under incentive plans. In nonmanufacturing industries incentive plans were relatively insignificant or nonexistent.

For office workers, plans providing a range of rates for each job classification covered about three-fifths of the workers. Virtually all the remaining workers were employed in establishments that determined salaries on an individual basis.

Established minimum entrance rates for hiring inexperienced plant workers were part of the formalized rate structure in virtually all of the firms within scope of the survey. Entrance rates ranged from 60 cents to more than $1.65. Approximately half the plant workers were employed in establishments with entrance rates of $1.05 and over, and more than a fifth of the plant workers were employed in establishments with minimum rates above $1.20 an hour.

Wages and salaries of workers in manufacturing industries were generally higher than in nonmanufacturing. In 18 of the 25 office classifications permitting comparison, average salaries of workers in manufacturing plants exceeded those in nonmanufacturing establishments. Average hourly earnings for plant jobs studied in all industries were higher in manufacturing for 17 of 22 job categories for which comparisons were possible.

One-fifth of all plant workers in manufacturing industries were working on late shifts in January 1952. Almost all these workers received shift premium payments expressed either in cents-per-hour or as a percentage of day rates. The most common second-shift differential was 5 cents.

More than four-fifths of the women office workers were scheduled to work 40 hours a week in January 1952. In the finance, real estate, and insurance, and services industries, a shorter workweek was scheduled for a significant number of office employees. The scheduled workweek for about three-fourths of St. Louis plant workers was 40 hours. A large majority of the remaining plant workers were scheduled to work more than 40 hours.

A: Cross-Industry Occupations

Table A-1: *Office Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $30.00	$30.00 - 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 and over
Men																										
Bookkeepers, hand	315	40.0	$69.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	10	2	2	38	5	20	36	18	54	36	17	23	24	10	16
Manufacturing	154	39.5	70.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	15	4	14	9	5	20	27	8	8	21	9	6
Durable goods	61	40.0	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	12	8	5	7	14	7	-
Nondurable goods	93	39.0	67.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	-	15	4	14	1	5	8	19	3	1	7	2	6
Nonmanufacturing	161	40.0	67.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	23	1	6	27	13	34	9	9	15	3	1	10
Public utilities *	28	40.5	75.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	4	1	-	5
Wholesale trade	82	40.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	19	-	-	17	12	12	1	1	10	-	-	-
Finance **	37	39.5	67.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	9	1	4	8	7	-	-	1	-
Clerks, accounting	867	39.5	61.50	-	-	-	6	1	7	24	30	55	47	87	39	100	96	96	56	32	58	31	51	20	18	13
Manufacturing	404	39.5	64.50	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	7	9	32	31	11	38	34	53	30	24	29	24	37	12	9	13
Durable goods	254	39.5	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	7	30	15	9	35	16	36	19	20	16	12	18	4	4	4
Nondurable goods	150	39.5	68.00	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	3	2	2	16	2	3	18	17	11	4	13	12	19	8	5	9
Nonmanufacturing	463	40.0	59.00	-	-	-	5	1	7	14	23	46	15	56	28	62	62	43	26	8	29	7	14	8	9	-
Public utilities *	63	40.5	61.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	1	2	10	12	3	6	5	2	5	-	4	3	-	-
Wholesale trade	247	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	11	25	13	37	13	33	11	28	15	2	24	4	9	1	5	-
Clerks, general	361	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	10	10	23	10	14	53	23	40	47	45	17	7	18	19	8	13
Manufacturing	193	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	7	5	13	6	4	19	21	21	25	21	12	7	14	3	2	9
Durable goods	142	40.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	13	6	4	15	17	17	13	20	10	4	9	2	-	2
Nondurable goods	51	40.0	69.00	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	4	4	12	1	2	3	5	1	2	7
Nonmanufacturing	168	39.5	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	10	4	10	34	2	19	22	24	5	-	4	16	6	4
Public utilities *	21	39.0	77.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	2	4	4	2
Wholesale trade	95	40.0	62.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	2	4	33	-	4	19	18	-	-	2	-	2	2
Finance **	43	39.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	4	-	-	14	1	4	1	-	-	12	-	-
Clerks, order	495	40.0	61.50	-	-	-	18	-	-	15	52	12	43	26	31	6	30	34	46	69	16	25	44	21	3	4
Manufacturing	202	39.5	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	29	9	14	4	5	18	18	27	15	15	8	20	3	3
Durable goods	99	40.0	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	16	4	11	3	5	3	16	6	2	12	2	5	-	-
Nondurable goods	103	39.0	68.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	5	3	1	-	15	2	21	13	3	6	15	3	3
Nonmanufacturing	293	40.5	59.00	-	-	-	18	-	-	15	41	9	14	17	17	2	25	16	28	42	1	10	36	1	-	1
Wholesale trade	235	41.0	59.00	-	-	-	18	-	-	12	33	9	5	10	17	1	22	12	22	39	-	6	29	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	208	39.5	62.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	9	14	29	2	19	8	24	15	19	15	6	10	12	11	3	5
Manufacturing	147	40.0	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	5	23	2	7	7	14	8	18	14	3	10	8	11	1	5
Durable goods	65	39.5	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	2	6	-	7	-	8	4	12	7	1	-	4	6	1	1
Nondurable goods	82	40.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	3	17	2	-	7	6	4	6	7	2	10	4	5	-	4
Nonmanufacturing	61	39.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	6	-	12	1	10	7	1	1	3	-	4	-	2	-
Public utilities *	27	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	11	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	4	-	1	-
Duplicating-machine operators	34	40.0	39.50	-	2	4	8	1	2	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	31	40.0	40.00	-	-	4	8	1	1	16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office boys	428	39.5	36.50	27	60	115	82	27	70	14	24	1	3	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	146	40.0	36.50	-	13	69	28	9	10	10	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	52	40.0	35.50	-	8	27	5	2	4	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	94	40.0	36.50	-	5	42	23	7	6	4	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	282	39.5	36.50	27	47	46	54	18	60	4	23	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	93	39.5	38.50	4	7	15	13	2	35	-	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	123	39.5	35.50	20	18	24	32	9	13	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	40	40.0	35.50	-	15	5	4	7	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	123	39.5	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	2	4	7	16	16	10	20	14	4	2	5	7	3	2	2
Manufacturing	79	39.5	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	9	11	9	15	10	2	2	3	5	3	-	2
Durable goods	47	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	7	9	9	6	5	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	32	39.5	68.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	9	5	1	1	3	3	3	-	2
Nonmanufacturing	44	39.5	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	4	2	7	5	1	5	4	2	-	2	2	-	2	-
Finance **	23	39.5	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	1	-	2	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

NOTE: Wherever possible earnings data have been presented separately for broad industry divisions. Data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing.

UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS LIBRARY

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $30.00	$30.00 - 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 and over
Women																										
Billers, machine (billing machine)	418	40.0	$ 48.00	-	1	35	2	15	68	43	31	32	85	29	21	34	2	7	4	4	-	-	1	4	-	-
Manufacturing	201	40.0	52.00	-	-	6	2	2	18	15	9	14	46	25	14	32	2	5	4	4	-	-	-	3	-	-
Durable goods	79	40.0	51.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	3	1	26	16	6	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	122	40.0	52.00	-	-	6	2	2	12	6	6	13	20	9	8	21	1	5	4	4	-	-	-	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	217	40.0	44.50	-	1	29	-	13	50	28	22	18	39	4	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Public utilities *	80	40.5	49.00	-	-	-	-	-	13	12	11	6	26	3	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Wholesale trade	109	39.5	42.50	-	-	22	-	5	36	14	8	12	7	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine) ...	85	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	2	4	21	3	5	3	-	-	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	55	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	13	3	-	4	7	3	5	3	-	-	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	18	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	1	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	37	40.0	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	3	3	3	-	3	-	-	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	30	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	2	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	26	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, hand	386	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	6	1	20	18	17	8	28	67	37	84	24	32	12	1	9	6	13	1	2	-
Manufacturing	81	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	6	-	-	18	5	6	6	4	10	6	9	5	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-
Durable goods	28	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	6	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	53	40.0	50.00	-	-	-	6	-	-	18	5	6	1	-	4	6	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	305	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	1	20	-	12	2	22	63	27	78	15	27	12	1	8	3	13	-	1	-
Wholesale trade	126	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	27	-	62	3	3	5	1	8	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	74	39.5	56.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-	5	22	8	6	3	14	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	85	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	3	-	-	14	17	10	7	10	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A ...	311	40.0	50.50	-	-	2	-	5	24	17	77	51	13	18	58	30	8	1	3	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	63	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	5	4	15	21	3	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	34	40.0	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4	11	10	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	29	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	1	-	4	11	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	248	40.0	49.00	-	-	2	-	5	24	13	77	46	8	14	43	9	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	46	40.0	53.50	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	5	1	5	23	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	135	40.0	46.50	-	-	-	-	5	24	12	58	11	3	4	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B ...	1,059	40.0	44.00	-	1	61	77	101	142	300	105	108	84	36	22	9	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	310	40.0	45.50	-	1	15	12	31	44	62	36	45	28	8	9	8	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	126	40.0	44.50	-	1	9	8	3	19	33	16	13	8	6	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	184	40.0	46.00	-	-	6	4	28	25	29	20	32	20	2	-	7	3	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	749	40.0	43.50	-	-	46	65	70	98	238	69	63	56	28	13	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	254	40.0	45.50	-	-	19	-	-	51	51	33	24	45	26	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	342	40.0	41.00	-	-	27	57	67	33	141	7	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	51	40.5	45.00	-	-	-	4	-	2	19	12	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	1,322	40.0	48.50	-	7	27	46	94	156	184	141	117	192	87	102	49	37	31	13	30	3	-	6	-	-	-
Manufacturing	826	40.0	47.00	-	6	17	27	73	95	138	98	64	128	39	66	23	15	30	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	342	40.0	49.00	-	-	10	6	14	45	31	32	36	47	20	62	16	11	9	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	484	40.0	46.00	-	6	7	21	59	50	107	66	28	81	19	4	7	4	21	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	496	40.5	50.00	-	1	10	19	21	61	46	43	53	64	48	36	26	22	1	10	27	2	-	6	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	215	40.0	48.50	-	-	4	8	15	34	22	25	32	11	13	17	20	-	-	7	-	1	-	6	-	-	-
Finance **	19	40.0	41.00	-	-	2	4	-	6	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— Under $30.00	$30.00 - 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 and over
Women - Continued																										
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	276	40.0	$ 48.00	-	1	13	2	19	28	31	37	24	48	7	36	4	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	34	40.0	48.50	-	-	-	-	4	3	6	1	5	1	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	23	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	5	1	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	11	40.0	47.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	242	40.0	48.00	-	1	13	2	15	25	25	36	19	47	6	23	4	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	68	40.5	46.00	-	-	-	-	8	12	8	17	9	8	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	17	39.5	41.50	-	-	-	-	5	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	1,865	40.0	48.50	-	22	44	166	132	257	177	165	141	224	132	110	99	35	52	25	25	18	10	25	5	1	-
Manufacturing	705	40.0	49.50	-	16	15	55	48	83	79	29	45	113	55	31	27	17	27	16	14	7	5	18	4	1	-
Durable goods	238	40.0	50.00	-	-	-	5	2	47	45	14	23	32	17	7	15	4	15	3	3	3	1	1	1	-	-
Nondurable goods	467	40.0	49.50	-	16	15	50	46	36	34	15	22	81	38	24	12	13	12	13	11	4	4	17	3	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,160	40.0	47.50	-	6	29	111	84	174	98	136	96	111	77	79	72	18	25	9	11	11	5	7	1	-	-
Public utilities *	282	39.5	50.50	-	-	-	10	9	54	19	26	16	44	24	18	17	8	15	1	9	2	4	5	1	-	-
Wholesale trade	349	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	44	29	30	27	38	50	38	14	45	13	3	2	6	1	8	1	-	-	-	-
Finance **	261	39.0	43.00	-	5	28	51	42	26	22	18	10	10	19	10	16	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	108	40.5	45.50	-	1	-	1	1	44	8	21	14	1	13	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	244	39.0	43.00	-	-	14	40	26	46	43	21	5	26	5	6	8	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	69	39.5	46.50	-	-	-	-	7	8	23	4	-	15	2	4	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	20	40.0	45.50	-	-	-	-	5	2	7	-	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	49	39.0	47.00	-	-	-	-	2	6	16	4	-	14	1	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	175	38.5	41.50	-	-	14	40	19	38	20	17	5	11	3	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	44	39.0	42.00	-	-	4	-	4	26	1	2	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	107	38.0	40.50	-	-	10	40	10	11	11	14	4	3	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	1,185	39.5	38.00	63	133	222	206	181	136	75	61	51	22	14	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	414	40.0	41.00	1	24	74	46	78	50	31	30	33	21	14	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	257	40.0	42.50	-	9	42	26	39	20	21	25	32	20	11	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	157	40.0	38.00	1	15	32	20	39	30	10	5	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	771	39.5	37.00	62	109	148	160	103	86	44	31	18	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	113	40.0	40.50	-	10	2	27	21	15	21	9	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	186	40.0	38.50	8	6	47	28	25	40	4	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	366	39.0	34.50	54	87	94	56	46	1	18	4	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	57	40.0	38.00	-	1	2	35	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, general	839	39.5	52.00	-	-	-	27	20	44	83	87	120	126	55	90	57	44	23	17	15	19	1	4	7	-	-
Manufacturing	309	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	1	3	13	42	42	49	12	9	39	22	21	16	9	19	1	4	7	-	-
Durable goods	158	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	6	2	14	10	8	29	21	17	14	7	19	1	1	1	-	-
Nondurable goods	151	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	7	36	40	35	2	1	10	1	4	2	2	-	-	3	6	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	530	39.0	49.00	-	-	-	27	19	41	70	45	78	77	43	81	18	22	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	135	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	1	7	8	28	18	32	14	18	4	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	179	37.5	51.00	-	-	-	8	4	7	18	14	25	37	13	28	5	14	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	108	39.5	48.00	-	-	-	18	7	13	2	-	13	14	10	23	-	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	525	40.0	49.00	-	-	7	18	35	63	67	46	71	61	40	26	30	7	4	44	3	1	-	-	1	-	1
Manufacturing	261	40.0	47.50	-	-	7	12	17	41	50	29	24	15	12	7	29	6	2	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Durable goods	54	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	6	13	17	8	-	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	207	40.0	48.50	-	-	7	12	11	28	33	21	24	8	10	7	28	6	2	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	264	40.0	51.00	-	-	-	6	18	22	17	17	47	46	28	19	1	1	2	39	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	39	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	8	3	6	5	5	1	3	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	182	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	6	5	14	4	4	42	38	19	12	-	-	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 and over
Women - Continued																										
Clerks, payroll	838	40.0	$ 49.00	-	-	14	15	89	98	105	60	114	98	41	75	21	35	17	26	18	5	3	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	552	39.5	48.00	-	-	14	12	50	70	81	45	77	60	10	63	15	22	7	18	-	5	1	2	-	-	-
Durable goods	304	40.0	48.00	-	-	6	4	29	40	32	31	42	33	6	52	11	15	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	248	39.5	48.00	-	-	8	8	21	30	49	14	35	27	4	11	4	7	5	18	-	5	1	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	286	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	3	39	28	24	15	37	38	31	12	6	13	10	8	18	-	2	2	-	-	-
Public utilities *	162	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	1	34	20	7	8	31	13	8	8	2	3	5	2	17	-	2	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	53	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	2	3	5	17	-	1	6	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Finance **	10	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators	178	40.0	42.50	-	19	7	20	9	44	14	26	20	13	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	84	40.0	42.00	-	13	5	8	7	8	9	11	9	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	33	40.0	43.00	-	-	-	8	5	3	5	3	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	40.0	41.50	-	13	5	-	2	5	4	8	7	5	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	94	40.0	42.50	-	6	2	12	2	36	5	15	11	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	22	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	4	-	3	2	6	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	19	39.5	41.00	-	2	2	1	2	3	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	33	39.5	41.50	-	4	-	7	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	442	39.5	47.00	-	4	15	22	51	60	45	38	57	45	38	13	26	20	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	209	40.0	48.00	-	-	4	8	30	29	19	13	20	24	16	8	21	9	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	83	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	-	5	8	15	7	10	13	5	4	12	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	126	40.0	47.00	-	-	4	8	25	21	4	6	10	11	11	4	9	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	233	39.0	46.00	-	4	11	14	21	31	26	25	37	21	22	5	5	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	44	39.5	46.50	-	4	-	1	1	5	7	4	8	6	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	124	39.0	42.00	-	-	11	12	20	24	16	20	13	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	238	39.5	37.50	-	41	34	63	40	24	14	16	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	105	39.5	38.50	-	5	9	40	25	11	3	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	37	40.0	39.50	-	3	4	12	-	9	1	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	68	39.5	37.50	-	2	5	28	25	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	133	40.0	36.50	-	36	25	23	15	13	11	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	26	40.0	40.50	-	-	7	3	-	3	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	36	40.0	36.50	-	5	7	9	13	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	21	39.5	34.00	-	9	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	22	40.0	31.50	-	20	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	1,831	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	4	-	31	56	104	94	233	152	269	202	156	150	102	71	80	49	31	20	17	10
Manufacturing	932	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	46	48	96	68	137	133	98	91	60	42	19	23	22	19	13	9
Durable goods	412	39.5	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	20	13	51	38	40	74	39	27	28	19	7	15	11	9	11	-
Nondurable goods	520	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	35	45	30	94	59	59	64	32	23	12	8	11	10	2	9
Nonmanufacturing	899	39.5	56.50	-	-	-	4	-	30	46	58	46	137	84	135	69	58	59	42	29	61	26	9	1	4	1
Public utilities *	143	40.0	64.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	6	4	15	6	14	20	9	9	33	14	5	1	-	-
Wholesale trade	290	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	4	23	32	24	56	27	39	18	23	9	17	6	8	2	2	-	-	-
Finance **	224	39.0	54.00	-	-	-	4	-	26	4	11	9	31	41	35	20	8	15	3	5	9	2	-	-	-	1
Services 2/	189	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	12	8	39	9	37	24	6	6	10	4	4	8	-	-	4	-
Stenographers, general	3,662	40.0	47.50	-	-	33	64	234	460	640	615	386	473	264	187	165	56	20	26	17	10	3	7	1	-	1
Manufacturing	1,674	40.0	48.50	-	-	25	13	110	198	268	223	157	235	156	113	76	35	15	17	11	10	3	7	1	-	1
Durable goods	755	40.0	48.00	-	-	24	5	49	101	96	102	68	109	66	64	37	9	6	6	3	4	1	5	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	919	40.0	49.00	-	-	1	8	61	97	172	121	89	126	90	49	39	26	9	11	8	6	2	2	1	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	1,988	39.5	46.50	-	-	8	51	124	262	372	392	229	238	108	74	89	21	5	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	268	39.5	51.00	-	-	-	-	18	10	27	30	41	37	23	27	37	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	647	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	18	24	67	89	163	72	110	43	22	31	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	655	39.5	45.00	-	-	7	16	42	133	148	127	82	49	38	6	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	259	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	35	43	67	60	14	26	-	4	6	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																					
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $30.00	$30.00 - 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 and over
Women - Continued																										
Stenographers, technical	304	40.0	$56.00	-	-	-	5	5	7	8	12	24	42	48	30	11	30	50	4	26	-	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	190	40.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	18	41	42	26	6	20	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	146	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	13	41	42	19	6	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	114	40.0	59.00	-	-	-	5	5	7	2	2	6	1	6	4	5	10	30	3	26	-	2	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	350	40.0	46.00	-	2	8	13	45	44	56	45	40	30	23	18	8	3	8	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	115	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	4	9	18	18	16	9	13	6	7	2	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	52	40.0	51.50	-	-	-	-	-	7	3	10	5	6	6	4	4	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	63	40.0	50.00	-	-	-	-	4	2	15	8	11	3	7	2	3	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	235	40.0	44.00	-	2	8	13	41	35	38	27	24	21	10	12	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Public utilities *	30	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7	11	1	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	58	39.5	45.50	-	-	-	-	12	4	1	21	6	7	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	87	40.5	41.50	-	-	8	6	20	11	32	4	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	24	40.5	44.50	-	-	-	-	8	1	4	2	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	725	40.0	44.50	-	23	27	56	76	116	109	90	45	88	30	25	34	3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	319	39.5	46.00	-	5	13	16	13	69	45	35	21	38	21	14	24	2	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	165	39.5	44.50	-	5	9	-	-	52	26	24	15	26	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	154	39.5	47.50	-	-	4	16	13	17	19	11	6	12	15	14	24	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	406	40.0	43.50	-	18	14	40	63	47	64	55	24	50	9	11	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	34	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	2	7	2	-	-	2	6	1	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	185	40.0	43.50	-	18	-	-	16	39	44	17	15	29	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	105	39.5	42.00	-	-	14	17	21	5	16	17	-	11	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	48	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	21	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	172	40.0	52.00	-	-	1	1	2	18	34	27	7	17	11	7	13	5	9	4	5	-	1	8	-	2	-
Manufacturing	97	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	1	-	6	31	26	3	6	5	2	6	3	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	20	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	3	1	2	-	4	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	77	40.0	48.50	-	-	-	1	-	4	29	24	-	5	3	2	2	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	75	40.0	56.00	-	-	1	-	2	12	3	1	4	11	6	5	7	2	6	2	2	-	1	8	-	2	-
Public utilities *	36	41.0	64.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	2	5	2	5	1	1	-	1	8	-	2	-
Finance **	29	39.5	47.00	-	-	1	-	2	8	2	1	3	4	4	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	478	39.5	45.00	-	8	18	12	72	74	47	100	61	31	22	15	14	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	258	40.0	45.50	-	-	14	3	18	53	31	40	47	28	14	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	142	40.0	44.50	-	-	12	3	8	30	10	35	26	8	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	116	40.0	46.00	-	-	2	-	10	23	21	5	21	20	6	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	220	39.0	44.50	-	8	4	9	54	21	16	60	14	3	8	9	10	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	132	39.0	44.50	-	8	4	-	28	12	5	48	8	1	4	5	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	48	38.5	43.50	-	-	-	3	13	9	7	9	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	685	40.0	48.00	-	-	-	27	92	58	76	85	70	72	109	43	24	11	6	5	-	5	-	-	1	1	-
Manufacturing	390	40.0	48.50	-	-	-	2	51	33	45	39	41	50	80	20	15	5	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	154	40.0	51.00	-	-	-	2	4	5	20	8	23	15	51	13	6	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	236	40.0	47.00	-	-	-	-	47	28	25	31	18	35	29	7	9	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	295	39.5	47.50	-	-	-	25	41	25	31	46	29	22	29	23	9	6	2	2	-	3	-	-	1	1	-
Wholesale trade	52	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	1	15	-	2	-	2	8	7	7	1	-	2	2	-	3	-	-	1	1	-
Finance **	116	39.0	42.00	-	-	-	23	26	20	14	23	2	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	36	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	1	-	-	6	16	7	2	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	2,757	40.0	41.00	-	97	222	444	425	636	474	173	94	76	52	34	20	5	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,316	40.0	41.50	-	40	94	144	221	298	275	94	52	50	33	6	-	5	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	637	40.0	41.50	-	38	22	76	79	215	66	60	34	29	10	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	679	40.0	41.50	-	2	72	68	142	83	209	34	18	21	23	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,441	40.0	40.50	-	57	128	300	204	338	199	79	42	26	19	28	20	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	140	39.5	43.00	-	-	9	17	42	20	5	7	7	15	4	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	564	40.0	42.00	-	12	31	99	42	143	109	56	24	5	12	24	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	469	39.5	38.50	-	25	65	113	93	118	39	6	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 2/	198	40.0	38.50	-	10	19	57	19	52	37	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
2/ Except hotels.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: *Professional and Technical Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 70.00	$70.00 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 105.00	$105.00 - 110.00	$110.00 - 115.00	$115.00 - 120.00	$120.00 and over
Men																										
Draftsmen, chief	93	40.0	$103.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	10	7	11	13	3	11	2	2/ 18
Manufacturing	75	40.0	101.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	10	7	5	13	1	2	2	17
Durable goods	60	40.0	96.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	10	7	1	12	-	2	-	10
Nondurable goods	15	40.0	121.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	2	3/ 7
Nonmanufacturing	18	40.0	108.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	9	-	1
Draftsmen	631	40.0	78.50	-	-	-	2	2	17	-	12	4	17	25	99	92	120	57	61	40	29	19	22	-	8	5
Manufacturing	395	40.0	77.50	-	-	-	2	2	17	-	12	1	17	25	46	47	77	53	34	9	25	13	3	-	8	4
Durable goods	302	40.0	75.00	-	-	-	2	2	17	-	12	-	10	21	29	38	72	45	30	3	11	6	-	-	4	-
Nondurable goods	93	40.0	85.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	4	17	9	5	8	4	6	14	7	3	-	4	4
Nonmanufacturing	236	40.0	80.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	53	45	43	4	27	31	4	6	19	-	-	1
Wholesale trade	28	40.0	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Draftsmen, junior	329	40.0	58.50	12	24	24	14	37	18	27	11	15	22	41	20	19	9	5	29	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	186	40.0	51.00	12	23	24	11	37	5	26	9	3	19	6	2	5	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	172	40.0	49.50	12	23	24	9	35	3	25	9	3	18	6	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	14	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	143	40.0	68.50	-	1	-	3	-	13	1	2	12	3	35	18	14	7	5	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tracers	52	40.0	49.50	6	15	3	2	3	3	1	5	4	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	24	40.0	43.00	5	12	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	23	40.0	43.00	5	12	2	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	28	40.0	55.00	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	5	1	4	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
Nurses, industrial (registered)	126	40.0	58.50	-	-	3	3	11	23	19	5	18	6	5	13	14	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	109	40.0	58.50	-	-	3	3	10	22	18	3	17	3	3	8	13	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	71	40.0	56.00	-	-	3	2	10	15	15	1	9	3	1	2	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	38	40.0	62.00	-	-	-	1	-	7	3	2	8	-	2	6	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	17	40.0	61.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
2/ Includes 3 workers at $120 and under 125; 2 at $125 - 130; 1 at $130 - 135; 6 at $135 - 140 and 6 at $140 and over.
3/ Includes 2 workers at $120 and under 125; 2 at $125 - 130; 1 at $130 - 135; 1 at $135 - 140 and 1 at $140 and over.

NOTE: Wherever possible earnings data have been presented separately for broad industry divisions. Data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Under $1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
Carpenters, maintenance	652	$1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	20	32	26	51	121	72	19	63	6	18	17	5	101	-	22	2/37
Manufacturing	584	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	15	17	31	23	50	120	64	19	60	6	-	17	5	98	-	22	19
Durable goods	259	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	10	11	27	18	35	72	52	5	6	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	325	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	4	5	15	48	12	14	54	3	-	16	4	98	-	22	19
Nonmanufacturing	68	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	3	1	3	1	1	8	-	3	-	18	-	-	3	-	-	3/18
Wholesale trade	20	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	3	1	2	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance	1,208	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	30	29	29	94	123	54	76	156	208	65	29	66	114	-	100	23
Manufacturing	1,021	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	27	12	28	88	122	51	76	156	150	41	18	19	112	-	100	17
Durable goods	623	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	10	28	62	92	34	60	98	129	40	3	16	15	-	-	6
Nondurable goods	398	2.15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	26	30	17	16	58	21	1	15	3	97	-	100	11
Nonmanufacturing	187	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	17	1	6	1	3	-	-	58	24	11	47	2	-	-	6
Wholesale trade	41	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	3	17	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
Engineers, stationary	334	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	19	14	3	56	38	21	16	6	5	12	33	45	2	58	-
Manufacturing	248	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	14	-	50	22	11	10	2	4	11	32	27	1	57	-
Durable goods	72	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	14	-	7	8	11	6	2	4	6	4	2	1	-	-
Nondurable goods	176	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	14	-	4	-	-	5	28	25	-	57	-
Nonmanufacturing	86	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	3	6	16	10	6	4	1	1	1	18	1	1	-
Services 4/	45	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	3	6	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	18	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler	553	1.69	18	-	9	5	18	48	2	21	65	28	39	18	11	2	32	27	30	4	59	-	69	32	-	16	-	-	-
Manufacturing	449	1.70	-	-	9	5	14	47	2	20	61	28	36	12	5	2	26	27	13	4	21	-	69	32	-	16	-	-	-
Durable goods	197	1.52	-	-	-	2	14	38	-	20	20	26	24	11	5	2	9	11	6	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	252	1.83	-	-	9	3	-	9	2	-	41	2	12	1	-	-	17	16	7	4	12	-	69	32	-	16	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	104	1.66	18	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	4	-	3	6	6	-	6	-	17	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	1,829	1.64	-	3	32	26	6	56	110	100	118	221	175	277	124	45	42	29	12	360	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,469	1.66	-	3	6	22	6	26	102	91	108	184	148	191	20	43	35	28	12	351	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	531	1.47	-	-	5	22	6	25	36	85	78	177	81	10	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	938	1.77	-	3	1	-	-	1	66	6	30	7	67	181	19	40	35	26	12	351	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	360	1.55	-	-	26	4	-	30	8	9	10	37	27	86	104	2	7	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	303	1.54	-	-	26	3	-	30	-	8	5	16	21	82	104	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	46	1.58	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	4	21	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	459	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	10	17	4	18	40	48	61	54	54	61	54	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	441	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	2	17	4	10	40	48	60	53	54	61	54	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	422	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	2	17	4	7	40	32	60	53	54	61	54	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	1,300	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	31	14	21	68	94	107	103	149	260	57	45	-	82	-	250	15
Manufacturing	1,209	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	31	14	20	54	94	106	103	82	260	49	45	-	82	-	250	15
Durable goods	603	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	29	2	18	44	62	90	81	15	206	46	6	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	606	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	2	10	32	16	22	67	54	3	39	-	82	-	250	15
Maintenance men, general utility	1,086	1.71	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	22	24	106	94	166	79	197	78	110	71	37	53	1	36	2	-	-	1	-	1
Manufacturing	828	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	88	64	149	56	171	63	104	47	15	50	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	547	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	56	60	68	36	153	46	92	1	15	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	281	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	32	4	81	20	18	17	12	46	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	258	1.71	-	-	-	-	1	4	3	13	24	18	30	17	23	26	15	6	24	22	3	1	24	2	-	-	1	-	1
Public utilities *	39	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	4	9	5	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	66	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	4	4	4	17	2	6	1	1	8	3	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Services 4/	69	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	16	10	13	-	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	766	1.76	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	15	67	20	107	15	165	156	32	38	25	26	58	8	8	8	12	-	-	-
Manufacturing	126	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	8	8	7	18	18	4	23	8	5	-	12	-	-	-
Durable goods	81	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	8	8	7	10	15	-	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	45	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	8	3	4	5	5	5	-	12	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	640	1.72	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	15	67	20	101	6	157	148	25	20	7	22	35	-	3	8	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	520	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	15	67	20	100	2	153	105	11	5	5	20	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Occupational Wage Survey, St. Louis, Mo., January 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Wherever possible earnings data have been presented separately for broad industry divisions. Data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Under $1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
Mechanics, maintenance	588	$ 1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	24	22	14	17	12	6	27	88	64	59	58	19	6	3	20	121	6	-	-
Manufacturing	544	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	20	22	14	13	12	6	18	86	64	48	58	8	6	3	20	118	6	-	-
Durable goods	252	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	19	-	14	13	11	5	4	48	37	30	35	6	3	2	5	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	292	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	22	-	-	1	1	14	38	27	18	23	2	3	1	15	118	6	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	44	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	9	2	-	11	-	11	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	13	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Millwrights	409	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	70	41	96	96	32	33	34	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	409	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	70	41	96	96	32	33	34	1	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	185	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	19	72	7	16	25	30	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	224	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	55	22	24	89	16	8	4	-	-	-	-	-
Oilers	542	1.72	-	-	-	8	11	37	5	64	48	27	33	3	16	35	13	10	6	2	197	16	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Manufacturing	488	1.75	-	-	-	5	9	7	5	64	48	11	33	-	16	35	13	10	6	2	197	16	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Durable goods	151	1.50	-	-	-	-	9	7	2	47	31	1	27	-	14	11	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	337	1.87	-	-	-	5	-	-	3	17	17	10	6	-	2	24	13	10	4	2	197	16	-	-	-	11	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	54	1.39	-	-	-	3	2	30	-	-	-	16	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	418	1.99	-	-	-	2	-	2	4	6	-	2	21	3	19	23	54	9	41	19	53	3	8	19	-	63	1	55	11
Manufacturing	375	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	21	3	19	20	52	9	35	15	53	3	6	19	-	62	1	55	-
Durable goods	99	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	15	16	31	5	6	2	9	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	276	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	15	-	4	4	21	4	29	13	44	3	3	16	-	62	1	55	-
Nonmanufacturing	43	1.91	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	6	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	-	6	4	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	5/11
Public utilities *	17	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	6	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	14	1.38	-	-	-	2	-	1	4	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe fitters, maintenance	798	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	4	12	4	63	70	47	169	15	25	31	18	245	-	74	-
Manufacturing	752	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5	4	10	4	62	70	46	134	15	18	31	18	245	-	74	-
Durable goods	181	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	2	-	-	28	57	21	7	8	18	5	15	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	571	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	10	4	34	13	25	127	7	-	26	3	245	-	74	-
Plumbers, maintenance	28	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	2	-	-	-	3	13	-	-	1
Manufacturing	27	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	13	-	-	1
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	227	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	13	41	25	19	28	3	16	8	4	25	-	39	-
Manufacturing	224	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	10	41	25	19	28	3	16	8	4	25	-	39	-
Durable goods	80	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	8	29	25	7	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	144	2.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	-	12	26	2	16	8	2	25	-	39	-
Tool-and-die makers	950	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	16	5	3	43	39	148	184	412	92	-	-
Manufacturing	950	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	16	5	3	43	39	148	184	412	92	-	-
Durable goods	935	2.19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	16	5	3	43	39	133	184	412	92	-	-

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
2/ All workers were at $2.70 - 2.80.
3/ All workers were at $2.70 - 2.80.
4/ Except hotels.
5/ All workers were at $2.60 - 2.70.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing, and Shipping Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Under $0.75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 and over
NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																													
Crane operators, electric bridge (under 20 tons)	428	$ 1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	100	8	42	149	69	30	6	10	4	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	428	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	8	-	100	8	42	149	69	30	6	10	4	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	409	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	86	8	42	149	69	30	6	7	3	1	-	-	-
Crane operators, electric bridge (20 tons and over)	179	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	55	17	-	1	2	72	10	-	-	6	8	-	1
Manufacturing	176	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	55	17	-	1	2	72	10	-	-	6	5	-	1
Durable goods	175	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	55	17	-	1	2	72	10	-	-	6	5	-	-
Guards	571	1.44	-	-	1	6	37	21	2	3	2	5	23	65	73	32	54	11	6	38	46	-	61	22	35	-	28	-	-
Manufacturing	501	1.47	-	-	-	-	30	15	-	-	-	4	18	64	70	28	28	9	5	38	46	-	61	22	35	-	28	-	-
Durable goods	320	1.38	-	-	-	-	30	15	-	-	-	4	18	62	46	-	28	8	5	37	-	-	61	-	6	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	181	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	28	-	1	-	1	46	-	-	22	29	-	28	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	70	1.22	-	-	1	6	7	6	2	3	2	1	5	1	3	4	26	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	50	1.14	-	-	1	6	7	6	2	3	2	1	5	1	3	4	6	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	4,678	1.16	299	288	157	224	185	120	163	186	408	383	382	737	260	201	78	90	79	111	132	97	33	63	-	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,927	1.28	-	66	14	27	41	25	34	130	327	299	323	697	203	153	8	76	73	105	131	97	33	63	-	2	-	-	-
Durable goods	1,701	1.28	-	1	-	13	2	12	14	34	104	103	300	658	153	95	8	24	-	58	54	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	1,226	1.26	-	65	14	14	39	13	20	96	223	196	23	39	50	58	-	52	73	47	77	29	33	63	-	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,751	.96	299	222	143	197	144	95	129	56	81	84	59	40	57	48	70	14	6	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	344	1.20	-	1	13	3	37	1	25	10	22	67	10	14	40	26	66	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	279	1.06	36	-	12	32	9	27	17	13	47	7	18	15	6	22	3	6	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	362	.85	13	102	62	80	37	38	11	18	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 3/	266	.80	4/175	29	-	-	10	4	13	4	-	8	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	863	.90	84	257	121	98	35	2	42	93	6	50	28	24	7	11	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	224	1.04	-	24	8	52	2	-	10	40	3	24	27	20	-	9	-	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	80	1.05	-	9	8	8	-	-	9	4	2	13	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	144	1.04	-	15	-	44	2	-	1	36	1	11	21	-	-	9	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	639	.84	84	233	113	46	33	2	32	53	3	26	1	4	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	103	1.07	-	-	2	5	14	1	1	48	-	22	-	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	93	.86	-	41	26	-	-	-	16	1	3	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 3/	132	.78	5/ 77	4	18	18	10	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	2,465	1.39	4	46	-	13	11	6	32	43	61	75	156	204	418	184	124	371	307	25	299	1	34	5	13	30	3	-	-
Manufacturing	930	1.39	-	46	-	5	-	2	-	6	12	45	48	30	268	104	21	21	70	24	166	1	26	5	-	30	-	-	-
Durable goods	371	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	19	218	26	11	6	-	4	48	-	5	-	-	30	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	559	1.36	-	46	-	5	-	2	-	6	12	45	44	11	50	78	10	15	70	20	118	1	21	5	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,535	1.39	4	-	-	8	11	4	32	37	49	30	108	174	150	80	103	350	237	1	133	-	8	-	13	-	3	-	-
Wholesale trade	1,061	1.38	-	-	-	-	7	-	9	30	24	29	107	161	64	79	40	310	189	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	3	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

NOTE: Wherever possible earnings data have been presented separately for broad industry divisions. Data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing.

LIBRAR
UNIVERS

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing, and Shipping Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			Under $0.75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 and over
Packers (men)	2,106	$ 1.34	-	38	15	87	-	25	60	38	105	179	58	96	102	512	236	134	59	63	45	123	52	31	16	-	28	4	-
Manufacturing	1,510	1.36	-	26	3	3	-	17	30	27	90	151	26	78	66	493	139	83	27	55	31	99	31	31	-	-	-	4	-
Durable goods	1,139	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	12	24	-	54	91	26	78	66	468	122	71	6	48	-	62	6	1	-	-	-	4	-
Nondurable goods	371	1.36	-	26	3	3	-	5	6	27	36	60	-	-	-	25	17	12	21	7	31	37	25	30	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	596	1.30	-	12	12	84	-	8	30	11	15	28	32	18	36	19	97	51	32	8	14	24	21	-	16	-	28	-	-
Wholesale trade	465	1.30	-	12	12	84	-	8	25	4	6	18	20	11	22	19	49	48	16	8	14	24	21	-	16	-	28	-	-
Packers (women)	1,447	1.10	120	4	14	9	26	17	5	618	150	28	155	94	41	138	13	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,210	1.14	-	-	-	1	12	7	5	612	128	25	154	84	29	135	7	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	237	.85	120	4	14	8	14	10	-	6	22	3	1	10	12	3	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 3/	152	.67	6/120	4	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks	476	1.53	-	-	-	-	4	8	-	20	14	6	6	4	29	39	43	6	83	46	48	48	6	2	34	16	1	9	4
Manufacturing	271	1.53	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	3	6	1	4	22	21	34	4	27	34	33	19	6	2	11	16	1	9	4
Durable goods	209	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	21	20	33	3	27	34	25	19	6	1	8	6	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	62	1.57	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	10	3	-	1	4	1	1	1	1	-	-	8	-	-	1	3	10	1	9	4
Nonmanufacturing	205	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	10	11	-	5	-	7	18	9	2	56	12	15	29	-	-	23	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	33	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	2	11	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	125	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9	8	-	4	-	-	16	-	-	38	-	4	19	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
Shipping clerks	410	1.48	-	-	4	7	-	4	-	1	14	31	4	13	23	20	25	37	102	26	7	23	27	2	22	-	5	12	1
Manufacturing	247	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	-	12	17	20	20	12	83	21	2	4	3	2	19	-	1	11	1
Durable goods	103	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	11	18	20	12	14	18	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	144	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	-	8	6	2	-	-	69	3	1	4	2	1	17	-	1	11	1
Nonmanufacturing	163	1.44	-	-	4	7	-	4	-	-	14	13	4	1	6	-	5	25	19	5	5	19	24	-	3	-	4	1	-
Wholesale trade	128	1.49	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-	13	4	-	6	-	4	23	13	4	5	19	24	-	-	-	4	1	-
Shipping-and-receiving clerks	539	1.54	-	-	-	-	1	3	20	9	10	17	41	16	31	30	22	17	43	15	38	40	66	6	31	57	18	4	4
Manufacturing	237	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	14	28	7	14	7	-	9	20	14	27	5	45	3	-	33	-	4	-
Durable goods	84	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	10	-	-	2	-	6	20	9	6	1	17	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	153	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	8	18	7	14	5	-	3	-	5	21	4	28	-	-	33	-	4	-
Nonmanufacturing	302	1.54	-	-	-	-	1	2	18	7	8	3	13	9	17	23	22	8	23	1	11	35	21	3	31	24	18	-	4
Wholesale trade	165	1.49	-	-	-	-	1	2	18	7	-	3	4	8	16	4	7	8	17	1	-	35	5	3	4	-	18	-	4
Services 3/	30	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	7,381	1.39	-	40	-	50	105	56	107	142	230	383	1167	742	1015	688	251	455	307	78	207	183	374	5	10	-	786	-	-
Manufacturing	5,213	1.43	-	40	-	5	21	42	70	106	141	332	1070	643	299	239	178	292	130	66	197	176	372	5	3	-	786	-	-
Durable goods	2,933	1.30	-	-	-	-	16	36	45	32	81	159	955	643	181	206	178	109	129	15	12	134	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	2,280	1.59	-	40	-	5	5	6	25	74	60	173	115	-	118	33	-	183	1	51	185	42	370	5	3	-	786	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	2,168	1.31	-	-	-	45	84	14	37	36	89	51	97	99	716	449	73	163	177	12	10	7	2	-	7	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	685	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	-	3	1	496	161	4	-	-	4	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	986	1.30	-	-	-	6	74	12	4	20	68	42	39	62	170	274	29	133	27	8	10	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing, and Shipping Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in St. Louis, Mo., by industry division, January 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $0.75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 and over
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	556	$1.55	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	14	32	-	24	40	-	33	7	-	160	15	42	-	66	9	-	-	103	3	-
Nonmanufacturing	440	1.48	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	14	32	-	24	40	-	30	1	-	157	3	42	-	51	8	-	-	30	-	-
Wholesale trade	242	1.46	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	32	-	8	40	-	25	-	-	57	-	38	-	-	8	-	-	30	-	-
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	2,361	1.60	-	-	6	-	4	1	3	-	2	4	8	16	83	392	76	285	166	86	517	136	29	29	80	116	89	233	-
Manufacturing	849	1.75	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	61	50	39	90	1	10	87	-	11	80	112	54	233	-
Durable goods	256	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	40	50	39	80	1	10	19	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	593	1.88	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	10	-	-	68	-	10	79	112	54	233	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,512	1.51	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	2	4	8	9	75	331	26	246	76	85	507	49	29	18	-	4	35	-	-
Wholesale trade	640	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	231	12	182	58	73	-	32	20	8	-	4	20	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	1,155	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	50	634	2	7	9	17	224	3	181	16	-
Manufacturing	106	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	-	-	34	12	-	7	6	-	-	3	16	16	-
Durable goods	38	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	12	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	68	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	7	-	-	-	3	16	16	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,049	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	622	2	-	3	17	224	-	165	-	-
Public utilities *	558	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	555	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	256	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	67	-	-	-	8	-	-	165	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than **trailer type)**	367	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	44	-	47	-	3	33	237	-
Nonmanufacturing	124	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	-	47	-	-	33	-	-
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	1,089	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	36	35	30	134	224	133	85	29	12	52	40	32	28	35	108	75	-
Manufacturing	920	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	36	35	27	75	204	80	75	9	12	52	40	29	28	34	108	75	-
Durable goods	480	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	26	27	65	176	43	75	9	-	2	22	23	6	-	2	-	-
Nondurable goods	440	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	32	9	-	10	28	37	-	-	12	50	18	6	22	34	106	75	-
Nonmanufacturing	169	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	59	20	53	10	20	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Public utilities *	105	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	2	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	34	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	3	10	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)	315	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	5	86	47	40	33	14	5	10	21	25	4	10	6	-	-
Manufacturing	282	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	5	78	47	38	17	10	5	10	18	25	4	10	6	-	-
Durable goods	224	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	5	78	47	16	17	10	4	-	18	17	4	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	58	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	1	10	-	8	-	10	6	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	33	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	16	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	1,227	1.29	34	27	14	42	8	42	85	76	106	32	79	179	65	61	79	18	23	25	26	3	8	172	17	6	-	-	-
Manufacturing	958	1.34	-	4	3	33	-	28	52	59	104	14	72	176	16	46	70	18	15	20	25	-	8	172	17	6	-	-	-
Durable goods	407	1.22	-	4	-	4	-	24	44	39	24	9	39	139	16	24	-	18	-	20	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	551	1.43	-	-	3	29	-	4	8	20	80	5	33	37	-	22	70	-	15	-	22	-	8	172	17	6	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	269	1.08	34	23	11	9	8	14	33	17	2	18	7	3	49	15	9	-	8	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	43	1.23	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	32	.91	9	4	1	-	2	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services 3/	43	.79	15	15	4	-	-	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
3/ Except hotels.
4/ Workers were distributed as follows: 26 at $0.60 - .65; 14 at $0.65 - .70; and 135 at $0.70 - .75.
5/ Workers were distributed as follows: 3 at $0.50 - .55; and 74 at $0.70 - .75.
6/ Workers were distributed as follows: 48 at $0.55 - .60; 28 at $0.60 - .65; 32 at $0.65 - .70; and 12 at $0.70 - .75.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

B: Characteristic Industry Occupations

Table B-2337: *Women's and Misses' Coats and Suits* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Under $0.85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 - 2.60	$2.60 - 2.70	$2.70 - 2.80	$2.80 - 3.00	$3.00 - 3.20	$3.20 - 3.40	$3.40 and over
			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
All Plant Occupations																													
All workers	389	$1.71	19	14	22	9	15	14	22	21	15	12	24	26	22	17	15	28	13	16	9	8	11	7	3	7	1	3	16
Men	153	2.10	7	-	4	2	3	1	1	4	5	2	6	8	9	10	8	16	7	10	5	7	8	5	2	5	-	2	16
Women	236	1.45	12	14	18	7	12	13	21	17	10	10	18	18	13	7	7	12	6	6	4	1	3	2	1	2	1	1	-
Selected Plant Occupations																													
Cutters and markers (men) 3/a	27	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	3	2	10	4	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pressers, hand (men) 3/b	19	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	3	2	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	2
Pressers, hand and machine (15 men and 1 woman) 3/b	16	2.19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	2	3	-	3	-	-	1	-	1	-
Sewers, hand (finishers) (5 men and 91 women)	96	1.39	5	5	7	3	7	4	11	8	2	5	9	10	3	2	1	5	2	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	19	1.11	1	1	4	-	1	1	5	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	77	1.46	4	4	3	3	6	3	6	4	1	4	9	10	3	2	1	5	2	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sewing-machine operators, single-hand (tailor) system (men and women)	130	2.11	-	-	-	2	2	3	3	7	7	2	5	9	11	9	8	8	5	6	4	5	5	5	2	6	1	2	13
Men 3/b	60	2.46	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	1	1	3	5	4	3	2	5	1	5	2	3	1	4	-	1	13
Women	70	1.81	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	6	5	2	4	8	8	4	4	5	3	1	3	-	3	2	1	2	1	1	-
Time	9	1.16	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	61	1.91	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	4	2	4	8	8	4	4	5	3	1	3	-	3	2	1	2	1	1	-
Thread trimmers (cleaners) (women) 3/a	9	.92	4	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered regular (inside) and contract shops with 8 or more workers in part of industry group 2337 as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Establishments manufacturing fur coats or single skirts were excluded from the study. Cutting shops with 4 or more workers were included. Data relate to a September 1951 payroll period.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
3/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

Table B-235: *Millinery* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Under $0.95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.90	$1.90 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 - 2.60	$2.60 - 2.70	$2.70 and over
			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
All Plant Occupations																													
All workers	315	$1.59	25	4	12	19	5	4	10	42	18	18	5	6	13	6	28	2	8	17	7	13	13	4	3	5	2	9	17
Men	46	1.80	3/12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	19	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/ 9
Women	269	1.56	13	4	12	19	3	4	10	42	18	18	5	3	13	6	9	2	7	17	7	13	13	4	3	5	2	9	8
Selected Plant Occupations																													
Men																													
Blockers, hand: Total	27	2.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/ 9
Time	18	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	9	3.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4/ 9
Women																													
Sewing-machine operators 5/a	28	1.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Straw operators 5/b	116	1.81	2	-	2	-	2	2	9	4	11	9	2	-	8	2	2	1	3	6	6	8	13	4	-	3	2	9	6
Trimmers: Total	103	1.46	5	1	5	19	1	2	1	7	7	6	3	1	5	4	7	1	4	11	1	5	-	-	3	2	-	-	2
Time	28	1.04	3	-	5	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	75	1.62	2	1	-	-	1	2	1	7	7	6	2	1	5	4	7	1	4	11	1	5	-	-	3	2	-	-	2

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 7 workers engaged in the manufscture of women's, misses', children's, and infants' trimmed hats from felt or straw hat bodies and purchased millinery material. Data relate to e March 1952 payroll period.
2/ Excludee premium pay for overtime and night work.
3/ Workers were distributed as follows: 8 at $0.75 and under .80; 2 at $0.85 - .90; 2 et $0.90 - .95.
4/ Workers were distributed as follows: 2 at $2.80 and under 2.90; 7 at $4 - 4.10.
5/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

Table B-2431: *Millwork* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— $1.05 and under 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20
		$																							
Assemblers, sash, door, or frame	48	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	2	2	14	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cabinetmakers (millwork)	50	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	18	4	8	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Cut-off-saw operators (treadle-operated or swinging)	20	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molder and sticker operators (set-up and operate)	24	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	2	1	4	6	-	2	2	-	-	-
Off-bearers, machine	17	1.31	-	2	-	-	1	10	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Planer operators (set-up and operate)	11	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rip-saw operators	23	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	1	6	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	38	1.27	6	-	-	5	4	19	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	20	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study included establishments with more than 20 workers engaged in the production of millwork (Group 2431) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Data limited to men workers. All workers were paid time rates.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-336: *Foundries, Nonferrous* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— $0.80 and under .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 and over
All Plant Occupations																													
		$																											
All workers	910	1.46	2	1	18	7	15	6	30	18	38	111	62	94	85	57	41	23	88	17	20	56	77	10	6	8	1	5	14
Men	876	1.47	2	1	18	7	8	6	26	15	20	111	62	94	84	57	41	23	87	17	20	56	77	10	6	8	1	5	14
Women	34	1.16	-	-	-	-	7	-	4	3	18	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Plant Occupations - Men																													
Chippers and grinders 3/	93	1.36	-	-	5	-	4	2	6	-	1	21	1	12	17	6	3	1	1	6	1	1	-	2	1	2	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand 3/	38	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	3	-	12	13	1	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, machine 3/	15	1.51	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders 3/	39	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	8	9	8	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility 3/	9	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, hand, bench 3/	20	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	-	-	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor 3/	14	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, machine: Total	79	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	2	6	-	7	3	2	6	35	2	1	-	-	2	4
Time	49	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	2	1	2	4	33	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	30	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	6	-	5	2	-	2	2	2	1	-	-	2	4
Pourers, metal 3/	27	1.31	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Shake-out men 3/	50	1.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	3	-	10	-	11	12	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen 3/	8	1.31	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered independent nonferrous foundries (except die-casting foundries) with 8 or more workers. Data relate to an August 1951 payroll period.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
3/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment. Workers were predominantly paid on a time basis.

Table B-342: *Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	$1.15 and under 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30
Aeeemblere, claes A 4/a	82	$2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	2	-	-	-	-
Heat treatere, class B 4/a	13	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C 4/a	9	1.32	4	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class A 4/a	87	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	34	8	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operatora, production, clase B 4/a: Total	20	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	5	7	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Time	13	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	7	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, claes C 4/b	10	1.28	3	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers 4/a	21	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	6	10	3

1/ Tha study covered firms with more than 20 workers engaged in tha manufacture of cutlery, hand tools, and hardware (Group 342) as definad in tha Standard Industrial Claseification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Data limitad to men workars.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
4/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate avarages by method of waga payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

Table B-3439: *Heating Apparatus* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.35	$2.35 and over
Man																													
Assemblers, clase B 3/a	143	$1.64	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	58	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	25	12	28	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblars, clase C 3/a	266	1.65	2	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	1	3	121	12	8	15	81	5	3	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	1
Drill-press operators, aingle- or multiple-apindle, class B 3/a	54	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	3	9	1	1	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	1	-
Inspectors, class B 3/a	19	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	-	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitora, porters, and cleaners 3/a	32	1.25	4	-	-	-	17	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance man, general utility 3/e	50	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	12	10	11	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Painters, rough 3/a	58	1.52	-	-	2	-	6	21	4	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	13	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power-shear operatora, clasa A 3/a	30	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	12	8	-	-	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powar-shear operators, class B 3/a	73	1.39	-	-	6	8	9	2	18	-	-	-	28	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-prass operatora, class A 3/a	83	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	16	22	-	-	1	13	7	7	6	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	3
Punch-prese operators, class B 3/b	200	1.41	10	28	6	18	20	12	-	2	1	4	71	8	4	4	4	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlare and truckers, hand 3/a	466	1.27	-	6	-	88	244	123	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-dia makere 3/a	12	2.28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	2
Walders, hand, class A 3/a	22	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	8	1	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Weldara, hand, claas B 3/a	66	1.44	-	-	-	-	8	23	10	-	2	-	10	-	1	8	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Weldars, machine, clase B 3/a	139	1.45	-	6	16	14	4	2	4	20	10	-	42	-	-	-	6	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																													
Aesamblers, claes C 3/b	76	1.40	3	2	6	-	-	6	21	22	3	4	1	1	2	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments with mora than 20 workers engaged in the manufacture of commercial and domestic heating and cooking aquipment (Groups 3432 and 3439 except electrical stoves) as defined in the Standard Industrial Claesification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
3/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averagas by method of wage payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
Men		$																											
Assemblers, class A 3/a	304	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	70	39	88	8	30	4	7	31	7	3	3	1	3	-	-
Assemblers, class B: Total	399	1.50	-	-	-	2	12	41	14	32	120	55	18	81	2	14	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	375	1.49	-	-	-	2	12	40	14	30	119	52	18	80	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	24	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	3	-	1	2	6	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assemblers, class C 3/a	161	1.38	4	-	12	6	10	37	31	18	-	32	-	4	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance 3/a	49	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	3	5	1	10	2	10	-	-	7	-	-	-	3
Inspectors, class A 3/a	76	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	9	4	10	5	2	3	16	2	3	1	1	-	-	13	2	2	-
Inspectors, class B 3/a	44	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	17	1	-	8	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C 3/a	31	1.34	-	-	-	-	1	24	1	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners 3/a	213	1.24	20	23	20	45	23	23	21	20	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class A 4/: Total	1,147	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	35	96	136	122	74	111	56	30	91	272	35	13	14	16	14	13
Time	973	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	34	95	133	115	70	101	38	18	72	256	20	4	-	-	-	-
Incentive	174	2.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	7	4	10	18	12	19	16	15	9	14	16	14	13
Automatic-lathe operators, class A 3/a	18	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, radial, class A: Total	44	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	25	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Time	34	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	21	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	10	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A 3/a	90	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	1	4	21	8	12	16	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class A: Total	179	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	27	29	14	22	14	10	8	2	17	3	3	5	5	5
Time	144	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	27	29	14	21	13	9	4	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	35	2.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	2	5	3	3	5	5	5
Grinding-machine operators, class A: Total	65	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	15	-	14	5	-	17	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
Time	53	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	14	-	10	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	12	1.98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class A: Total	152	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	1	21	13	8	11	7	34	5	6	3	4	9	4	4
Time	87	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	1	20	12	8	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	65	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	11	7	10	5	6	3	4	9	4	4
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A: Total	125	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	42	6	9	19	9	4	12	3	4	3	2	4	1	3	3
Time	86	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	41	4	8	17	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	39	2.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	3	4	3	2	4	1	3	3
Machine-tool operators, production, class B 4/: Total	736	1.66	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	31	42	97	215	123	77	73	25	4	4	6	33	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Time	592	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	23	37	81	208	114	66	52	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	144	1.78	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	8	5	16	7	9	11	21	20	-	4	6	33	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, radial, class B 3/a	50	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	7	3	26	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B 3/a	125	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	33	32	28	2	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class B 3/a	100	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	28	4	29	17	1	-	-	2	12	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class B: Total	54	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	7	5	5	10	4	8	-	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	25	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	4	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	29	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	3	1	-	4	4	-	2	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class B: Total	84	1.70	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	1	8	17	18	6	9	8	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	51	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	6	15	16	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	33	1.79	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	2	-	5	8	-	-	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B 3/a	36	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	13	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B: Total	230	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	13	32	76	55	16	18	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	205	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	13	30	74	54	10	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	25	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	2	2	1	6	4	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Under $1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
Men - Continued																													
Machine-tool operators, production, class C 4/: Total	344	$1.56	8	4	4	8	8	61	25	72	32	21	10	3	5	3	7	3	6	5	4	11	3	4	3	19	4	5	6
Time	236	1.37	8	4	2	7	6	60	25	70	30	16	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	108	1.97	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	2	2	5	2	3	5	3	7	3	6	5	4	11	3	4	3	19	4	5	6
Drill-press operators, radial, class C 3/a	7	1.31	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C: Total	118	1.31	8	-	3	1	5	58	16	24	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	110	1.31	8	-	2	-	4	57	16	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	8	1.37	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class C 3/b	54	1.66	-	-	-	4	-	2	3	9	1	1	9	-	2	-	3	2	2	3	2	10	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class C: Total	51	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	22	14	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Time	41	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	10	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class C 3/a	26	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	14	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C 3/a	23	1.40	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	7	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom 3/a	159	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	2	-	3	7	5	8	17	7	5	96	1	1	-	-	-
Machinists, production 3/a	291	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	8	114	8	13	-	4	118	1	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops) 3/a	116	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	83	28	-	-
Tool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops) 3/a	148	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	16	4	19	70	33	-	-
Stock handlers and truckers, hand 3/a	247	1.30	2	12	42	2	51	17	82	28	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class A 3/a	208	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	84	21	7	12	20	3	4	2	5	8	-	-	2	-	30
Welders, hand, class B 3/a	157	1.56	1	-	-	2	4	4	6	4	33	4	8	61	-	28	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																													
Machine-tool operators, production, class C 4/: Total	107	1.32	6	3	-	6	5	68	10	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Time	81	1.32	-	-	-	4	-	66	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	26	1.35	6	3	-	2	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C 3/a	95	1.29	6	3	-	6	5	65	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study included establishments with more than 20 workers in the machinery (nonelectrical) industry (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget; machine-tool accessory establishments with more than 7 workers were included in the study. Data relate to a November 1951 payroll period.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

3/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

4/ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

Table B-40: *Railroads* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																	
			$ 1.30 and under 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20
Carpentere, maintenance	352	$ 1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	41	-	122	-	163	-	-	-	-
Electriciane, maintenance	358	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	339	1	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	177	1.63	-	-	-	-	27	6	125	18	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	220	1.47	6	33	1	160	-	8	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	553	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	42	-	497	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	100	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	-	13	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	47	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	-	8	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	72	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-	6	-	43	-	-	-	-
Pipe fitters, maintenance	25	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	19	-	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	127	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	119	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	1,887	1.62	-	1	67	20	76	637	244	650	130	58	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	195	1.72	-	-	-	-	2	30	10	-	10	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckere, power (fork-lift)	408	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	333	37	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The etudy covered establishments with more than 100 workers in the railroad industry (Group 40) as defined in the Standard Induetrial Claeeification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Data limited to men workere; all were paid on a time basie.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-63: *Insurance Carriers* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	AVERAGE 2/		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 and over
Men																										
Clerks, accounting	20	39.0	$ 65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	2	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	-
Clerks, correependence, claes A	24	39.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	6	3
Section heede	50	39.0	74.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	10	1	9	1	1	5	-	10	2	8
Tabulating-machine operators	10	38.5	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Underwriters	94	38.5	81.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	1	7	1	4	8	1	11	17	8	3/ 27
Women																										
Clerks, accounting	177	39.0	44.00	-	-	12	18	27	39	16	24	9	1	3	8	14	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, actuarial	37	39.0	46.50	-	-	-	6	4	2	6	6	1	-	5	4	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, correspondence, claee A	25	38.5	63.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	1	8	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Clerks, correspondence, clase B	31	39.0	54.50	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Clerks, file, claes B	240	38.5	36.00	16	34	76	58	13	13	20	4	3	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerke, premium-ledger-card	13	39.0	41.00	-	-	-	3	-	4	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerke, underwriter	74	38.0	45.00	-	-	9	6	5	10	8	5	11	14	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operetore	84	38.5	42.50	-	-	7	6	19	14	7	13	11	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium acceptors	36	38.5	45.00	-	-	-	-	3	13	5	2	6	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section heads	54	38.5	62.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	8	13	1	3	7	1	1	2	1	6	1	-
Stenographere, general	166	38.5	44.00	-	-	3	7	26	27	39	33	13	3	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	9	39.0	45.50	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typiste, claes A	100	39.0	43.00	-	-	-	13	20	15	21	20	5	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, clase B	262	39.0	38.50	-	8	31	97	36	44	33	9	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underwritere	20	38.5	61.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	3	4	3	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-

1/ The etudy covered establishmente with more than 20 workere in the insurance industry (Group 63) ae defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employeee receive their regular etraight-time ealariee and the earnings correspond to theee weekly hours.
3/ Includes 11 workers at $90 - 95; 6 at $95 - 100; 3 at $100 - 105; 5 at $110 - 115; 2 at $115 and over.

C: Union Wage Scales

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. Rates and hours are those in effect on dates indicated.)

Table C-15: *Building Construction*

January 2, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bricklayers	$3.450	40
Carpenters	2.750	40
Electricians	2.750	40
Painters	2.600	40
Plasterers	3.000	40
Plumbers	2.750	40
Building laborers	1.850	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Hand shops:		
Leadmen or first hands	$1.425	48
Second hands, benchmen	1.312	48
Bread and cake - Semi-machine shops:		
Leadmen, mixers, ovenmen	1.603	40
Bench or machine hands	1.492	40
Miscellaneous helpers, men	1.070	40
Sunday help and miscellaneous helpers, women	1.000	40
Bread - Machine shops:		
Leadmen	1.853	40
Oven hands	1.743	40
Assistant spongers	1.688	40
First bench hands, scalers	1.660	40
Bench and machine hands	1.633	40
Bread counters	1.468	40
Helpers, pan greasers	1.440	40
Ingredient scalers	1.323	40
Wrapping- and slicing-machine operators	1.248	40
Beltmen:		
First 6 months	1.173	40
Experienced	1.248	40
Cake - Machine shops:		
Leadmen	1.853	40
Ovenmen, mixers	1.743	40
Machine hands	1.633	40
Cake counters	1.468	40
Helpers	1.440	40
Icing mixers, ingredient scalers	1.409	40
Car crews:		
Inexperienced	1.260	40
Experienced	1.335	40
Miscellaneous helpers:		
Inexperienced (first 6 months)	1.135	40
Experienced (after 6 months)	1.210	40
Leadladies	1.160	40
Women helpers:		
Inexperienced (first 6 months)	1.035	40
Experienced (after 6 months)	1.110	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*- **Continued**

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Hebrew - Hand shops:		
Leadmen, bakers, ovenmen	$1.719	48
Second hands	1.490	48
Miscellaneous helpers	.825	48
Crackers and cookies:		
Agreement A:		
Leadmen	1.675	40
Oven operators	1.675	40
Cracker-dough mixers, sweet-dough mixers, graham-dough mixers, dough-machine set-up and operators, sponge mixers, enrobing-machine set-up and operators	1.650	40
Marshmallow-machine set-up and operators, icing-machine set-up and operators	1.625	40
Head stock keepers	1.500	40
Dough-break roll feeders	1.475	40
Wrapping-machine set-up men	1.360	40
Agreement B:		
Sponge mixing department:		
Head mixers	1.430	40
Sponge and dough mixers	1.320	40
Mixers' helpers	1.220	40
Sweet mixing department:		
Head mixers	1.430	40
Mixers	1.320	40
Mixers' helpers	1.220	40
Baking department:		
Machinemen	1.420	40
Peelers	1.380	40
Ovenmen	1.320	40
Oven take-out men	1.280	40
Sheeters and laminators, reliefmen (sweet)	1.250	40
Stackers, men	1.230	40
Cost and raw material checkers	1.220	40
General help, semi-skilled	1.150	40
Sponge and sweet-packing department:		
Supplymen	1.195	40
General help, semi-skilled, men	1.150	40
Working supervisors, women	1.055	40
Checkers, women	1.015	40
General help, semi-skilled, women	.855	40
Icing department:		
Mixers, machinemen	1.320	40
Marshmallow and icing mixers	1.290	40
General help, semi-skilled, men	1.150	40
Women employees:		
Machine operators	1.040	40
Machine feeders	.935	40
General help, semi-skilled women, trolley girls	.855	40
Carton and caddy forming and wrapping department:		
Machinemen (set-up and adjusters)	1.320	40
Machine operators, men	1.290	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries* - **Continued**

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Crackers and cookies: - Continued		
Agreement B: - Continued		
Receiving department:		
Working supervisors	$1.300	40
Receivers	1.250	40
Receivers' helpers, loaders and unloaders	1.170	40
Shipping department:		
Working supervisors, men	1.300	40
Checkers, men	1.250	40
Assemblers and loaders, men	1.170	40
Agreement C:		
Baking and mixing departments:		
Head mixers	1.655	40
Bakers	1.600	40
Sponge mixers	1.545	40
Rollermen	1.435	40
Assemblymen	1.405	40
Mixers' helpers, stackers, general help	1.380	40
Packing department:		
Floormen	1.270	40
Women employees:		
Working supervisors	1.270	40
Packers, sponge	1.160	40
Tally clerks	1.140	40
Machine operators	1.195	40
Other helpers	1.105	40

Table C-2082: *Malt Liquors*

January 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Beer bottlers	$1.895	40
Brewers	2.045	40
Engineers	2.425	40
Firemen	2.055	40
Freight handlers	1.895	40
Maintenance men	2.155	40
Millworkers	1.695	40
Oilers	1.985	40
Pulverized fuel operators	2.105	40

Table C-27: *Printing*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops:		
Bindery women	$1.220	37 1/2
Bookbinders	2.220	37 1/2
Compositors, hand	2.340	37 1/2
Electrotypers	2.409	37 1/2
Machine operators	2.340	37 1/2
Machine tenders (machinists)	2.340	37 1/2
Mailers	2.286	37 1/2
Photoengravers	2.560	37 1/2
Prass assistants end feeders:		
Cylinder presses, 27 x 41 in. or larger	1.965	37 1/2
Small cylinder	1.680	37 1/2
Platen presses (2 or more years' service)	1.275	37 1/2
Rotary, web presses	2.185	37 1/2
Pressmen, cylinder:		
1 5-color, 1 4-color	2.575	37 1/2
1 single-roll rotary, 1 2-roll rotary	2.525	37 1/2
Second men on 5-color; second men on 2-roll rotary; 1 2-color less tban 68 in.; 1 rotogravure, sheet-fed, single-color; 1 19 x 28 in. to 24 x 35 in. press without essistants; ell makes of automatics printing from cylinder up to 68 in.; 1 automatic 17 x 22 in. to 68 in. and 2 platen	2.415	37 1/2
1 2-color 68 in. end over, 1 double cylinder perfecting	2.455	37 1/2
1 2-color Claybourn	2.485	37 1/2
Hand-fed squipment:		
1 cylinder, 24 x 36 in. or less	2.135	37 1/2
2 cylinder, 24 x 36 in. or less; 1 cylindar, 24 x 36 in. or less and 1 or 2 platen	2.215	37 1/2
1 cylinder, 25 x 38 in. or larger and less than 68 in.	2.215	37 1/2
1 cylinder, 25 x 38 in. or larger and less than 68 in. and 1 or 2 platen	2.325	37 1/2
Vertical equipment:		
All automatics printing from cylinder less than 17 x 22 in., 2 presses; 1 automatic cylinder less than 17 x 22 in. and 2 hand-fed platens	2.265	37 1/2
Offsst presses:		
Multilith: 14 x 19 in.	1.970	37 1/2
Pressmen, platen:		
1 or 2, hand-fed	2.005	37 1/2
3 or 4, hand-fed	2.165	37 1/2
2 eutomatics or 2 automatics and 1 hand-fed; 1 coupon, 42 in.	2.165	37 1/2
1 coupon, 28 in.	2.085	37 1/2
1 New Era	2.265	37 1/2

Table C-27: *Printing - Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops: - Continued		
Steraotypers:		
Agreement A	$2.836	37 1/2
Agreement B	2.896	37 1/2
Agreement C	2.749	37 1/2
Nawspapers:		
Compositors, hand - day work	2.786	36 1/4
Compositors, hand - night work	2.944	36 1/4
Machine operatora - dey work	2.786	36 1/4
Machine operators - night work	2.944	36 1/4
Machine tendera (machinists) - day work	2.786	36 1/4
Machine tenders (machinists) - nigbt work	2.944	36 1/4
Mailers - day work	2.406	37 1/2
Mailers - night work	2.600	35
Photoengravers - day work	2.893	37 1/2
Photoengravers - night work	3.053	37 1/2
Pressmen, web presses - dey work	2.467	37 1/2
Rotogravura	2.720	37 1/2
Pressmen, web presses - night work	2.663	35
Rotogravure	2.929	35
Pressmen-in-charge - dey work	2.653	37 1/2
Rotogravure	2.907	37 1/2
Pressmen-in-charge - night work	2.863	35
Rotogravure	3.134	35
Stereotypers - day work	2.586	37 1/2
Stereotypers - night work	2.791	35

Table C-41: *Local Transit Operating Employees*

October 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per bour	Hours per week
1-man cars and busses:		
First 4 months	$1.400	-
5 - 8 months	1.450	-
9 - 12 months	1.500	-
After 12 months	1.550	-
St. Louis County:		
Bussss:		
First 6 months	1.275	-
After 6 months	1.375	-

Teble C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bakery:		
Cracker	$1.300	48
Reley drivers - special delivery	1.225	40
Roll, doughnut, and pastry	1.228	57
Yeast:		
Agreement A	1.553	42 1/2
Agraement B	1.683	33 1/2
Agreement C	1.312	48
Food products:		
Start	1.285	48
After 3 months	1.389	48
After 6 months	1.493	48
Beer:		
Brawery and distributor	2.020	40
Helpers	2.020	40
Building:		
Construction:		
Dump truck:		
Under 4 cubic yards	1.660	40
4 and less than 7 cubic yards	1.810	40
7 cubic yards end over	2.310	40
Pick-up driving	1.560	40
Machinery hauling	1.810	40
Euclid, wegon:		
7 - 13 cubic yards	2.360	40
13 - 16 cubic yards	2.460	40
Material:		
Agitator or mixer:		
3 cubic yards or less	1.650	40
Ovsr 3 and up to and including 5 cubic yards	1.800	40
Over 5 cubic yards	1.970	40
Tournamixere	2.400	40
Dry-batch truck:		
3 1/2 cubic yards or less	1.550	40
Over 3 1/2 cubic yards	1.810	40
Flat-bed or open truck:		
8 tons or less	1.550	40
8 - 15 tons	1.810	40
Over 15 tons	2.200	40
Lumber	1.450	40
Plumbing:		
1/2 - 3 1/2 tons	1.500	40
Over 3 1/2 tons	1.600	40
All tractors	1.600	40
Cbeese	1.520	40
Cleaning end dyeing:		
Relay drivers	1.000	45
Rug or furniture	1.088	45
Coal	1.320	48
Helpers	1.210	48
Commission house	1.330	40
Helpers	1.230	40
Department store	1.550	40
Rslay, tractors and freight	1.575	40
Helpers (junior)	1.050	40
Combinetion drivers - Furniture and bulk	1.650	40
Helpers	1.595	40

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers - Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Fish - Special delivery	$1.450	40
Fixture	1.200	40
Helpers	1.150	40
Flowers - Wholesale	1.320	40
Freight - General:		
Agreement A:		
Local:		
1/2 - 5 tons	1.500	48
5 tons and over	1.600	48
Helpers	1.380	48
Tractor:		
1/2 - 5 tons	1.520	48
5 tons and over	1.600	48
Helpers	1.380	48
Agreement B:		
Tractor:		
1/2 - 5 tons	1.590	48
5 tons and over	1.590	48
Helpers	1.390	48
Transfer:		
1/2 - 5 tons	1.490	48
5 tons and over	1.590	48
Helpers	1.390	48
Furniture	1.650	40
Helpers	1.570	40
Grocery - Chain store	1.713	46
Helpers	1.540	46
Ice	1.358	48
Helpers	1.213	48
Laundry:		
Overall - Utility drivers	1.400	40
Towel supply	1.400	40
Mattress - Wholesale	1.650	40
Meat:		
Packinghouse	1.850	40
Poultry	1.110	40
Milk:		
Relay drivers	1.559	48
Route riders, wholesale, relief	1.759	48
Tractor or tank drivers	1.589	48
Moving	1.400	40
Helpers	1.350	40
Newspaper:		
Day	1.763	40
Helpers	1.550	40
Night	1.850	40
Helpers	1.613	40
Oil and gasoline	1.925	40
Railway express	1.710	40
Helpers	1.510	40

Table C-542: *Meat Cutters*

January 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Head meat cutters	$99.50	1/ 40
Self-service markets employing female wrappers:		
11 or more full-time employees	119.50	35
10 or less full-time employees	104.50	35
Journeyman meat cutters	87.00	1/ 40
Self-service markets employing female wrappers	90.50	35
Apprentices:		
First 6 months	52.00	40
Second 6 months	57.00	40
Second year	63.00	40
Third year	72.50	40
Wrappers - Self-service markets:		
Starting rate	44.50	40
After 90 days	48.50	40

1/ 45-hour week in markets employing only one man.

Table C-5452: *Milk Dealers*

January 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Dairy and ice cream plant:		
Female inspectors	$1.273	40
General plant employees	1.331	40
Horseshoers	1.545	40
Ice cream wrappers	1.283	40
Plant foreman	1.577	40
Semi-skilled	1.373	40
Skilled	1.477	40
Clerical and office:		
Cashiers	1.633	40
Clerks	1.313	40
Multilith and photostat operators	1.477	40

Table C-58: *Restaurants*

January 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Class A Restaurants, Cafes and Taverns:		
Bartenders:		
Beverage establishments	$52.80	48
Restaurants serving beverages	57.75	48
Culinary:		
Chefs	69.60	48
Cold meat men, carvers	52.80	48
Cooks, all other	52.80	48
Cooks' assistants	36.30	48
Dish-up men or women	41.25	48
Full-time pastry cooks	52.80	48
Miscellaneous kitchen help and dishwashers	30.80	48
Pie cooks or combination	41.25	48
Salad or pantry girls	36.30	48
Sandwich and steam table	50.05	48
Second or dinner cooks	58.30	48
Swing cooks, fry cooks, night cooks	55.55	48
Class B Restaurants, Cafes and Taverns:		
Bartenders:		
Beverage establishments	52.80	48
Restaurants serving beverages	57.75	48
Culinary:		
Carvers, sandwich, and steamtable men	50.05	48
Chefs	63.80	48
Dish-up men or women	41.25	48
Fry and all other cooks	50.05	48
Miscellaneous kitchen help and dishwashers	30.80	48
Night cooks	52.80	48
Salad or pantry girls and cooks' assistants	36.30	48
Second or dinner cooks	55.00	48
Swing men	52.80	48
Class A and B Restaurants, Cafes and Taverns:		
Waitresses:		
Tap rooms and restaurants:		
Bus girls	26.40	48
Restaurant fountain and counter girls	33.00	48
Waitresses	26.40	48
Cafeteria:		
Bus girls	33.00	48
Restaurant fountain and counter girls	38.50	48
Waitresses	38.50	48
Waiters:		
Bus boys	26.40	48
Captains	55.00	48
Waiters	26.40	48

Table C-7011: Hotels

January 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Class A Hotels:		
Bartenders:		
Bartenders	$59.00	48
Service bartenders	66.00	48
Culinary:		
Coffee shop:		
All cooks	52.75	48
Sandwich men	40.10	48
Main kitchen:		
Assistant cooks	50.90	48
Butchers	60.85	48
Cold meat men	58.35	48
Fry cooks	58.35	48
Night chefs	63.25	48
Roast cooks	58.35	48
Second butchers	49.05	48
Second cooks	66.85	48
Swing men	60.85	48
Pantry and vegetable cooks:		
Assistant pantry	36.50	48
Assistant vegetable cooks	34.55	48
Head pantry	39.60	48
Head vegetable cooks	35.80	48
Pot washers	34.05	48
Pastry room:		
Assistant bread men	49.05	48
Assistant chefs	54.60	48
Bake shop helpers (pot washers)	36.00	48
Bread men	58.95	48
Chefs	70.50	48
Miscellaneous:		
Housekeeping:		
Chambermaids	30.00	48
Housemen	36.75	48
Inspectresses	34.25	48
Linen room girls	32.25	48
Window washers	43.25	48
Kitchen:		
Miscellaneous kitchen workers	28.75	48
Silver polishers - head men	36.00	48
Storeroom helpers	35.00	48
Laundry:		
Guaranteed 40 hours work at 64 cents per hour	25.60	40
Maintenance:		
Head maintenance men	67.50	48
Maintenance assistants	65.00	48

Table C-7011: Hotels - Continued

January 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Class A Hotels: - Continued		
Miscellaneous: - Continued		
Receiving department:		
Receiving clerks	$35.00	48
Watchmen	35.00	48
Service:		
Baggage porters:		
Residential	23.25	48
Transient	18.75	48
Bellboys:		
Residential	20.50	48
Semi-transient	17.25	48
Transient	14.50	48
Doormen:		
Residential	27.75	48
Transient	20.75	48
Telephone operators	39.50	48
Valets	38.00	48
Waitresses:		
Cafe and restaurants in hotels:		
Bus girls	24.50	48
Waitresses	22.00	48
Cafeterias and lunch counters:		
Bus girls	24.50	48
Counter girls:		
Cafeteria	27.50	48
Lunch counter	25.50	48
Waiters:		
Bus boys	24.50	48
Waiter captains	52.00	48
Waiters	22.00	48
Class B and C Hotels:		
Bartenders:		
Bartenders	59.00	48
Service bartenders	66.00	48
Culinary:		
Assistant pastry cooks	37.00	48
Coffee shop cooks	49.65	48
Corner grill cooks	40.10	48
Fry cooks	49.05	48
Night cooks	47.25	48
Other cooks - except fry cooks	50.90	48
Pantry	34.55	48
Pastry cooks	50.90	48
Pot washers	34.05	48
Sandwich men	40.10	48
Second cooks	54.60	48
Vegetable cooks	34.55	48

Table C-7011: Hotels - Continued

January 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Class B and C Hotels: - Continued		
Miscellaneous:		
Housekeeping:		
Chambermaids	$29.25	48
Housemen	35.25	48
Inspectresses	32.25	48
Linen room girls	30.75	48
Window washers	43.25	48
Kitchen:		
Miscellaneous kitchen workers	28.25	48
Silver polishers - head men	35.00	48
Store room helpers	30.50	48
Laundry:		
Guaranteed 40 hours work at 64 cents per hour	25.60	40
Maintenance:		
Head maintenance men	65.00	48
Maintenance assistants	63.00	48
Receiving department:		
Receiving clerks	33.00	48
Watchmen	35.00	48
Service:		
Baggage porters:		
Residential	23.25	48
Transient	18.75	48
Bellboys:		
Residential	20.50	48
Semi-transient	17.25	48
Transient	16.00	48
Doorman - Transient	23.75	48
Telephone operators	39.00	48
Valets	38.00	48
Waitresses:		
Cafes and restaurants in hotels:		
Bus girls	24.00	48
Waitresses	22.60	48
Waitress captains	1/ 150.00	48
Cafeteria and lunch counters:		
Bus girls	24.50	48
Counter girls:		
Cafeteria	27.50	48
Lunch counter	25.50	48
Waiters:		
Bus boys	24.50	48
Waiter captains	52.00	48
Waiters	22.00	48

1/ Monthly salary - Class A, B, and C hotels.

D: Entrance Rates

Table D-1: *Minimum Entrance Rates for Plant Workers* 1/

Minimum rate (in cents)	Percent of plant workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -								
	All industries 2/	Manufacturing				Public utilities*	Whole-sale trade	Retail trade 3/	Serv-ices 4/
		Durable goods		Nondurable goods					
		Establishments with -							
		21-250 workers	251 or more workers	21-250 workers	251 or more workers				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Over 50 and under 55	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-		2.7
Over 55 and under 60	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-		8.6
60	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-		2.4
Over 60 and under 65	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-		11.8
65	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Over 65 and under 70	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-		2.1
70	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-		8.5
Over 70 and under 75	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-		5.6
75	12.8	10.2	2.9	39.5	21.0	2.5	14.4		5.7
Over 75 and under 80	.4	-	-	-	-	-	2.0		5.6
80	.9	4.5	-	-	-	-	-		5.9
Over 80 and under 85	1.1	-	.9	-	2.2	.9	3.3		-
85	7.3	17.3	3.6	3.0	2.1	23.9	7.0		-
Over 85 and under 90	.6	-	1.4	-	-	-	.2		-
90	1.3	-	2.6	-	-	2.0	2.7		-
Over 90 and under 95	2.4	6.8	2.2	-	1.4	3.9	3.0		-
Over 95 and under 100	1.3	-	3.3	-	-	-	-		1.0
100	4.8	8.4	4.2	23.6	-	2.4	9.2		.5
Over 100 and under 105 ...	6.2	-	8.2	-	9.5	4.0	10.3		-
105	3.2	-	5.9	10.0	-	1.6	-		-
Over 105 and under 110 ...	11.5	-	24.9	-	7.7	-	7.6		-
110	3.3	-	6.8	-	3.0	-	1.5		-
Over 110 and under 115 ...	3.8	12.8	3.8	5.4	-	13.9	-		-
115	.6	13.4	-	-	-	-	-		-
Over 115 and under 120 ...	5.4	9.9	3.4	-	7.6	18.1	3.2		-
Over 120 and under 125 ...	4.7	-	2.0	-	16.3	-	3.6		-
125	1.3	-	3.3	-	-	.1	1.2		-
Over 125 and under 130 ...	5.7	-	10.4	-	-	8.3	14.1		-
130	.1	3.2	-	-	-	-	-		-
Over 130 and under 135 ...	1.7	9.0	2.1	-	-	6.5	-		-
Over 135 and under 140 ...	1.4	-	-	7.6	3.0	-	1.5		-
Over 140 and under 145 ...	1.3	4.5	-	-	4.9	-	-		-
Over 145 and under 150 ...	2.6	-	3.3	-	6.1	-	-		-
Over 150 and under 155 ...	.7	-	-	-	3.1	-	-		-
Over 155 and under 160 ...	.6	-	-	-	1.9	-	2.9		-
160	1.2	-	-	-	5.2	-	-		-
Over 160 and under 165 ...	.3	-	.9	-	-	-	-		-
165 and over	.4	-	-	-	1.7	-	-		-
Establishments with no established minimum	7.1	-	3.9	10.9	3.3	11.9	12.3		39.6

1/ Lowest rates formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers other than watchmen.

2/ Excludes data for finance, insurance, and real estate.

3/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."

4/ Except hotels.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

E: Supplementary Wage Practices

Table E-1: *Shift Differential Provisions*

Shift differential	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift in -									
	All manufacturing industries 1/						Machinery industries		Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	
	All industries		Durable goods		Nondurable goods					
	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments	14.4	6.1	15.7	5.7	12.7	6.5	14.3	2.2	1.3	0.1
Receiving shift differential	13.7	5.5	15.0	5.2	12.0	5.9	13.2	2.2	1.2	-
Uniform cents (per hour)	10.6	5.0	9.6	4.3	11.9	5.9	5.0	.5	.6	-
Under 4 cents	.5	-	.7	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-
4 cents	2.6	.4	3.5	.7	1.3	-	.6	-	-	-
5 cents	4.8	.3	3.8	-	6.0	.8	2.6	-	.6	-
6 cents	(2/)	2.0	.1	2.5	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
7 cents	.5	.1	.2	-	1.0	.2	.5	-	-	-
7½ cents	.2	-	-	-	.4	-	.4	-	-	-
8 cents	.2	(2/)	.3	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 cents	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.5	2.2	.9	.4	-	-
Over 10 cents	.6	.6	-	(2/)	1.4	1.4	-	.1	-	-
Uniform percentage ...	2.9	.3	5.0	.5	.1	-	6.9	1.0	.6	-
5 percent	1.3	(2/)	2.2	(2/)	.1	-	.2	-	-	-
8 percent	.8	.1	1.4	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	.8	.1	1.4	.1	-	-	6.7	1.0	.6	-
15 percent	-	.1	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	.2	.2	.4	.4	-	-	1.3	.7	-	-
Receiving no differential	.7	.6	.7	.5	.7	.6	1.1	-	.1	.1

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

2/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

Table E-2: *Scheduled Weekly Hours*

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS 1/ EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 2/	Finance**	Services 3/	All industries 4/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 2/	Services 3/
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Under 35 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-		2.1
35 hours	2.6	1.0	.6	1.4	3.1	2.8		1.5	18.8	.3	-	-	-	-	.5		5.4
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	2.2	.6	-	1.1	-	-		4.8	16.9	2.3	3.1	-	7.3	-	-		(5/)
37½ hours	4.4	2.1	2.9	1.4	.7	3.3		12.6	2.8	1.6	1.6	-	3.8	-	-		6.1
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	4.7	2.0	3.2	.9	1.1	-		16.9	2.4	1.0	1.3	-	3.0	-	-		.9
40 hours	83.9	93.9	93.1	94.6	91.4	88.7		63.9	52.6	77.0	84.5	91.4	75.5	66.3	82.9		43.2
Over 40 and under 44 hours	1.1	.1	.2	-	3.6	2.9		-	-	1.6	1.3	2.3	-	-	6.7		4.4
44 hours	.7	.3	-	.6	.1	-		-	5.3	3.4	1.2	-	2.7	-	2.0		15.0
Over 44 and under 48 hours	.4	-	-	-	-	2.3		.1	1.2	3.7	3.3	1.7	5.4	2.2	7.9		5.0
48 hours	(5/)	-	-	-	-	-		.2	-	7.6	2.3	3.9	-	29.9	-		14.3
49 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.7	1.0	-	2.3	-	-		-
49½ hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		3.6
53 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.3	.4	.7	-	-	-		-
54 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	1.6	-		-

1/ Data relate to women workers.
2/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
3/ Except hotels.
4/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
5/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-3: *Paid Holidays*

Number of paid holidays	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services 2/	All industries 3/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services 2/
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Establishments providing paid holidays	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	98.0		99.3	98.1	91.7	94.8	91.0	99.8	75.5	98.7		79.5
1 day	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.3	.3	-	.6	-	-		2.1
1½ days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-		-
3 days	.6	-	-	-	-	4.3		-	-	.2	.3	.5	-	-	.2		-
4 days	.6	1.3	2.6	-	-	-		-	-	1.0	1.3	2.3	-	-	-		-
5 days	.6	.2	.2	.2	-	-		1.7	-	1.6	2.1	.5	4.4	-	-		-
6 days	53.6	74.5	78.4	70.4	24.9	55.3		12.0	35.3	62.2	66.3	76.2	52.9	24.8	57.7		73.3
6½ days	.2	-	-	-	-	5.9		2.2	22.1	.3	-	-	-	-	4.8		1.3
7 days	16.9	12.2	18.8	5.4	40.4	29.0		13.3	6.4	12.9	11.4	11.5	11.3	25.8	34.8		.3
7½ days	1.2	-	-	-	-	1.6		4.7	-	.1	-	-	-	-	1.2		-
8 days	21.9	11.8	-	24.0	34.5	-		58.1	31.9	11.8	13.1	-	30.6	24.9	-		1.6
8½ days	.1	-	-	-	-	-		-	2.4	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-		.9
9 days	.7	-	-	-	-	1.9		2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10½ days	.4	-	-	-	-	-		2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
11 days	.6	-	-	-	-	-		3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments providing no paid holidays	.5	-	-	-	.2	2.0		.7	1.9	8.3	5.2	9.0	.2	24.5	1.3		20.5

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Except hotels.
3/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
4/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services 2/	All industries 3/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services 2/
		All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods							All	Durable goods	Non-durable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	·100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
1 year of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0		100.0	98.7	99.3	99.6	100.0	99.0	98.0	100.0		95.3
1 week	27.8	25.3	33.1	17.2	79.6	31.6		1.0	21.8	82.6	86.7	100.0	68.9	82.7	58.2		78.9
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.7	1.0	-	2.3	-	-		-
2 weeks	71.5	74.6	66.6	82.7	20.4	65.2		98.8	74.3	15.8	11.9	-	27.8	15.3	39.5		12.7
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	.6	-	-	-	-	3.2		-	2.6	.1	-	-	-	-	2.3		.3
3 weeks	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-		.2	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		3.4
Establishments with no paid vacations	.1	.1	.3	-	-	-		-	1.3	.7	.4	-	1.0	2.0	-		4.7
Information not available	(4/)	(4/)	-	.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
2 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0		100.0	98.7	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0		95.3
1 week	13.3	17.5	24.4	10.3	6.1	18.4		.5	9.3	65.9	74.4	82.5	63.5	29.5	37.9		63.5
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.4	-	-	-	-	1.4		-	3.8	6.5	8.0	12.3	2.3	-	3.6		7.2
2 weeks	83.8	78.7	75.3	82.0	93.9	77.0		99.3	83.0	25.6	15.5	5.2	29.2	70.5	56.2		20.9
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	.6	-	-	-	-	3.2		-	2.6	.1	-	-	-	-	2.3		.3
3 weeks	1.8	3.7	-	7.6	-	-		.2	-	1.4	1.7	-	4.0	-	-		3.4
Establishments with no paid vacations	.1	.1	.3	-	-	-		-	1.3	.5	.4	-	1.0	-	-		4.7
Information not available	(4/)	(4/)	-	.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
5 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0		95.3
1 week	1.2	1.8	1.6	2.1	-	1.7		.1	1.0	6.9	7.5	5.5	10.2	-	3.2		24.5
2 weeks	92.5	94.4	98.1	90.2	97.9	95.1		81.4	96.4	90.2	89.4	94.5	82.5	98.1	94.5		67.1
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	2.7	-	-	-	-	3.2		10.5	2.6	.1	-	-	-	-	2.3		.3
3 weeks	3.5	3.7	-	7.6	2.1	-		8.0	-	2.3	2.7	-	6.3	1.9	-		3.4
Establishments with no paid vacations	.1	.1	.3	-	-	-		-	-	.5	.4	-	1.0	-	-		4.7
Information not available	(4/)	(4/)	-	.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
15 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.9	99.9	99.7	99.9	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	99.5	99.6	100.0	99.0	100.0	100.0		95.3
1 week	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.2	-	1.7		.1	1.0	6.9	7.5	5.5	10.2	-	3.2		24.5
2 weeks	58.2	55.4	70.0	40.0	24.3	80.2		52.1	94.5	55.2	51.3	69.7	26.6	45.1	76.9		67.1
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1.0	-	-	-	-	3.2		2.2	2.6	.1	-	-	-	-	2.3		.3
3 weeks	38.6	43.1	28.1	58.7	75.7	14.9		40.1	1.9	37.3	40.8	24.8	62.2	54.9	17.6		3.4
Over 3 weeks	1.1	-	-	-	-	-		5.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no paid vacations	.1	.1	.3	-	-	-		-	-	.5	.4	-	1.0	-	-		4.7
Information not available	(4/)	(4/)	-	.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

---

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."

2/ Except hotels.

3/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

4/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions)*

Provisions for paid sick leave	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services 2/	All industries 3/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services 2/
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
1 year of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	31.6	38.0	37.8	38.2	32.8	33.5		20.8	15.2	8.7	5.2	2.3	9.0	16.4	42.9		2.7
3 days	.9	1.5	-	3.1	-	1.4		-	.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.8	-	15.0		-
5 days	5.5	7.6	10.3	4.9	-	3.2		2.5	6.6	.9	.4	-	1.0	1.3	4.7		.5
6 days	3.1	2.8	5.5	-	-	8.7		2.2	2.4	.5	-	-	-	-	7.1		.9
7 days	1.5	-	-	-	-	10.4		-	-	.9	-	-	-	2.4	11.9		-
9 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1.2	1.6	-	3.8	-	-		-
10 days	14.6	24.8	19.9	29.8	13.1	1.8		6.2	3.0	1.1	-	-	-	12.7	-		1.0
12 days	2.8	-	-	-	-	2.3		9.9	2.6	.6	-	-	-	-	-		.3
14 days	.2	.5	1.0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
15 days	1.9	-	-	-	19.7	.2		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	3.7		-
18 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.4	.6	-	1.4	-	-		-
20 days	.5	.2	-	.4	-	3.0		-	-	(4/)	-	-	-	-	.5		-
21 days	.6	.6	1.1	-	-	2.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	68.4	62.0	62.2	61.7	67.2	66.5		79.2	84.8	91.3	94.8	97.7	91.0	83.6	57.1		97.3
Information not available	(4/)	(4/)	-	.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
2 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	33.2	41.4	37.8	45.1	33.2	33.5		20.8	15.2	8.9	5.2	2.3	9.0	18.5	42.9		2.7
3 days	.2	-	-	-	-	1.4		-	.6	2.9	2.5	2.3	2.8	-	15.0		-
5 days	4.2	7.4	6.9	7.9	-	3.2		-	6.6	.7	.4	-	1.0	1.3	4.7		.5
6 days	2.3	2.8	5.5	-	-	3.2		2.2	2.4	.2	-	-	-	-	2.3		.9
7 days	1.5	-	-	-	-	10.4		-	-	.9	-	-	-	2.4	11.9		-
10 days	16.7	28.7	23.3	34.4	4.3	1.8		8.7	3.0	.5	-	-	-	4.4	-		1.0
12 days	2.8	-	-	-	-	4.5		9.9	2.6	.2	-	-	-	-	2.7		.3
13 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.0		-	-	1.3	1.7	-	3.8	-	2.1		-
14 days	.2	.5	1.0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
15 days	2.5	1.2	-	2.4	19.7	.2		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	3.7		-
18 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.4	.6	-	1.4	-	-		-
20 days	1.7	.2	-	.4	9.2	5.3		-	-	.8	-	-	-	8.2	.5		-
21 days	.6	.6	1.1	-	-	2.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
22 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.2	-	-	-	2.2	-		-
24 days	.4	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	66.8	58.6	62.2	54.8	66.8	66.5		79.2	84.8	91.1	94.8	97.7	91.0	81.5	57.1		97.3
Information not available	(4/)	(4/)	-	.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions) - Continued*

Provisions for paid sick leave	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—								PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services 2/	All industries 3/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services 2/
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
5 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	33.2	41.4	37.8	45.1	33.2	33.5		20.8	15.2	8.9	5.2	2.3	9.0	18.5	42.9		2.7
3 days	.2	-	-	-	-	1.4		-	.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.8	-	15.0		-
5 days	3.5	5.9	6.9	4.9	-	3.2		-	6.6	.7	.4	-	1.0	1.3	4.7		.5
6 days	2.3	2.8	5.5	-	-	3.2		2.2	2.4	.2	-	-	-	-	2.3		.9
7 days	1.5	-	-	-	-	10.4		-	-	.9	-	-	-	2.4	11.9		-
10 days	15.1	26.8	23.3	30.5	2.1	1.8		6.2	3.0	.4	-	-	-	2.5	-		1.0
12 days	1.6	-	-	-	-	-		7.2	2.6	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-		.3
14 days	.2	.5	1.0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
15 days	.8	-	-	-	2.1	.2		2.7	-	.4	-	-	-	1.9	3.7		-
20 days	1.7	3.4	-	6.9	-	1.0		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	2.1		-
21 days	.3	.6	1.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
25 days	.5	-	-	-	-	-		2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
27 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1.2	1.6	-	3.8	-	-		-
30 days	3.8	1.2	-	2.4	19.7	6.8		-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	2.7		-
36 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.4	.6	-	1.4	-	-		-
40 days	.5	.2	-	.4	-	3.0		-	-	(4/)	-	-	-	-	.5		-
42 days	.4	-	-	-	-	2.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
45 days	.8	-	-	-	8.9	-		-	-	.7	-	-	-	8.2	-		-
65 days	(4/)	-	-	-	.4	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
72 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.2	-	-	-	2.2	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	66.8	58.6	62.2	54.8	66.8	66.5		79.2	84.8	91.1	94.8	97.7	91.0	81.5	57.1		97.3
Information not available	(4/)	(4/)	-	.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
15 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	37.0	41.4	37.8	45.1	73.0	33.5		20.8	15.2	11.2	5.2	2.3	9.0	44.2	42.9		2.7
3 days	.2	-	-	-	-	1.4		-	.6	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.8	-	15.0		-
5 days	3.5	5.9	6.9	4.9	-	3.2		-	6.6	.7	.4	-	1.0	1.3	4.7		.5
6 days	2.3	2.8	5.5	-	-	3.2		2.2	2.4	.2	-	-	-	-	2.3		.9
7 days	1.5	-	-	-	-	10.4		-	-	.9	-	-	-	2.4	11.9		-
10 days	14.3	25.3	23.3	27.4	2.1	1.8		6.2	3.0	.4	-	-	-	2.5	-		1.0
12 days	2.3	1.5	-	3.1	-	-		7.2	2.6	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-		.3
14 days	.2	.5	1.0	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
15 days	.8	-	-	-	2.1	.2		2.7	-	.4	-	-	-	1.9	3.7		-
20 days	1.7	3.4	-	6.9	-	1.0		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	2.1		-
21 days	.3	.6	1.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
25 days	.5	-	-	-	-	-		2.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
30 days	.4	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-		-
40 days	.3	-	-	-	-	2.3		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
50 days	1.9	-	-	-	19.7	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
54 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.4	.6	-	1.4	-	-		-
58 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1.2	1.6	-	3.8	-	-		-
60 days	2.0	.2	-	.4	8.9	7.5		-	-	.9	-	-	-	8.2	3.2		-
65 days	.6	1.2	-	2.4	.4	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
72 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.2	-	-	-	2.2	-		-
84 days	.4	-	-	-	-	2.5		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
98 days	3.8	-	-	-	39.8	-		-	-	2.3	-	-	-	25.7	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	63.0	58.6	62.2	54.8	27.0	66.5		79.2	84.8	88.8	94.8	97.7	91.0	55.8	57.1		97.3
Information not available	(4/)	(4/)	-	.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

---

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Except hotels.
3/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
4/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-6: *Nonproduction Bonuses*

Type of bonus	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services 2/	All industries 3/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services 2/
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Establishments with nonproduction bonuses 4/	42.0	34.1	32.2	36.0	12.3	54.9		50.9	58.3	28.1	22.2	17.4	28.5	12.3	49.1		40.6
Christmas or year-end	37.5	32.4	29.0	36.0	3.6	49.7		40.6	58.3	24.0	19.2	12.6	27.9	3.7	43.8		40.6
Profit-sharing	2.8	.8	1.6	-	7.7	5.2		4.0	-	2.2	.4	.8	-	8.6	5.3		-
Other	3.1	1.1	1.6	.5	1.1	-		12.6	-	1.9	2.6	4.0	.6	.1	-		-
Establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	58.0	65.9	67.8	63.9	87.7	45.1		49.1	41.7	71.9	77.8	82.6	71.5	87.7	50.9		59.4
Information not available	(5/)	(5/)	-	.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Except hotels.
3/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
4/ Unduplicated total.
5/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-7: *Insurance and Pension Plans*

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services 2/	All industries 3/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services 2/
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Establishments with insurance or pension plans 4/	91.7	94.8	94.6	95.0	98.9	82.9		93.2	72.3	91.7	95.9	99.2	91.4	100.0	82.8		50.5
Life insurance	84.0	91.8	89.1	94.6	59.1	79.6		85.8	70.0	84.4	91.1	93.2	86.2	74.3	71.4		42.1
Health insurance	65.0	72.8	81.8	63.6	85.6	60.1		55.3	24.6	79.4	86.3	94.6	75.3	96.2	55.7		33.7
Hospitilization	54.1	64.2	86.2	41.6	25.0	46.9		61.3	23.8	64.5	72.4	91.2	47.3	58.2	43.9		26.3
Retirement pension	53.5	52.1	54.1	50.0	79.8	39.6		57.2	50.0	46.3	47.4	46.6	48.5	69.9	29.3		9.9
Establishments with no insurance or pension plans	8.3	5.2	5.4	4.9	1.1	17.1		6.8	27.7	8.3	4.1	.8	8.6	-	17.2		49.5
Information not available	(5/)	(5/)	-	.1	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Except hotels.
3/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
4/ Unduplicated total.
5/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Appendix – Scope and Method of Survey

With the exception of the union scale of rates, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of field representatives of the Bureau to representative establishments in the area surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; these are available upon request.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and power plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping (tables A-1 through A-4). The covered industry groupings are: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits also was obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisions. As indicated in the following table only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant their inclusion.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry (see following table). Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for these jobs were included only for firms meeting the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupation.

The earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, are included. Where weekly hours are reported as for office clerical, they refer to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half-hour) for which the straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all office and plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plans are further limited to those providing full pay for at least some amount of time off without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits. These plans also exclude health insurance even though it is paid for by employers. Health insurance is included, however, under tabulation for insurance and pension plans.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN ST. LOUIS, MO., 1/ AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, JANUARY 1952

Item	Minimum number of workers in establishments studied 2/	Number of establishments		Employment		
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied	
					Total	Office
Industry divisions in which occupations were surveyed on an area basis						
All divisions	-	1,447	273	339,600	160,200	28,210
Manufacturing	101	420	108	205,500	108,280	13,720
Durable goods 3/	101	200	55	114,800	64,080	7,060
Nondurable goods 4/	101	220	53	90,700	44,200	6,660
Nonmanufacturing	-	1,027	165	134,100	52,020	14,490
Transportation (excluding railroads), communications, and other public utilities	101	52	21	27,500	21,430	4,240
Wholesale trade	21	413	51	28,100	8,330	2,620
Retail trade 5/	101	94	19	45,600	9,740	1,360
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	222	38	17,700	8,300	5,510
Services (except hotels) 6/	21	246	36	15,200	4,220	760
Industries in which occupations were surveyed on an industry basis 7/						
Women's and misses' coats and suits	8/ 8	11	11	431	431	12
Millinery	8	11	7	379	270	17
Millwork	21	14	8	787	543	91
Foundries, nonferrous	8	18	11	1,009	868	39
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	21	16	9	2,081	1,470	84
Heating apparatus	21	26	11	4,672	3,388	448
Machinery industries	9/ 21	104	37	14,819	10,921	1,256
Railroads	101	22	13	24,765	20,973	-
Insurance carriers	21	50	20	6,342	3,698	2,401

1/ St. Louis Metropolitan Area (St. Louis City, St. Charles and St. Louis Counties, Mo., and Madison and St. Clair Counties, Ill.).

2/ Total establishment employment.

3/ Metal working; lumber, furniture, and other wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

4/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

5/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade in the numbered tables due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for the nonmanufacturing industry group.

6/ Personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

7/ Industries are defined in footnotes to wage tables.

8/ Cutting shops (manufacturing jobbers) with 4 or more workers were included.

9/ Establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories with 8 or more workers were included.

Index

Page

Assembler (cutlery, hand tools, and hardware) ... 16
Assembler (heating apparatus) ... 16
Assembler (machinery) ... 17
Assembler, sash, door, or frame (millwork) ... 15
Automatic-lathe operator (machinery) ... 17
Bartender (hotels) ... 23
Bartender (restaurants) ... 22
Bench hand (bakeries) ... 20
Biller, machine ... 4
Blocker, hand (millinery) ... 14
Bookbinder (printing) ... 21
Bookkeeper, hand ... 3, 4
Bookkeeping-machine operator ... 4
Brewer (malt liquors) ... 20
Bricklayer (building construction) ... 20
Bus boy or girl (hotels) ... 23
Bus boy or girl (restaurants) ... 22
Butcher (hotels) ... 23
Cabinetmaker (millwork) ... 15
Calculating-machine operator ... 4, 5
Carpenter (building construction) ... 20
Carpenter, maintenance ... 9
Carpenter, maintenance (railroads) ... 19
Chambermaid (hotels) ... 23
Chef (hotels) ... 23
Chef (restaurants) ... 22
Chipper and grinder (nonferrous foundries) ... 15
Cleaner ... 11
Cleaner (railroads) ... 19
Clerk, accounting ... 3, 5
Clerk, accounting (insurance carriers) ... 19
Clerk, actuarial (insurance carriers) ... 19
Clerk, correspondence (insurance carriers) ... 19
Clerk, file ... 5
Clerk, file (insurance carriers) ... 19
Clerk, general ... 3, 5
Clerk (milk dealers) ... 22
Clerk, order ... 3, 5
Clerk, payroll ... 3, 6
Clerk, premium-ledger-card (insurance carriers) ... 19
Clerk, underwriter (insurance carriers) ... 19
Compositor, hand (printing) ... 21
Cook (hotels) ... 23
Cook (restaurants) ... 22
Coremaker (nonferrous foundries) ... 15
Crane operator, electric bridge ... 11
Cut-off-saw operator (millwork) ... 15
Cutter and marker (women's and misses' coats and suits) ... 14
Draftsman ... 8
Drill-press operator (heating apparatus) ... 16

Page

Drill-press operator (machinery) ... 17, 18
Duplicating-machine operator ... 3, 6
Electrician (building construction) ... 20
Electrician, maintenance ... 9
Electrician, maintenance (machinery) ... 17
Electrician, maintenance (railroads) ... 19
Engine-lathe operator (machinery) ... 17, 18
Engineer (malt liquors) ... 20
Engineer, stationary ... 9
Fireman (malt liquors) ... 20
Fireman, stationary boiler ... 9
Furnace tender (nonferrous foundries) ... 15
Grinding-machine operator (machinery) ... 17, 18
Guard ... 11
Heat treater (cutlery, hand tools, and hardware) ... 16
Helper (bakeries) ... 20
Helper, motortruck driver ... 21, 22
Helper, trades, maintenance ... 9
Helper, trades, maintenance (railroads) ... 19
Inspector (cutlery, hand tools, and hardware) ... 16
Inspector (heating apparatus) ... 16
Inspector (machinery) ... 17
Inspector (milk dealers) ... 22
Janitor ... 11
Janitor (heating apparatus) ... 16
Janitor (machinery) ... 17
Janitor (railroads) ... 19
Key-punch operator ... 6
Key-punch operator (insurance carriers) ... 19
Laborer (building construction) ... 20
Machine operator (printing) ... 21
Machine tender (printing) ... 21
Machine-tool operator, production (cutlery, hand tools, and hardware) ... 16
Machine-tool operator, production (machinery) ... 17, 18
Machine-tool operator, toolroom ... 9
Machine-tool operator, toolroom (machinery) ... 18
Machinist, maintenance ... 9
Machinist, maintenance (railroads) ... 19
Machinist, production (machinery) ... 18
Mailer (printing) ... 21
Maintenance man, general utility ... 9
Maintenance man, general utility (heating apparatus) ... 16
Maintenance man, general utility (nonferrous foundries) ... 15
Maintenance man, general utility (railroads) ... 19
Maintenance man (hotels) ... 23
Maintenance man (malt liquors) ... 20
Meat cutter (meat cutters) ... 22
Mechanic, automotive (maintenance) ... 9
Mechanic, maintenance ... 10

Index - *Continued*

Page

Mechanic, maintenance (railroads) ... 19
Milling-machine operator (machinery) ... 17, 18
Millwright ... 10
Mixer (bakeries) ... 20
Molder (nonferrous foundries) ... 15
Molder operator (millwork) ... 15
Motortruck driver ... 21, 22
Nurse, industrial (registered) ... 8
Off-bearer, machine (millwork) ... 15
Office boy ... 3
Office girl ... 6
Oiler ... 10
Oiler (malt liquors) ... 20
Operator (local transit) ... 21
Order filler ... 11
Ovenman (bakeries) ... 20
Packer ... 12
Packer (bakeries) ... 20
Painter (building construction) ... 20
Painter, maintenance ... 10
Painter, maintenance (railroads) ... 19
Painter, rough (heating apparatus) ... 16
Photoengraver (printing) ... 21
Pipe fitter, maintenance ... 10
Pipe fitter, maintenance (railroads) ... 19
Planer operator (millwork) ... 15
Plasterer (building construction) ... 20
Plumber (building construction) ... 20
Plumber, maintenance ... 10
Porter ... 11
Power-shear operator (heating apparatus) ... 16
Premium acceptor (insurance carriers) ... 19
Press assistant (printing) ... 21
Press feeder (printing) ... 21
Presser (women's and misses' coats and suits) ... 14
Pressman (printing) ... 21
Punch-press operator (heating apparatus) ... 16
Receiving clerk ... 12
Rip-saw operator (millwork) ... 15
Screw-machine operator, automatic (machinery) ... 17
Secretary ... 6
Section head (insurance carriers) ... 19
Sewer, hand (finisher) (women's and misses' coats and suits) ... 14
Sewing-machine operator (millinery) ... 14
Sewing-machine operator (women's and misses' coats and suits) ... 14
Shake-out man (nonferrous foundries) ... 15
Sheet-metal worker, maintenance ... 10
Sheet-metal worker, maintenance (railroads) ... 19
Shipping clerk ... 12

Page

Shipping-and-receiving clerk ... 12
Stenographer ... 6, 7
Stenographer (insurance carriers) ... 19
Stereotyper (printing) ... 21
Sticker operator (millwork) ... 15
Stock handler ... 11
Stock handler (heating apparatus) ... 16
Stock handler (machinery) ... 18
Stock handler (millwork) ... 15
Stock handler (railroads) ... 19
Straw operator (millinery) ... 14
Switchboard operator ... 7
Switchboard operator-receptionist ... 7
Tabulating-machine operator ... 3, 7
Tabulating-machine operator (insurance carriers) ... 19
Telephone operator (hotels) ... 23
Thread trimmer (cleaner) (women's and misses' coats and suits) ... 14
Tool-and-die maker ... 10
Tool-and-die maker (cutlery, hand tools, and hardware) ... 16
Tool-and-die maker (heating apparatus) ... 16
Tool-and-die maker (machinery) ... 18
Tracer ... 8
Transcribing-machine operator ... 7
Trimmer (millinery) ... 14
Truck driver ... 13
Truck driver (millwork) ... 15
Truck driver (railroads) ... 19
Trucker, hand ... 12
Trucker, hand (heating apparatus) ... 16
Trucker, hand (machinery) ... 18
Trucker, hand (millwork) ... 15
Trucker, hand (railroads) ... 19
Trucker, power ... 13
Trucker, power (railroads) ... 19
Turret-lathe operator, hand (machinery) ... 17, 18
Typist ... 7
Typist (insurance carriers) ... 19
Underwriter (insurance carriers) ... 19
Waiter (hotels) ... 23
Waiter (restaurants) ... 22
Watchman ... 13
Watchman (hotels) ... 23
Watchman (nonferrous foundries) ... 15
Welder, hand (heating apparatus) ... 16
Welder, hand (machinery) ... 18
Welder, machine (heating apparatus) ... 16
Window washer (hotels) ... 23
Wrapper (bakeries) ... 20
Wrapper, ice cream (milk dealers) ... 22
Wrapper (meat cutters) ... 22

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1952 O—212835

THE OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY SERIES

In addition to this bulletin, similar occupational wage surveys are now available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. for the following communities:

City	BLS Bulletin No.	Price
Baltimore, Maryland	1045	20 cents
Bridgeport, Connecticut	1044	15 cents
Cleveland, Ohio	1056	25 cents
Dallas, Texas	1043	20 cents
Dayton, Ohio	1041	20 cents
Denver, Colorado	1066	20 cents
Hartford, Connecticut	1059	20 cents
Kansas City, Missouri	1064	20 cents
Memphis, Tennessee	1067	15 cents
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	1068	25 cents
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1070	15 cents
Portland, Oregon	1042	20 cents
Providence, Rhode Island	1071	20 cents
Richmond, Virginia	1058	15 cents
Salt Lake City, Utah	1069	15 cents
Seattle, Washington	1057	20 cents

This report was prepared in the Bureau's North Central Regional Office. Communications may be addressed to:

Adolph O. Berger, Regional Director
Bureau of Labor Statistics
226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 6, Illinois

The services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional offices are available for consultation on statistics relating to wages and industrial relations, employment, prices, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction and housing.

The North Central Region includes the following States:

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

331
Un342b
no. 1096

Occupational Wage Survey

CINCINNATI, OHIO

February 1952

Bulletin No. 1096

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Contents

Page

INTRODUCTION 1

THE CINCINNATI METROPOLITAN AREA 1

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE STRUCTURE 2

TABLES:

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis -

- A-1 Office occupations 3
- A-2 Professional and technical occupations 8
- A-3 Maintenance and power plant occupations 9
- A-4 Custodial, warehousing, and shipping occupations 11

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an industry basis* -

- B-336 Foundries, nonferrous 13
- B-3463 Stamped and pressed metal products 13
- B-35 Machinery industries:
  - Machinery 14
  - Machine-tool accessories 15
- B-40 Railroads 16
- B-5452 Milk dealers 16
- B-63 Insurance carriers 17

Union wage scales for selected occupations -

- C-15 Building construction 18
- C-205 Bakeries 18
- C-2082 Malt liquors 18
- C-27 Printing 18
- C-41 Local transit operating employees 19
- C-42 Motortruck drivers and helpers 19
- C-542 Meat cutters 19
- C-58 Restaurants 20
- C-7011 Hotels 20

Entrance rates -

- D-1 Minimum entrance rates for plant workers 21

Wage practices -

- E-1 Shift differential provisions 22
- E-2 Scheduled weekly hours 23
- E-3 Paid holidays 23
- E-4 Paid vacations 24
- E-5 Paid sick leave 25
- E-6 Nonproduction bonuses 27
- E-7 Insurance and pension plans 27

APPENDIX:

Scope and method of survey 28

INDEX 30

* NOTE - Additional occupational earnings reports are available upon request for auto repair shops (May 1951), ferrous foundries (June 1951), and power laundries (May 1951).

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. - Price 20 cents

331
Un342b
no.1096

Introduction 1/

The Cincinnati area is 1 of 40 major labor markets in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics is currently conducting occupational wage surveys. Occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis. Cross-industry sampling methods were thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables A-1 through A-4) separate data have been provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions. 2/

Occupations characteristic of particular, important, local industries were studied on an industry basis, within the framework of the community survey. Earnings data for these jobs have been presented in Series B tables. Union scales (Series C tables) are presented in lieu of (or supplementing) occupational earnings for several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective-bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are indicative of prevailing pay practices.

Data were collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation and sick leave allowances, paid holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Area

The Cincinnati Metropolitan Area, fifteenth in size in the Nation, consists of Hamilton County, Ohio, and Campbell and Kenton counties, Kentucky. Total area population was over 900,000 in 1950, representing a gain of 15 percent over the previous decade. More than half the inhabitants of the area lived in Cincinnati which had a population of more than 504,000 in 1950 according to the Census Bureau. This represents an increase of about 11 percent over 1940.

Cincinnati occupies a commanding commercial position on the Ohio River halfway between Pittsburgh and the Mississippi River, and the Ohio River plays an important role in the city's economy. By a series of locks and dams, the Ohio River is navigable the year round, placing Cincinnati on the Mississippi inland waterway system. Seven certificated water freight carriers transport coal, oil, coke, and other bulky cargo on the river. Other freight and passenger transportation are supplied by 8 railroad trunk systems, 128 interstate motortruck lines, 6 scheduled airlines, and numerous bus lines.

Nonagricultural wage and salary workers in the Cincinnati Metropolitan area numbered more than 363,000 in January 1952. More than 40 percent of these workers were employed in the wide variety of manufacturing plants located in the area. The major manufacturing industries include electrical and nonelectrical machinery, food products, fabricated metal products, chemicals, apparel, motor vehicles and equipment, printing and publishing, furniture and fixtures, paper and allied products, and transportation equipment. Manufacturing employment was fairly evenly divided between durable- and nondurable-goods establishments. 3/

The electrical and nonelectrical machinery groups together employ approximately a fourth of all manufacturing workers and fabricate a large variety of products, including machine tools, electric motors, radio and television sets, laundry machinery, machine-shop products, and valves. Important nondurable-goods products include foodstuffs, soap and glycerin, playing cards, chemicals, clothing, cosmetics, footwear, plastics and plastic products.

Nonmanufacturing establishments in the Cincinnati area provided employment to about 209,000 workers in January 1952. Wholesale and retail trade establishments employed 74,500 workers, approximately 35 percent of the wage and salaried employees on the payrolls of nonmanufacturing establishments. Transportation, communication, and other public utilities employed 35,600 workers, and another 18,000 were reported in building construction. Finance, insurance, and real estate institutions provided employment to 63,200. Federal, State, and local governments employed nearly 17,000.

About four-fifths of all plant workers in the industry and establishment-size groups within the scope of the Bureau's study were employed by firms having written agreements with labor unions. Approximately 8 of 10 factory workers in manufacturing plants were employed under terms of collective-bargaining agreements. In nonmanufacturing industries the proportion of nonoffice workers covered by union agreements ranged

---

1/ Prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., by Mary E. Stokes under the direction of George E. Votava, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst. The planning and central direction of the program was carried on in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

2/ The construction and extractive industries and government institutions were excluded from the study; see appendix for discussion of scope and method of survey.

3/ See appendix table for listing of durable- and nondurable-goods industries.

from less than a fifth in financial institutions to more than 95 percent in transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities. About two-fifths of the workers in wholesale trade, and four-fifths in services, worked in unionized establishments.

Less than a tenth of all office workers were working under the provisions of union agreements. Unionization of offices was notable only in the public utilities group where nearly three-fourths of the white-collar workers were employed in establishments having written agreements covering office workers.

Occupational Wage Structure

Extensive formal wage adjustments were made by firms in the Cincinnati area between January 1950, the base period for the Wage Stabilization Board's 10 percent "catch-up" wage formula, and the time of the survey. These general wage increases varied greatly in amounts and were most prevalent among the manufacturing industries, in which more than half the plant workers received pay raises totaling 15 or more cents an hour. The tendency among larger companies was to grant similar increases to both office and plant workers. However, many smaller establishments adjusted salary levels of office workers on an individual basis rather than by general increases.

Formal wage and salary structures were reported in establishments employing more than 85 percent of the plant workers and two-thirds of the office workers. Among manufacturing industries, wage progression plans providing a range of rates for time-rated plant workers were slightly more prevalent than plans calling for a single or flat rate for each job. Single-rate plans were more common in the nonmanufacturing industry groups. Large numbers of nonoffice workers in the latter groups were employed in establishments that determined job rates on an individual basis.

About a fifth of the plant workers were paid incentive rates. In manufacturing industries a little more than a fourth of the factory workers participated in some type of piece-rate or bonus plan. This practice was more extensive in durable-goods than in nondurable-goods industries. Incentive systems were either nonexistent or relatively insignificant among nonmanufacturing industries.

Virtually all formal wage plans for office workers provided a range of rates. Few office workers were working under single-rate plans, and a third were employed in establishments that determined salaries on an individual basis.

Most Cincinnati firms within the scope of the study maintained established minimum entrance rates for inexperienced plant workers. Although entrance rates ranged from less than 60 cents an hour to more than $1.65, minima of $1 or more were reported by establishments employing nearly half of all plant workers. No manufacturing, public utilities, or wholesale industry establishment reported minimum entrance rates of less than 75 cents an hour.

Nearly two-thirds of the women office workers were on a 40-hour-workweek schedule in February 1952; a fourth had schedules of less than 40 hours. The 40-hour week was also predominant among plant workers, with 7 out of 10 working 40 hours. Nearly all the remaining plant workers were scheduled to work a longer workweek.

Late-shift operations employed about 15 percent of the factory workers in the Cincinnati area in February 1952. All such workers were paid shift differentials. In durable-goods manufacturing industries about two-thirds of the workers received a cents-per-hour differential and the others a percentage over day-shift rates. Virtually all extra shift workers in nondurable-goods were paid a cents-per-hour differential.

Wages and salaries of workers in manufacturing industries were generally higher than those in nonmanufacturing. In 19 of 29 office classifications permitting comparison, average salaries of workers in manufacturing plants were higher than in nonmanufacturing establishments. Average hourly earnings of plant workers studied in all industries were slightly higher in manufacturing for 15 of 25 job categories for which comparisons were possible.

A: Cross-Industry Occupations

Table A-1: *Office Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Cincinnati, Ohio, by industry division, February 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$30.00 and under 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 and over
Men																										
Bookkeepers, hand	373	39.5	$70.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	23	2	19	27	44	27	13	33	27	20	48	26	24	24	9
Manufacturing	193	40.0	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	11	27	27	-	13	7	16	30	16	16	9	9
Durable goods	69	40.0	72.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	10	3	-	5	1	9	16	9	4	-	2
Nondurable goods	124	39.5	72.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	17	24	-	8	6	7	14	7	12	9	7
Nonmanufacturing	180	39.0	67.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	23	2	7	16	17	-	13	20	20	4	18	10	8	15	-
Public utilities *	31	40.5	76.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	3	9	7	1	-
Finance **	49	37.5	61.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	3	1	5	1	8	-	7	14	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
Clerks, accounting	446	39.5	62.50	-	-	-	-	9	-	12	27	34	33	33	35	32	34	53	22	61	16	12	18	14	1	-
Manufacturing	238	40.0	66.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	8	8	6	3	7	23	9	24	33	15	42	16	7	18	13	1	-
Durable goods	168	40.0	64.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	-	5	3	7	22	7	23	33	8	30	15	2	5	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	70	39.0	71.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	1	-	-	1	2	1	-	7	12	1	5	13	13	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	208	39.5	58.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	19	28	30	26	12	23	10	20	7	19	-	5	-	1	-	-
Wholesale trade	99	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	20	18	4	18	-	8	4	4	-	4	-	1	-	-
Finance **	52	36.5	56.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	9	2	4	5	8	4	6	1	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-
Clerks, general	429	40.0	64.50	-	-	-	-	5	1	15	13	32	29	37	63	25	20	30	22	23	9	35	38	18	13	1
Manufacturing	322	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	29	27	35	33	24	19	20	17	23	8	14	28	18	13	-
Durable goods	189	39.5	64.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	9	20	25	21	19	18	18	6	13	5	1	16	-	12	-
Nondurable goods	133	40.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	20	7	10	12	5	1	2	11	10	3	13	12	18	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	107	41.5	63.00	-	-	-	-	5	1	10	4	3	2	2	30	1	1	10	5	-	1	21	10	-	-	1
Public utilities *	24	42.5	66.00	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	8	2	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	28	41.0	68.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	8	-	-	-
Clerks, order	330	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	4	17	9	5	73	28	23	46	36	31	9	23	1	6	13	3	1	1	1
Manufacturing	213	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	4	14	1	5	52	13	19	26	25	22	9	10	1	2	8	-	1	1	-
Durable goods	172	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	5	49	12	19	21	22	20	7	5	1	-	7	-	1	-	-
Nondurable goods	41	39.5	55.50	-	-	-	-	4	12	-	-	3	1	-	5	3	2	2	5	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	117	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	21	15	4	20	11	9	-	13	-	4	5	3	-	-	1
Wholesale trade	97	40.0	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	13	15	2	20	11	6	-	13	-	4	2	3	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	85	40.0	60.50	-	-	-	-	2	5	1	-	7	8	14	14	8	3	1	-	14	-	1	2	4	1	-
Manufacturing	77	40.0	60.50	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	7	8	12	14	7	3	1	-	13	-	-	1	4	1	-
Durable goods	47	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	12	14	2	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	30	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	2	-	-	5	-	1	-	9	-	-	1	4	1	-
Office boys	162	39.0	37.50	24	27	56	8	19	13	5	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	75	39.5	40.00	5	9	22	6	11	9	4	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	37	40.0	37.50	5	9	10	1	2	7	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	38	39.5	42.50	-	-	12	5	9	2	2	3	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	87	38.5	35.00	19	18	34	2	8	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	20	40.0	36.00	7	-	7	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	31	37.5	34.00	5	12	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	85	39.5	61.00	-	-	-	1	5	4	2	5	2	4	9	6	9	7	6	11	2	-	5	6	1	-	-
Manufacturing	41	39.5	61.50	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	4	1	3	8	4	7	1	-	1	2	-	4	3	1	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Occupational Wage Survey, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

NOTE: Wherever possible earnings data have been presented separately for broad industry divisions. Data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Cincinnati, Ohio, by industry division, February 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$30.00 and under 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 and over
Women																										
Billers, machine (billing machine)	373	40.0	$45.50	7	6	57	5	50	33	95	39	20	24	11	5	15	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	225	39.5	45.50	-	3	30	5	27	22	73	28	17	9	2	-	3	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	68	39.5	48.00	-	-	2	-	16	6	4	21	6	5	2	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	157	39.5	44.50	-	3	28	5	11	16	69	7	11	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	148	40.5	45.50	7	3	27	-	23	11	22	11	3	15	9	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	16	41.0	47.50	-	-	1	-	4	1	1	4	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	89	40.5	49.00	-	-	10	-	6	10	18	7	3	13	5	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	35	40.5	36.50	7	3	16	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)	121	40.0	47.50	-	-	4	1	15	27	13	27	4	5	12	5	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	69	40.0	49.00	-	-	4	1	10	5	11	14	2	3	8	3	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	19	40.0	44.50	-	-	4	1	-	5	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	50	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	10	-	7	10	2	3	8	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	52	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	-	5	22	2	13	2	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, hand	441	40.0	59.00	-	-	4	7	5	28	21	26	43	17	35	38	54	23	38	30	31	1	36	2	-	1	1
Manufacturing	229	39.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	28	8	5	33	1	15	31	17	17	12	30	24	-	6	2	-	-	-
Durable goods	111	39.5	58.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	5	17	-	8	30	12	14	4	7	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	118	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-	16	1	7	1	5	3	8	23	24	-	-	2	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	212	40.5	59.00	-	-	4	7	5	-	13	21	10	16	20	7	37	6	26	-	7	1	30	-	-	1	1
Public utilities *	37	40.5	54.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	15	1	4	-	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	42	41.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	10	5	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	5	-	3	-	-	1	-
Services	35	40.0	55.50	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	5	-	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A	192	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	-	34	28	25	1	14	32	17	8	27	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	70	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	19	-	2	17	15	6	7	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	40	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	-	1	16	15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	30	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	-	1	1	-	6	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	122	39.5	49.00	-	-	-	-	33	27	6	1	12	15	2	2	20	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Finance **	78	39.5	44.50	-	-	-	-	33	24	6	1	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B	413	40.0	44.00	1	4	33	59	57	73	52	74	24	17	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	103	40.0	44.50	-	1	3	5	23	28	6	23	10	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	52	40.0	44.00	-	1	1	4	16	14	1	6	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	51	40.0	45.00	-	-	2	1	7	14	5	17	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	310	40.0	44.00	1	3	30	54	34	45	46	51	14	13	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	149	40.5	46.50	-	-	-	5	31	25	30	23	5	12	12	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	99	38.0	39.00	1	3	27	46	2	12	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	41	43.0	46.00	-	-	2	2	1	6	10	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	800	39.5	46.00	1	12	28	54	149	163	101	66	118	35	23	19	12	11	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	370	39.5	48.00	-	-	7	26	55	45	56	39	59	23	16	15	10	11	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	217	40.0	49.00	-	-	5	7	30	29	23	28	34	21	9	11	6	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	153	39.0	46.50	-	-	2	19	25	16	33	11	25	2	7	4	4	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	430	39.5	44.00	1	12	21	28	94	118	45	27	59	12	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	72	40.0	43.50	1	-	1	14	13	18	13	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	126	39.5	46.00	-	-	-	1	22	46	15	12	15	7	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Cincinnati, Ohio, by industry division, February 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 30.00 and under 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 and over
Women - Continued																										
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	89	38.5	$ 44.50	-	1	1	15	9	18	21	10	7	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	19	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	2	-	13	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	70	38.0	44.00	-	1	1	15	7	18	8	9	7	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	45	37.0	43.00	-	1	1	7	7	14	8	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	1,121	39.5	48.00	27	23	37	83	199	95	148	85	66	89	81	59	47	25	22	10	14	1	6	-	3	-	1
Manufacturing	487	40.0	50.00	5	17	8	46	74	26	39	41	26	46	29	36	40	25	9	5	4	1	6	-	3	-	1
Durable goods	308	40.0	50.00	-	6	5	36	36	22	25	26	24	16	15	34	37	18	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	179	39.5	49.50	5	11	3	10	38	4	14	15	2	30	14	2	3	7	3	5	2	1	6	-	3	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	634	39.5	46.50	22	6	29	37	125	69	109	44	40	43	52	23	7	-	13	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	29	40.0	50.00	-	-	2	1	2	2	1	2	4	14	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	158	40.5	51.00	-	-	-	2	36	29	-	11	2	10	33	20	-	-	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	227	37.0	41.50	20	6	19	31	75	12	31	9	14	6	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	62	40.0	48.50	-	-	6	3	4	2	16	2	8	-	14	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	183	39.5	46.00	-	6	25	13	34	6	13	26	19	8	31	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	104	40.0	44.50	-	2	20	3	26	6	10	17	7	8	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	62	40.5	47.00	-	2	2	3	8	5	9	17	6	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	42	39.5	41.00	-	-	18	-	18	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	79	38.5	47.50	-	4	5	10	8	-	3	9	12	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	41	38.0	41.50	-	4	5	10	8	-	3	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	537	38.5	37.00	109	90	117	76	61	34	37	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	204	40.5	39.00	24	22	33	32	40	23	23	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	167	40.5	39.00	19	17	26	29	36	15	19	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	37	40.0	39.00	5	5	7	3	4	8	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	333	37.5	35.50	85	68	84	44	21	11	14	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	27	40.5	37.50	8	1	7	2	4	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	237	36.5	34.00	74	62	66	29	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, general	821	39.5	51.00	-	12	32	23	74	91	55	74	89	126	72	28	62	21	29	9	8	1	9	4	1	-	1
Manufacturing	534	39.5	51.50	-	8	9	4	58	81	28	45	71	70	44	23	23	8	29	9	8	1	9	4	1	-	1
Durable goods	146	40.0	56.50	-	-	-	-	8	14	8	18	5	11	29	1	3	4	23	7	6	-	6	3	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	388	39.5	49.50	-	8	9	4	50	67	20	27	66	59	15	22	20	4	6	2	2	1	3	1	1	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	287	39.0	50.00	-	4	23	19	16	10	27	29	18	56	28	5	39	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	66	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	16	-	29	1	-	5	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	151	38.0	46.50	-	4	23	19	11	10	13	13	17	11	20	5	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	252	40.0	47.00	4	5	14	9	52	22	37	16	32	24	8	3	22	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	175	40.0	46.00	4	4	9	3	48	20	30	8	14	12	5	3	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	79	40.0	47.50	-	3	1	3	16	11	11	7	5	8	2	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	96	40.0	44.50	4	1	8	-	32	9	19	1	9	4	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	77	40.0	49.00	-	1	5	6	4	2	7	8	18	12	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	66	40.0	50.00	-	1	5	5	-	-	3	8	18	12	3	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Cincinnati, Ohio, by industry division, February 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$30.00 and under 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 and over
Women - Continued																										
Clerks, payroll	507	40.0	$49.00	-	8	33	26	68	33	64	69	55	42	36	19	19	17	2	3	3	3	5	1	1	-	-
Manufacturing	416	40.0	49.00	-	3	31	24	47	26	58	59	47	33	35	13	15	10	-	3	3	2	5	1	1	-	-
Durable goods	255	40.0	47.50	-	3	21	10	34	12	32	51	35	27	14	8	-	2	-	2	3	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	161	39.5	50.50	-	-	10	14	13	14	26	8	12	6	21	5	15	8	-	1	-	2	5	-	1	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	91	39.5	48.50	-	5	2	2	21	7	6	10	8	9	1	6	4	7	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	37	39.5	49.50	-	-	1	-	11	5	1	5	-	6	-	2	-	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	24	37.5	49.00	-	5	-	2	3	1	-	2	1	-	1	3	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators	101	38.5	39.50	4	27	14	9	15	13	15	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	66	40.0	39.50	3	19	10	5	11	13	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	41	40.0	33.50	2	13	9	1	1	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	25	40.0	41.00	1	6	1	4	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	35	36.0	40.00	1	8	4	4	4	-	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	335	39.5	44.00	6	10	22	34	85	31	62	30	28	23	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	186	40.0	44.50	-	4	14	15	44	20	40	12	24	9	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	134	40.0	43.50	-	3	14	14	37	17	17	10	15	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	52	39.0	47.00	-	1	-	1	7	3	23	2	9	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	149	39.0	43.00	6	6	8	19	41	11	22	18	4	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	55	37.0	40.00	6	6	8	10	4	3	7	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	287	39.0	35.00	75	90	65	19	15	19	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	171	40.0	34.50	62	44	27	4	11	19	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	116	37.5	35.00	13	46	38	15	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	26	37.5	36.50	-	3	15	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	56	36.0	35.00	6	25	16	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	1,482	39.0	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	25	53	88	178	116	170	171	116	125	119	59	43	43	109	47	10	3	7
Manufacturing	852	39.5	61.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	43	95	60	108	99	68	81	70	38	37	27	52	33	10	3	4
Durable goods	478	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	18	37	54	34	63	64	37	56	38	21	10	17	15	8	1	-	1
Nondurable goods	374	39.5	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	41	26	45	35	31	25	32	17	27	10	37	25	9	3	3
Nonmanufacturing	630	38.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	21	33	45	83	56	62	72	48	44	49	21	6	16	57	14	-	-	3
Public utilities *	72	40.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	5	10	3	15	13	-	-	1	15	3	-	-	-	1
Wholesale trade	102	39.5	61.50	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	6	11	5	8	10	3	7	22	4	-	-	19	-	-	-	-
Finance **	205	37.5	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	21	49	15	12	28	18	16	14	8	3	1	4	2	-	-	1
Services	166	38.5	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	13	20	7	12	11	25	17	2	4	8	7	-	-	29	10	-	-	1
Stenographers, general	2,114	39.5	49.00	-	10	36	72	206	279	343	280	334	203	131	72	47	19	28	31	9	3	3	3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,266	40.0	49.00	-	5	18	49	113	158	192	203	202	105	106	45	25	15	9	5	7	3	3	3	-	-	-
Durable goods	711	40.0	49.50	-	2	4	30	48	71	94	135	140	71	59	23	7	13	7	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	555	39.5	48.50	-	3	14	19	65	87	98	68	62	34	47	22	18	2	2	4	2	2	3	3	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	848	38.5	48.50	-	5	18	23	93	121	151	77	137	98	25	27	22	4	19	26	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	92	39.5	49.00	-	1	6	9	3	11	4	8	19	8	6	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	260	39.5	51.50	-	-	-	-	26	41	27	29	33	48	-	10	10	-	10	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	307	37.0	48.00	-	4	6	9	36	42	58	20	64	33	12	1	9	4	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	80	40.0	46.50	-	-	5	5	10	19	11	12	2	5	7	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Cincinnati, Ohio, by industry division, February 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 30.00 and under 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 and over
Women - Continued																										
Stenographers, technical	29	36.0	$55.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	6	2	7	5	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	325	40.5	46.00	10	8	14	36	59	76	23	15	28	5	17	7	2	10	5	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	124	40.0	50.00	-	-	3	3	19	19	15	13	17	3	11	5	1	9	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goode	65	40.0	49.50	-	-	3	3	4	13	7	8	9	2	4	4	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goode	59	39.5	50.00	-	-	-	-	15	6	8	5	8	1	7	1	1	2	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	201	40.5	43.50	10	8	11	33	40	57	8	2	11	2	6	2	1	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	25	40.0	57.00	-	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	6	1	1	1	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	43	41.0	42.50	-	-	-	10	20	6	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	42	39.5	42.00	10	1	1	1	7	9	5	2	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	62	41.5	40.00	-	6	9	20	6	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptioniets	459	39.5	43.50	-	9	39	70	94	71	72	37	42	5	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	205	40.0	44.50	-	-	28	24	18	43	23	24	21	5	9	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	139	40.0	45.50	-	-	9	22	14	27	10	22	13	5	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	66	40.0	42.50	-	-	19	2	4	16	13	2	8	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	254	39.5	42.00	-	9	11	46	76	28	49	13	21	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	81	39.5	43.00	-	8	5	-	28	11	12	5	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	39	37.5	42.50	-	-	2	7	10	6	8	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	57	39.5	43.00	-	1	1	5	24	2	14	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	160	38.5	47.50	9	6	7	6	19	30	23	12	5	4	15	1	5	8	4	3	1	-	1	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	55	39.5	51.50	-	1	2	3	4	8	7	5	3	-	9	-	4	3	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dursble goods	38	40.0	50.50	-	-	2	2	3	5	6	4	2	-	7	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	17	39.0	53.50	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	105	37.5	45.50	9	5	5	3	15	22	16	7	2	4	6	1	1	5	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Finance **	52	35.5	41.00	9	5	5	3	3	9	8	6	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	278	39.0	43.50	2	8	20	50	45	28	56	46	8	7	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	169	40.0	43.50	2	2	17	25	24	16	38	39	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	129	40.0	43.00	2	2	17	12	19	13	31	32	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	40	39.5	44.00	-	-	-	13	5	3	7	7	2	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	109	38.0	43.50	-	6	3	25	21	12	18	7	6	5	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	23	40.0	49.50	-	-	-	2	-	3	11	-	1	-	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	62	36.5	41.00	-	6	3	22	6	8	7	6	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	557	39.5	46.50	-	-	47	65	87	84	71	17	70	29	30	9	14	22	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	422	40.0	45.50	-	-	30	57	75	79	49	12	63	22	8	6	3	6	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goode	215	40.0	47.00	-	-	6	13	32	49	22	9	50	20	4	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	207	40.0	44.00	-	-	24	44	43	30	27	3	13	2	4	3	1	1	7	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	135	38.0	49.50	-	-	17	8	12	5	22	5	7	7	22	3	11	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	33	38.0	58.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	67	37.5	44.00	-	-	17	8	11	4	7	5	3	6	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	1,998	39.0	40.00	80	170	370	413	384	208	136	139	79	8	3	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	989	40.0	41.00	35	66	162	182	181	120	88	104	37	5	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	619	40.0	42.50	9	50	81	73	91	95	87	102	29	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	370	40.0	39.00	26	16	81	109	90	25	1	2	8	4	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,009	38.5	39.00	45	104	208	231	203	88	48	35	42	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	44	40.0	36.00	16	1	12	7	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	187	40.5	42.50	-	5	5	34	59	25	33	20	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	487	37.0	37.50	25	84	151	132	64	10	5	2	11	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	181	39.5	41.00	4	13	18	54	21	24	7	13	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employeee receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: *Professional and Technical Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings [1] for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Cincinnati, Ohio, by industry division, February 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 105.00	$105.00 - 110.00	$110.00 - 115.00	$115.00 - 120.00	$120.00 and over
			$																							
Men																										
Draftsmen, chief	112	39.5	103.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	29	7	12	6	3	21	7
Manufacturing	112	39.5	103.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	21	29	7	12	6	3	21	7
Draftsmen	555	40.0	84.00	-	-	-	3	4	-	6	13	3	6	8	48	35	63	132	62	78	30	34	18	3	9	-
Manufacturing	533	40.0	84.00	-	-	-	3	4	-	6	13	3	5	5	45	34	62	123	61	77	26	34	18	3	9	-
Draftsmen, junior	385	40.5	65.50	1	-	-	4	17	9	73	37	59	33	40	34	38	19	19	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	362	40.5	65.00	-	-	-	3	16	9	72	37	59	32	37	34	38	13	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	362	40.5	65.00	-	-	-	3	16	9	72	37	59	32	37	34	38	13	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tracers	84	40.0	44.00	[2] 48	-	9	9	10	2	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	71	40.0	43.50	41	-	9	9	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	71	40.0	43.50	41	-	9	9	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
Nurses, industrial (registered)	130	40.0	60.50	1	-	3	6	15	30	23	11	9	10	3	11	1	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	120	40.0	60.50	1	-	3	6	12	27	22	11	9	10	3	10	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	99	40.0	59.00	1	-	3	5	12	25	22	7	8	8	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	21	39.5	68.00	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	4	1	2	-	6	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	10	39.0	64.50	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

[1] Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
[2] Includes 3 workers at $42.50 and under $45; 12 at $40 - $42.50; 9 at $37.50 - $40; 4 at $35 - $37.50; 8 at $32.50 - $35; 12 at $30 - $32.50.

NOTE: Wherever possible earnings data have been presented separately for broad industry divisions. Data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Cincinnati, Ohio, by industry division, February 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $ 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25	$ 2.25 - 2.30	$ 2.30 - 2.35	$ 2.35 - 2.40	$ 2.40 - 2.45	$ 2.45 - 2.50	$ 2.50 and over
Carpenters, maintenance	297	$ 1.92	-	-	-	10	-	17	6	6	17	19	4	10	50	34	5	5	26	7	1	17	23	1	-	-	8	31	-
Manufacturing	196	1.84	-	-	-	10	-	17	3	4	17	19	2	7	19	30	5	4	12	7	1	13	17	1	-	-	-	8	-
Durable goods	97	1.69	-	-	-	10	-	9	2	4	17	19	2	-	2	21	4	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	99	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	7	17	9	1	4	12	-	1	13	17	1	-	-	-	8	-
Nonmanufacturing	101	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	2	3	31	4	-	1	14	-	-	4	6	-	-	-	8	23	-
Electricians, maintenance	527	1.85	-	-	-	6	9	7	38	16	33	56	47	32	47	45	28	23	27	8	32	14	-	3	-	32	22	-	2
Manufacturing	442	1.82	-	-	-	6	9	6	37	14	32	31	46	26	46	42	27	23	26	8	30	14	-	3	-	-	16	-	-
Durable goods	305	1.75	-	-	-	6	9	6	36	14	31	31	36	13	9	40	15	11	18	4	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	137	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	13	37	2	12	12	8	4	4	14	-	3	-	-	16	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	85	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	25	1	6	1	3	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	32	6	-	2
Engineers, stationary	422	1.99	-	-	-	2	11	-	24	28	22	9	7	10	11	13	44	25	13	36	26	4	23	12	83	5	1	11	2
Manufacturing	335	2.03	-	-	-	2	8	-	22	28	-	4	4	10	10	6	24	25	11	35	26	4	4	11	82	5	1	11	2
Durable goods	77	1.74	-	-	-	-	8	-	21	9	-	-	4	3	6	-	6	-	10	6	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Nondurable goods	258	2.11	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	19	-	4	-	7	4	6	18	25	1	29	24	4	4	11	81	5	1	11	1
Nonmanufacturing	87	1.87	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	22	5	3	-	1	7	20	-	2	1	-	-	19	1	1	-	-	-	-
Services	49	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	7	20	-	2	1	-	-	14	-	1	-	-	-	-
Firemen, stationary boiler	532	1.60	43	7	35	9	44	64	28	23	26	56	16	62	34	15	-	37	3	21	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	421	1.63	20	1	34	2	38	48	26	22	21	44	12	58	22	4	-	37	3	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	175	1.58	13	-	-	-	26	5	24	21	15	24	-	29	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	246	1.66	7	1	34	2	12	43	2	1	6	20	12	29	4	4	-	37	3	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	111	1.51	23	6	1	7	6	16	2	1	5	12	4	4	12	11	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	54	1.36	17	6	1	1	6	15	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	29	1.61	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	875	1.46	92	40	108	60	172	79	105	32	24	29	51	16	61	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	591	1.50	60	20	60	30	65	53	103	23	22	21	51	16	61	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	293	1.43	36	6	36	13	48	44	83	8	17	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	298	1.58	24	14	24	17	17	9	20	15	5	19	51	16	61	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	284	1.36	32	20	48	30	107	26	2	9	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	241	1.35	32	20	45	28	92	8	-	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	609	1.57	-	15	39	21	36	59	155	71	8	11	87	56	29	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	609	1.57	-	15	39	21	36	59	155	71	8	11	87	56	29	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	609	1.57	-	15	39	21	36	59	155	71	8	11	87	56	29	18	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	484	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	3	48	-	12	66	13	32	51	26	28	7	20	6	62	101	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	451	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	3	47	-	11	65	8	28	36	21	28	6	20	6	62	101	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	258	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	3	47	-	11	59	2	26	25	3	28	2	19	2	4	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	193	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	2	11	18	-	4	1	4	58	74	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	33	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	4	15	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	32	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	5	4	15	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	668	1.68	2	16	20	14	23	37	45	48	97	50	49	98	58	10	47	17	9	4	15	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	586	1.66	2	16	20	14	23	34	45	48	87	50	48	93	5	9	47	17	1	4	15	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	248	1.60	2	-	20	6	21	33	37	28	17	8	6	19	4	6	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	338	1.70	-	16	-	8	2	1	8	20	70	42	42	74	1	3	6	17	1	4	15	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	82	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	10	-	1	5	53	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	32	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	8	-	-	2	10	1	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

NOTE: Wherever possible earnings data have been presented separately for broad industry divisions. Data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Cincinnati, Ohio, by industry division, February 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF— Under $1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.35	$2.35 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.45	$2.45 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	536	$ 1.71	-	-	3	3	4	-	46	21	75	112	83	72	65	28	-	8	6	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	82	1.67	-	-	3	3	3	-	20	10	-	4	10	-	5	18	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	15	1.53	-	-	3	3	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	67	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	8	-	4	10	-	1	18	-	-	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	454	1.71	-	-	-	-	1	-	26	11	75	108	73	72	60	10	-	8	2	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	358	1.70	-	-	-	-	1	-	17	11	59	108	73	37	44	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	27	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	10	-	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	867	1.79	-	6	7	3	4	15	35	26	46	43	30	181	221	94	49	15	52	20	13	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	752	1.79	-	6	7	3	4	15	33	22	46	7	26	169	218	41	49	14	52	20	13	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	258	1.74	-	6	7	3	-	15	28	21	23	1	13	14	20	35	30	13	8	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	494	1.81	-	-	-	-	4	-	5	1	23	6	13	155	198	6	19	1	44	3	9	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	115	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	36	4	12	3	53	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millwrights	282	1.81	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	17	27	31	12	41	7	52	35	17	17	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	282	1.81	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	17	27	31	12	41	7	52	35	17	17	11	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	213	1.77	-	-	-	-	1	6	4	17	24	31	12	40	7	22	14	13	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	69	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	30	21	4	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oilers	210	1.54	4	1	31	25	28	48	2	19	-	1	6	7	-	3	2	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	147	1.59	4	1	31	9	15	14	2	19	-	1	6	7	-	3	2	25	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	85	1.44	4	1	31	9	15	7	2	3	-	1	3	1	-	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	62	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	16	-	-	3	6	-	1	2	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	217	1.83	-	-	-	6	10	3	6	14	7	64	3	21	15	5	-	6	16	5	1	-	-	-	19	-	1	-	15
Manufacturing	138	1.86	-	-	-	6	8	2	2	11	4	27	1	13	15	3	-	6	11	5	1	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	15
Durable goods	61	1.62	-	-	-	6	8	2	2	11	4	14	1	7	-	1	-	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	77	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	6	15	2	-	6	8	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	15
Nonmanufacturing	79	1.78	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	3	3	37	2	8	-	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	1	-	-
Pipe fitters, maintenance	376	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	20	-	51	11	21	40	65	32	22	18	4	18	58	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Manufacturing	296	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	14	-	30	9	17	37	27	32	22	18	4	18	58	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Durable goods	124	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	14	-	30	8	6	3	24	5	8	7	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	172	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	11	34	3	27	14	11	1	7	58	-	1	-	3	-	-	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	52	1.91	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	3	1	3	4	4	-	-	-	2	6	1	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	49	1.92	-	-	-	-	3	-	4	3	1	3	4	1	-	-	-	2	6	1	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers	598	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	22	5	6	22	86	23	103	35	40	56	89	17	82	2	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	598	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	22	5	6	22	86	23	103	35	40	56	89	17	82	2	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	597	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	22	5	6	22	86	23	103	35	40	56	89	16	82	2	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing, and Shipping Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Cincinnati, Ohio, by industry division, February 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $0.75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 and over
Crane operators, electric bridge (under 20 tons)	245	$1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	3	13	25	30	13	19	25	12	39	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	32
Manufacturing	185	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	25	30	13	19	15	12	31	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	185	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13	25	30	13	19	15	12	31	23	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Guards	678	1.50	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	4	2	41	3	48	19	36	84	82	60	142	3	13	27	-	15	75	9	-	-
Manufacturing	635	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	1	-	40	3	47	19	24	83	82	55	141	1	2	27	-	15	75	9	-	-
Durable goods	413	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	40	3	29	19	21	22	79	28	141	1	2	27	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	222	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	18	-	3	61	3	27	-	-	-	-	-	15	75	9	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	43	1.40	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	3	2	1	-	1	-	12	1	-	5	1	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	3,350	1.11	181	202	138	257	245	116	305	123	128	592	131	315	107	172	64	31	13	117	9	47	15	36	-	-	-	-	6
Manufacturing	2,063	1.21	-	23	52	110	97	52	81	85	66	551	98	288	82	157	61	29	10	116	9	39	15	36	-	-	-	-	6
Durable goods	1,099	1.21	-	-	42	62	30	31	45	53	65	195	89	179	72	65	52	3	10	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	964	1.22	-	23	10	48	67	21	36	32	1	356	9	109	10	92	9	26	-	10	9	39	15	36	-	-	-	-	6
Nonmanufacturing	1,287	.93	181	179	86	147	148	64	224	38	62	41	33	27	25	15	3	2	3	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	135	1.11	-	-	-	-	14	18	30	5	11	19	13	1	12	6	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	135	1.02	-	10	10	18	10	13	18	8	10	15	14	4	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	181	.96	15	8	2	18	46	19	27	20	10	1	2	3	3	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	380	.91	-	89	27	41	65	11	125	-	11	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	744	.87	90	200	79	101	123	17	36	43	4	15	-	2	3	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	146	1.05	-	20	17	12	23	2	13	15	-	8	-	2	3	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	71	1.14	-	-	13	10	7	2	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	75	.96	-	20	4	2	16	-	9	11	-	8	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	598	.83	90	180	62	89	100	15	23	28	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	60	1.03	-	2	1	5	-	1	23	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	316	.82	-	173	4	50	88	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	194	.76	90	-	57	34	3	3	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	1,415	1.32	-	-	12	36	19	44	191	100	51	15	67	103	131	96	120	103	119	42	25	42	32	15	-	-	-	2	50
Manufacturing	658	1.37	-	-	12	18	8	34	57	47	21	10	7	65	54	54	58	89	6	18	10	-	32	8	-	-	-	-	50
Durable goods	361	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	22	3	6	3	61	39	44	50	57	6	12	10	-	32	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	297	1.36	-	-	12	18	8	34	41	25	18	4	4	4	15	10	8	32	-	6	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	50
Nonmanufacturing	757	1.28	-	-	-	18	11	10	134	53	30	5	60	38	77	42	62	14	113	24	15	42	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
Wholesale trade	543	1.26	-	-	-	18	11	10	114	33	18	5	40	38	40	42	17	14	93	24	15	2	-	7	-	-	-	2	-
Packers (men)	1,211	1.32	-	11	5	29	27	20	67	49	85	45	32	80	125	143	106	136	50	123	35	27	12	4	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	862	1.34	-	11	-	17	23	20	45	33	24	33	27	26	113	99	93	63	34	123	35	27	12	4	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	544	1.33	-	2	-	13	16	10	22	24	8	23	24	22	92	73	80	38	20	43	3	19	12	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	318	1.36	-	9	-	4	7	10	23	9	16	10	3	4	21	26	13	25	14	80	32	8	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	349	1.25	-	-	5	12	4	-	22	16	61	12	5	54	12	44	13	73	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	269	1.22	-	-	5	12	-	-	22	16	51	12	5	54	12	41	12	12	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers (women)	835	1.10	-	-	4	143	23	31	54	320	39	-	34	57	6	26	40	43	3	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Manufacturing	633	1.15	-	-	4	48	23	31	54	213	39	-	34	57	6	26	40	43	3	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Durable goods	273	1.17	-	-	-	47	23	15	10	13	24	-	34	17	6	26	40	3	3	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Nondurable goods	360	1.13	-	-	4	1	-	16	44	200	15	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	202	.97	-	-	-	95	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks	248	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	10	10	18	6	10	34	30	44	18	18	17	19	4	19	5	8	3	2	-	1
Manufacturing	172	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	4	6	10	24	15	14	18	17	15	11	4	12	2	2	-	2	-	1
Durable goods	134	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	4	6	23	14	13	16	8	15	7	4	8	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	38	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2	4	1	1	1	2	9	-	4	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	112	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	5	-	14	-	-	10	15	30	-	1	2	8	-	7	3	6	3	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	61	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	10	5	15	-	-	-	7	-	-	3	5	3	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

NOTE: Wherever possible earnings data have been presented separately for broad industry divisions. Data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores; the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing, and Shipping Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Cincinnati, Ohio, by industry division, February 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																									
			Under $0.75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 and over
Shipping clerks	415	$ 1.50	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	-	13	1	24	11	7	71	34	50	56	3	28	2	10	38	8	5	6	4	25
Manufacturing	330	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	13	1	24	11	5	61	29	42	31	2	20	-	4	38	8	5	6	4	15
Durable goods	140	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	-	15	-	-	43	2	33	10	1	12	-	-	-	-	5	-	4	-
Nondurable goods	190	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	1	9	11	5	18	27	9	21	1	8	-	4	38	8	-	6	-	15
Nonmanufacturing	85	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	5	8	25	1	8	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	10
Wholesale trade	71	1.45	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	8	25	-	8	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping-and-receiving clerks	443	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	20	44	24	-	35	69	29	11	10	32	38	15	43	32	28	2	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	315	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	20	44	24	-	6	48	15	10	4	29	18	4	34	19	28	2	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	224	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	42	6	-	6	48	15	10	4	27	18	3	4	19	10	2	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	91	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	30	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	128	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	21	14	1	6	3	20	11	9	13	-	-	1	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	82	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	10	11	-	3	-	5	10	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	4,042	1.40	-	5	35	30	45	127	156	167	143	272	247	223	190	469	238	501	61	25	198	546	176	33	18	45	6	1	85
Manufacturing	2,643	1.40	-	5	30	29	21	16	149	153	62	229	185	152	154	339	166	48	28	23	192	393	87	33	12	45	6	1	85
Durable goods	1,422	1.34	-	-	-	17	16	12	92	61	53	209	51	122	114	229	60	23	-	-	175	159	26	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	1,221	1.46	-	5	30	12	5	4	57	92	9	20	134	30	40	110	106	25	28	23	17	234	61	30	12	45	6	1	85
Nonmanufacturing	1,399	1.41	-	-	5	1	24	111	7	14	81	43	62	71	36	130	72	453	33	2	6	153	89	-	6	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	505	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	41	1	1	-	343	33	-	-	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	571	1.42	-	-	5	-	10	109	-	10	10	9	29	20	24	89	30	107	-	2	6	16	89	-	6	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	853	1.57	-	-	5	10	13	-	14	-	56	4	10	20	18	27	6	4	-	80	18	412	14	34	24	33	30	12	9
Manufacturing	90	1.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	21	4	-	6	16	13	6	3	-	3	6	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	763	1.61	-	-	5	10	13	-	6	-	35	-	10	14	2	14	-	1	-	77	12	412	13	34	24	33	27	12	9
Public utilities *	616	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	48	12	412	12	24	24	33	27	12	9
Wholesale trade	71	1.30	-	-	5	10	5	-	6	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	2,187	1.61	-	-	-	-	5	-	9	46	9	10	33	30	8	19	23	175	93	384	113	465	385	278	12	89	-	-	1
Manufacturing	578	1.63	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	16	9	-	4	10	8	12	23	2	10	93	85	6	15	242	-	36	-	-	1
Durable goods	173	1.46	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	14	6	-	-	10	-	12	18	2	4	82	7	5	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	405	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	4	-	8	-	5	-	6	11	78	1	7	242	-	36	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	1,609	1.60	-	-	-	-	3	-	5	30	-	10	29	20	-	7	-	173	83	291	28	459	370	36	12	53	-	-	-
Public utilities *	855	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	30	-	446	360	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	370	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	-	10	-	20	-	-	-	9	65	129	28	-	10	20	12	53	-	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	362	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	53	-	139	3	6	117	24	-	-	1
Manufacturing	26	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	9	2	6	-	-	-	-	1
Nonmanufacturing	336	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	45	-	130	1	-	117	24	-	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	203	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	23	43	20	78	-	12	15	-	-	-	9	-
Nonmanufacturing	191	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	43	20	78	-	12	15	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	364	1.53	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	1	6	5	11	23	52	46	56	62	14	9	11	26	-	-	-	1	2	30
Manufacturing	307	1.54	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	23	51	17	56	47	14	9	1	26	-	-	-	1	2	30
Durable goods	222	1.43	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	11	23	39	16	56	8	14	9	1	26	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	85	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	30
Nonmanufacturing	57	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	29	-	15	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)	144	1.49	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	12	7	22	5	11	13	-	12	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	7
Manufacturing	140	1.49	-	-	-	8	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	12	3	22	5	11	13	-	12	10	25	-	-	-	-	-	7
Watchmen	594	1.16	-	41	15	66	32	28	45	13	30	55	49	54	33	30	39	6	13	-	-	1	1	7	13	18	5	-	-
Manufacturing	459	1.18	-	10	10	65	18	11	42	9	22	53	48	50	18	30	29	5	-	-	-	1	1	7	12	18	-	-	-
Durable goods	208	1.10	-	6	4	33	-	11	39	-	19	22	20	19	6	24	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	251	1.24	-	4	6	32	18	-	3	9	3	31	28	31	12	6	24	5	-	-	-	1	1	7	12	18	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	135	1.11	-	31	5	1	14	17	3	4	8	2	1	4	15	-	10	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
Public utilities *	58	1.39	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	4	15	-	10	1	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-
Finance **	43	.88	-	16	-	-	14	8	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

B: Characteristic Industry Occupations

Table B-336: *Foundries, Nonferrous* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Under $1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.35	$2.35 - 2.40	$2.40 and over
All Plant Occupations																													
All workers	520	$1.53	9	22	14	46	94	65	25	23	23	4	6	6	21	74	27	11	2	4	5	10	2	1	16	3	1	4	2
Men	516	1.54	9	18	14	46	94	65	25	23	23	4	6	6	21	74	27	11	2	4	5	10	2	1	16	3	1	4	2
Women	4	1.15	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Plant Occupations - Men																													
Chippers and grinders	76	1.34	3	-	6	2	28	28	5	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand	41	1.76	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	31	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furnace tenders	24	1.44	1	-	-	-	6	1	2	6	6	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility	8	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, hand, bench	54	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	24	12	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	-
Molders, machine	33	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	17	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Patternmakers, metal	11	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Patternmakers, wood	12	2.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	10	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered independent nonferrous foundries (except die-casting foundries) with 8 or more workers. Data relate to an August 1951 payroll period.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. All or a majority of workers in each occupation were paid on a time basis.

Table B-3463: *Stamped and Pressed Metal Products* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	Under $1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 and over
Die setters 4/a	51	$1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	7	11	4	8	2	2	1	3	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C 4/a	8	1.14	3	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility 4/a	16	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	2	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Power-shear operators, class B 4/a	10	1.31	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, class A 4/b	68	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	5	12	10	2	4	9	2	3	3	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	1	-
Punch-press operators, class B 4/b	139	1.43	4	-	-	6	3	6	2	4	18	45	13	10	5	5	7	3	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers 4/a	20	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	2	2	4	1	2	1

1/ The study included establishments with more than 20 workers engaged in the manufacture of stamped and pressed metal products, except automobile, (Group 3463) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Data relate to a January 1952 payroll period.
2/ Data limited to men workers.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
4/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
Machinery 4/		$																											
Assemblers, class A: Total	1,040	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	20	95	125	352	89	44	58	44	26	57	33	1	19	14	13	7	5	8	18
Time	869	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	19	93	106	343	80	35	39	41	21	41	23	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	171	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	19	9	9	9	19	3	5	16	10	1	3	14	13	7	5	8	18
Assemblers, class B: Total	777	1.45	-	-	-	-	1	13	64	88	133	120	147	58	52	51	28	3	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	2
Time	582	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	2	49	78	119	98	114	22	35	40	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	195	1.51	-	-	-	-	1	11	15	10	14	22	33	36	17	11	3	3	4	1	4	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	2
Assemblers, class C 5/a	399	1.24	2	8	17	25	37	107	101	71	17	5	2	2	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricians, maintenance 5/a	94	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	12	16	9	16	2	9	6	3	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class A 5/a	174	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	3	9	28	19	39	10	10	13	-	29	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B 5/a	145	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	11	8	48	32	6	6	13	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C 5/a	33	1.29	-	-	-	3	-	9	4	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners 5/a	275	1.16	34	20	21	12	71	39	38	15	21	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class A 6/: Total	1,844	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	27	93	187	305	170	189	138	99	222	151	52	49	22	49	20	17	12	9	26
Time	1,344	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	67	141	280	147	154	108	61	189	112	18	18	8	25	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	500	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	26	46	25	23	35	30	38	33	39	34	31	14	24	20	17	12	9	26
Drill-press operators, radial, class A: Total	225	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	11	53	33	29	14	35	11	6	2	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	3	9
Time	165	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	49	31	28	11	28	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	60	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	2	1	3	7	6	5	2	1	2	1	2	3	5	1	3	9
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A 5/a	40	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	16	2	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class A 5/a	361	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	30	31	71	52	42	30	15	24	25	9	8	5	6	2	-	3	1	3
Grinding-machine operators, class A: Total	195	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	15	14	14	19	13	15	43	12	15	9	3	4	1	4	1	1	1
Time	134	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	13	14	12	17	7	9	40	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	61	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	2	6	6	3	8	13	2	3	4	1	4	1	1	1
Milling-machine operators, class A: Total	222	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	5	14	51	16	28	12	7	5	46	11	3	4	3	1	2	-	1	2
Time	172	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	8	43	13	23	12	5	3	43	4	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	50	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	1	6	3	3	5	-	2	2	3	7	-	2	3	1	2	-	1	2
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A: Total	82	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	12	6	5	6	7	16	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	-	7
Time	48	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	4	3	4	5	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	34	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	-	7
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A: Total	352	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17	52	61	24	60	11	14	40	40	2	6	1	1	7	2	4	2	3
Time	263	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	46	58	20	49	7	10	30	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	89	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	3	4	11	4	4	10	10	2	6	1	1	7	2	4	2	3
Machine-tool operators, production, class B 6/: Total	1,213	1.54	-	-	-	4	6	6	39	100	115	174	166	106	103	117	27	36	51	26	27	34	27	32	12	5	-	-	-
Time	769	1.45	-	-	-	3	6	4	30	80	96	141	132	83	73	101	5	12	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	444	1.70	-	-	-	1	-	2	9	20	19	33	34	23	30	16	22	24	51	24	26	34	27	32	12	5	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, radial, class B: Total	94	1.43	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	9	6	34	14	6	15	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	71	1.42	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	5	3	29	11	4	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	23	1.45	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	3	5	3	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B: Total	108	1.40	-	-	-	3	6	3	13	22	17	16	6	7	3	1	1	4	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	76	1.32	-	-	-	3	6	3	11	21	16	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	32	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	4	7	3	1	1	4	2	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class B: Total	164	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	24	27	24	27	16	22	1	5	2	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Time	136	1.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	22	20	20	26	13	22	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	28	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	4	1	3	-	1	1	2	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class B 5/b	180	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	9	19	12	7	11	21	6	2	7	7	8	16	16	23	2	4	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class B: Total	185	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	24	26	40	14	17	37	3	3	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	156	1.47	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	10	23	23	32	11	14	35	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	29	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	8	3	3	2	1	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	Under $1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
Machinery 4/ - Continued																													
Machine-tool operators, production, class B 6/: - Continued																													
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B 5/b	49	$ 1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	3	2	1	3	1	3	2	3	10	4	3	-	9	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B: Total	275	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	36	10	36	40	23	25	16	9	7	33	7	4	8	4	2	-	1	-	-	-
Time	134	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	28	5	27	29	21	11	10	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	141	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	5	9	11	7	14	6	9	7	33	7	4	8	4	2	-	1	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C 6/: Total	524	1.27	1	14	13	47	60	93	109	65	39	34	22	1	8	10	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	460	1.26	-	14	13	46	54	83	95	56	35	32	18	-	4	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	64	1.36	1	-	-	1	6	10	14	9	4	2	4	1	4	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, radial, class C 5/b	47	1.36	1	1	1	3	6	5	7	3	-	6	3	-	3	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C 5/a	71	1.19	-	-	2	9	17	26	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class C 5/a	86	1.30	-	1	2	13	2	5	13	10	16	19	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class C 5/a	56	1.27	-	-	-	1	6	16	12	10	8	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class C 5/a	92	1.29	-	-	2	3	10	15	17	20	5	3	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class C 5/a	8	1.24	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C 5/a	73	1.25	-	-	3	7	9	8	28	12	1	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom 5/a	210	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	6	12	23	57	21	12	4	20	13	10	7	4	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Machinists, production 5/a	52	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	2	20	1	5	2	2	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops) 5/a	107	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	13	13	16	16	26	1	15	-	1
Tool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops)	107	1.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6	4	17	5	24	7	31	7	3	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and truckers, hand 5/a	257	1.21	2	11	29	9	89	21	27	51	17	1	-	-	-	-	-												
Welders, hand, class A 5/a	183	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	26	41	30	1	28	21	5	1	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class B 5/a	102	1.38	2	-	2	4	-	4	13	21	23	12	2	4	-	4	2	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-Tool Accessories																													
Janitors, porters, and cleaners 5/a	8	1.02	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class A 5/a, 6/	110	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11	9	6	11	11	5	15	3	2	6	2	25	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class A 5/a	24	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	3	-	3	4	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class A 5/a	6	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class B 5/a, 6/	51	1.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	16	9	10	6	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class B 5/a	10	1.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class B 5/a	16	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C 5/a	40	1.29	-	-	1	-	6	5	12	6	2	3	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, production 5/a	29	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops) 5/a	107	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	13	13	16	16	26	1	15	-	1

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers (except for one large machine tool firm for which data were not available) engaged in the manufacture of nonelectrical machinery (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Machine-tool accessory establishments (Group 3543) with more than 7 workers were also included. Data relate to a December 1951 payroll period.

2/ Data limited to men workers.

3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

4/ Includes machine-tool accessory (Group 3543) establishments for which separate data are also presented.

5/ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

6/ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

Table B-40: *Railroads* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																		
			$ 1.10 and under 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05
Carpenters, maintenance	162	$ 1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	52	16	55	2	28	6
Electricians, maintenance	195	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	194	1
Helpers, trades, maintenance	741	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	80	650	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors and cleaners	384	1.48	1	-	-	-	-	2	82	67	229	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, maintenance	404	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	396	8
Mechanics, maintenance	372	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	326	-	46	-
Painters, maintenance	48	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	9	-	23	-
Pipe fitters, maintenance	135	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	6
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	582	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	164	234	-	-	178	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	102	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	98	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 50 workers in the railroad industry (Group 40) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Data limited to men workers. All were paid on a time basis.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

Table B-5452: *Milk Dealers* 1/

Occupation 2/	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 3/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—												
			Under $ 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 - 2.05	$ 2.05 - 2.10	$ 2.10 - 2.15	$ 2.15 - 2.20	$ 2.20 - 2.25
Filling-machine tenders	51	$ 1.65	-	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	30	1.84	-	1	-	18	3	1	3	-	2	-	-	-	2
Order fillers	23	1.65	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurizers	20	1.78	-	10	-	-	3	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-
Refrigerator men	29	1.65	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary men	19	1.65	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washers, bottle, machine	16	1.65	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washers, can, machine	15	1.65	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Occupation	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings 4/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—						
			$ 55.00 and under 60.00	$ 60.00 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00
Routemen (driver-salesmen), retail 5/	462	$ 70.00	24	125	96	124	27	52	14
Routemen (driver-salesmen), wholesale 5/	108	70.50	-	-	56	43	9	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers engaged in the distribution of dairy products (Group 5452) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Data limited to men workers. All occupations were paid on a time basis.
3/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
4/ Straight-time earnings (includes commission earnings).
5/ Routemen normally work 5 days during each 6-day cycle.

Table B-63: *Insurance Carriers* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	AVERAGE 2/		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																								
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	$ 27.50 and under 30.00	$ 30.00 - 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 and over
Men																												
Clerks, general	10	37.5	$ 70.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Section heads	33	34.5	69.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	3	1	1	3	-	4	4	3	3	3	1
Underwriters	46	36.0	74.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	14	5	-	12	4	4	1
Women																												
Assemblers	23	36.0	37.50	-	2	4	7	1	7	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	100	35.5	43.00	-	-	2	13	20	19	7	17	9	5	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, correspondence, class A	12	37.5	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	217	36.0	34.00	8	59	51	67	26	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, underwriter	55	35.5	42.00	-	-	-	5	16	11	4	16	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	45	36.0	41.00	2	4	4	5	5	4	3	7	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium acceptors	30	36.0	38.50	-	-	4	9	6	7	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section heads	126	36.5	53.50	-	-	-	-	2	5	5	24	9	8	15	21	14	4	6	7	1	3	2	-	-	-	-
Stenographers, general	107	35.5	45.50	-	-	-	-	3	30	21	12	16	12	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	50	35.5	40.50	-	9	5	5	3	3	9	8	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	42	35.5	44.00	-	4	6	2	-	5	4	8	5	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	300	36.0	37.00	-	12	68	58	109	43	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in the insurance industry (Group 63) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.

2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

212836 O - 52 - 2

C: Union Wage Scales

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. Rates and hours are those in effect on dates indicated.)

Table C-15: *Building Construction*

April 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bricklayers	$2.900	40
Carpenters	2.475	40
Electricians	2.700	40
Painters	2.310	40
Plasterers	2.750	40
Plumbers	2.640	40
Building laborers	1.650	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Foremen or first bakers	$1.710	40
Ovenmen, mixers	1.628	40
Bench hands	1.565	40
Crackers and cookies:		
Head mixers, cutting-machine operators	1.580	40
Reel-oven operators	1.520	40
Machine set-up captains, peelers	1.490	40
Upright and brake rollermen, mixers (baking and icing), band ovenmen	1.470	40
Assistant cutting-machine operators, marshmallow depositor operators, receiving clerks, truck shipping clerks, assistant reel-oven operators, inspectors, checker captains	1.430	40
Assistant mixers, order checkers, spray-machine operators, auto-brake operators	1.350	40
Small power truck operators, repairmen, marshmallow beaters, order fillers, flour dumpers, warehouse storekeepers	1.310	40
Syrup mixers, enrober helpers, grinding mill operators, slotting-machine operators, order chasers, car packers, cheese and fig grinders, spray-machine cleaners, shortening weighers	1.270	40
Women employees:		
Inspectors, box tapers, oven tenders, packers, ingredient weighers, machine operators (class A)	1.130	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries* - *Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Crackers and cookies: - Continued		
Women employees: - Continued		
Machine operators (class B), breakers, (stackers) variable scalers, dump fillers, bundlers, magazine feeders, machine stock clerks, nesting makers	$1.080	40
Carton weighers, general helpers, supply girls, carton handlers and assemblers, machine helpers and machine operators (class C), scrap pickers	1.030	40

Table C-2082: *Malt Liquors*

February 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Bottlers	$69.05	40
Brewers	71.64	40
Laborers	60.60	40
Warehousemen	64.75	40

Table C-27: *Printing*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops:		
Bindery women	$1.265	37 1/2
Bookbinders	2.220	37 1/2
Compositors, hand	2.573	37 1/2
Electrotypers	2.493	37 1/2
Machine operators	2.573	37 1/2
Machine tenders (machinists)	2.573	37 1/2
Machine tenders:		
1 or 2 machines	2.680	37 1/2
4 or 5 machines	2.733	37 1/2

Table C-27: *Printing* - *Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops: - Continued		
Mailers	$2.412	37 1/2
Photoengravers	2.667	37 1/2
Press assistant and feeders:		
Cylinder press feeders; cylinder press assistants, two-color over 54 inches; helpers and automatic tenders	1.883	37 1/2
Rotary press - First assistants	2.093	37 1/2
Rotary press - Second assistants	1.940	37 1/2
Pressmen:		
Cylinder presses:		
1 or 2 single-color, any make, more than 19 x 25 inches; 1 single-color, 65 inches or over; 1 2-color flat-bed, over 25 x 38 inches, any size or make	2.310	37 1/2
2 cylinders, up to 19 x 25 inches	2.163	37 1/2
1 cylinder, Kelly or Miehle High-Speed up to 19 x 25 inches	1.913	37 1/2
2 Miehle or Kidder job or 3 envelope	1.993	37 1/2
Platen presses:		
1 or 2 presses	1.913	37 1/2
3 presses	1.960	37 1/2
4 presses	1.987	37 1/2
5 presses	2.020	37 1/2
Web and rotary presses:		
1 web, single or double sheet-fed, single or double-roll	2.403	37 1/2
1 3- or 4-color rotary, any make, roll- or hand-fed	2.443	37 1/2
More than 4-color, rotary, roll- or hand-fed	2.610	37 1/2
Stereotypers	2.507	37 1/2
Newspapers:		
Compositors, hand - day work	2.666	37 1/2
Compositors, hand - night work	2.800	37 1/2
Machine operators - day work	2.666	37 1/2
Machine operators - night work	2.800	37 1/2
Machine tenders (machinists) - day work	2.666	37 1/2
Machine tenders (machinists) - night work	2.800	37 1/2
Mailers - day work	2.333	37 1/2
Mailers - night work	2.467	37 1/2
Photoengravers - day work	2.853	37 1/2
Photoengravers - night work	2.987	37 1/2

Table C-27: *Printing - Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Newspapers: - Continued		
Pressmen, web presses - day work	$2.593	37 1/2
Pressmen, web presses - night work	2.727	37 1/2
Pressmen-in-charge - day work	2.727	37 1/2
Pressmen-in-charge - night work	2.860	37 1/2
Stereotypers - day work	2.586	37 1/2
Stereotypers - night work	2.720	37 1/2

Table C-41: *Local Transit Operating Employees*

October 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
1-man cars and busses:		
After 1 year	$1.680	40

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Air reduction	$1.550	40
Helpers	1.400	40
Bakery:		
Cracker	1.545	48
Yeast:		
Agreement A:		
First 3 months	1.238	48
Second 3 months	1.358	48
After 6 months	1.502	48
Agreement B:		
First 3 months	1.154	48
Second 3 months	1.274	48
After 6 months	1.418	48

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers - Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Beer:		
Keg	$1.777	40
Helpers:		
Bottle	1.726	40
Keg	1.726	40
Coal and excavating:		
4-wheel trucks	1.600	48
6-wheel trucks	1.700	48
Heavy machinery	1.800	48
Helpers	1.600	48
Commission house:		
First 30 days	1.390	40
After 30 days	1.490	40
Department store:		
Furniture and pick-up	1.560	40
Helpers	1.420	40
Package	1.560	40
Factory - Trailmobile:		
Drivers, bottom	1.520	40
Drivers, top	1.670	40
Film	1.520	40
Helpers	1.450	40
Fish and frozen food:		
First 30 days	1.325	40
After 30 days	1.425	40
Freight - General:		
Local cartage	1.520	48
Helpers	1.450	48
Specialty trucks	1.550	40
Helpers	1.480	40
Furniture	1.322	45
Helpers	1.235	45
Grocery	1.470	48
Double bottom	1.640	48
Semitruck	1.520	48
Helpers	1.380	48
Ice	1.490	48
Helpers	1.490	48
Laundry:		
Dry cleaning:		
Interstore drivers	1.375	48
Helpers (carpet)	1.010	48
Towel	1.401	42 1/2
Meat - Packinghouse	1.610	45
Milk	1.350	40
Truck with trailer	1.390	40
Moving - Furniture:		
Local	1.540	45

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers - Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Moving - Furniture: - Continued		
Helpers	$1.430	45
Newspaper:		
1 ton and under	1.884	38 3/4
1 1/2 tons	1.910	38 3/4
2 tons	1.935	38 3/4
3 tons	1.961	38 3/4
4 and 5 tons	2.020	38 3/4
Helpers:		
3 tons and under	1.804	38 3/4
Over 3 tons	1.830	38 3/4
Oil - Local drivers:		
First 30 days	1.595	40
After 30 days	1.760	40
Railway express	1.720	40
Soft drink and mineral water:		
6-wheel trucks	1.600	40
Route helpers	1.000	40

Table C-542: *Meat Cutters*

February 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Journeymen meat cutters	$1.556	45
Apprentices:		
Starting rate	.860	45
After 6 months	.920	45
After 1 year	.990	45
After 18 months	1.060	45
After 2 years	1.110	45
After 2 1/2 years	1.230	45
Female meat cutters:		
Starting rate	.860	45
After 6 months	.920	45
After 1 year	.990	45
After 18 months	1.060	45
After 2 years	1.110	45
After 2 1/2 years	1.230	45

Table C-58: *Restaurants*

February 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Agreement A:		
Bartenders	$54.00	40
Culinary - Class A houses:		
Chefs	93.55	40
Cooks	59.40	40
Assistants	45.35	40
Helpers	34.55	40
Pastry chefs	76.25	40
Pastry cooks	59.40	40
Short order cooks	45.35	40
Miscellaneous:		
Countermen or women	45.90	40
Dishwashers	29.75	40
Floor managers	54.00	40
Meat carvers	48.60	40
Pantry men or women	45.90	40
Porters	30.80	40
Pot washers	31.30	40
Steam-table men	45.90	40
Waitresses:		
Bus girls	25.00	40
Waitresses (regular)	21.00	40
Waiters:		
Bus boys	25.00	40
Head waiters	48.75	40
Waiter captains	47.55	40
Waiters (steady)	21.50	40
Agreement B:		
Bartenders:		
Beer	48.00	40
Regular	53.60	40
Service	58.60	40
Culinary:		
Assistant cooks	45.00	40
Chefs	92.80	40
Cooks	58.80	40
Helpers	34.20	40
Lunch or dinner cooks	45.00	40
Pastry chefs	75.60	40
Pastry cooks	58.80	40
Pastry cooks (female)	45.00	40
Pastry cooks' helpers	34.20	40
Short order cooks	45.00	40
Miscellaneous:		
Blockmen	45.40	40
Countermen	45.40	40
Griddle men	45.40	40
Meat carvers	48.00	40
Miscellaneous workers	29.00	40
Pantry girls	34.60	40
Steam-table men	45.40	40
Agreement B: - Continued		
Waitresses:		
Bus girls	$22.40	40
Head waitresses, checkers, cashiers or hostesses	37.40	40
Waitresses	19.60	40
Waiters:		
Bus boys	22.40	40
Head waiters	48.00	40
Waiter captains	47.00	40
Waiters	21.60	40

Table C-7011: *Hotels*

February 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bartenders:		
Public	$1.410	40
Service	1.555	40
Bar boys	.790	40
Culinary:		
Chefs:		
Main kitchen, coffee shop and pastry	(1/)	(1/)
Assistants, main kitchen	1.995	40
Cooks	1.555	40
Assistants	1.175	40
Breakfast	1.360	40
Cafeteria	1.310	40
Assistants	1.125	40
Helpers	.905	40
Short order	1.175	40
Vegetable	.980	40
Extra	.905	40
Helpers	.980	40
Coffee makers	.980	40
Countermen	1.215	40
Miscellaneous kitchen workers	.800	40
Pantry girls (head)	1.010	40
Pantry girls	.930	40
Pie bakers, ice cream makers	1.555	40
Silver cleaners (head)	.860	40
Stewards (assistant)	.860	40
Vegetable cleaners	.860	40
Laundry:		
Cleaners	$0.905	40
Heads	1.010	40
Laundry workers	.815	40
Press operators	.860	40
Seamsters	.870	40
Slipcover cutters	1.265	40
Tumbler operators	.885	40
Upholsterers	1.480	40
Starting	1.130	40
Valet pressers	1.330	40
Washmen	1.150	40
Wringer operators	.945	40
Miscellaneous:		
Bell captains	.525	40
Bellmen	.410	40
Bellmen (mail)	.480	40
Bellmen (night)	.510	40
Carrying porters	.410	40
Cleaners (male)	.900	40
Cleaners (female)	.860	40
Cleaners (head)	1.040	40
Doormen	.765	40
Elevator operators (male)	.995	40
Elevator operators (female)	.880	40
Elevator starters (female)	.995	40
Firemen, oilers	1.835	40
Housemen	.900	40
Inspectresses	.890	40
Linen room workers	.860	40
Lobby porters	.900	40
Maids	.860	40
Maintenance men	1.835	40
Helpers	1.495	40
Messengers (package)	.525	40
Parlor maids	.860	40
Polishers (head)	1.155	40
Seamstresses	.860	40
Valet runners	.410	40
Window cleaners	1.365	40
Waitresses:		
Bus girls	.625	40
Waitresses	.525	40
Waiters:		
Bus men	.625	40
Waiter captains	1.250	40
Waiters	.580	40

See footnote at end of table.

1/ Scale of $115.00 per week. Hours per week not limited.

D: Entrance Rates

Table D-1: *Minimum Entrance Rates for Plant Workers* 1/

Minimum rate (in cents)	Percent of plant workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -								
	All industries 2/	Manufacturing				Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 3/	Services
		Durable goods		Nondurable goods					
		Establishments with -							
		21-250 workers	251 or more workers	21-250 workers	251 or more workers				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
60 or under	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-		4.4
Over 60 and under 65	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-		1.7
65	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-		2.5
Over 65 and under 70	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-		7.7
75	14.9	11.0	2.0	29.0	28.0	17.2	12.1		15.7
Over 75 and under 80	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-		2.3
80	4.9	1.6	-	7.3	3.6	-	4.7		36.0
Over 80 and under 85	2.9	-	4.3	.4	3.7	-	2.6		-
85	5.3	12.0	4.6	12.2	-	3.7	1.6		.2
Over 85 and under 90	2.9	4.4	-	-	-	23.8	9.6		-
90	3.1	10.3	-	2.8	2.9	-	6.4		-
Over 90 and under 95	1.0	3.7	1.1	-	-	-	-		-
95	1.0	-	2.4	3.1	-	-	-		-
Over 95 and under 100	2.2	8.1	-	2.2	3.7	-	4.1		.2
100	6.5	18.5	3.2	5.6	6.9	1.4	7.7		7.0
Over 100 and under 105	3.2	-	9.2	3.3	-	-	1.7		-
105	.3	-	-	-	-	3.7	-		-
Over 105 and under 110	1.9	-	5.7	-	-	1.1	-		-
110	1.4	2.9	-	-	2.7	-	1.9		-
Over 110 and under 115	6.6	1.0	21.1	-	-	-	-		-
115	2.3	6.7	-	-	7.8	-	-		-
Over 115 and under 120	4.1	1.5	9.5	-	2.7	-	9.2		-
120	.2	-	-	2.4	-	-	-		-
Over 120 and under 125	5.9	1.8	14.7	3.7	3.3	-	4.4		-
125	1.5	-	-	-	5.7	6.4	-		-
Over 125 and under 130	5.2	-	12.4	4.4	5.3	-	-		-
130	.7	-	-	-	4.2	-	-		-
Over 130 and under 135	1.6	4.9	-	7.1	-	-	3.7		-
135	.1	-	-	-	-	-	2.6		-
Over 140 and under 145	1.3	-	-	-	-	15.0	2.3		-
145	.8	-	-	-	4.6	-	-		-
Over 145 and under 150	1.7	-	3.8	-	-	6.0	-		-
150	.2	-	-	-	-	2.7	-		-
155	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
160	.3	-	-	-	-	3.2	-		-
165 and over	.2	-	-	-	1.2	-	-		-
Establishments with no established minimum	12.0	11.6	6.0	16.5	13.7	15.8	25.4		22.3

1/ Lowest rates formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers other than watchmen.
2/ Excludes data for finance, insurance, and real estate.
3/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

E: Supplementary Wage Practices

Table E-1: *Shift Differential Provisions*

Shift differential	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift in -										
	All manufacturing industries 1/						Machinery industries 2/		Machine-tool accessories 3/	Stamped and pressed metal products	
	All industries		Durable goods		Nondurable goods						
	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	3d or other shift	2d shift	2d shift	3d or other shift
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments	10.8	4.5	10.3	4.8	11.6	3.9	9.5	0.2	8.8	15.5	1.0
Receiving shift differential	10.8	4.5	10.3	4.8	11.6	3.9	9.5	0.2	8.8	15.5	1.0
Uniform cents (per hour)	8.1	3.5	6.1	3.2	11.2	3.8	3.8	.1	1.8	11.6	-
2 1/2 cents	.1	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 cents	.3	-	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 cents	.7	-	.9	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 cents	1.9	.3	.5	.1	4.5	.5	-	-	-	9.8	-
6 cents	.3	.7	-	.9	.8	.4	-	-	-	-	-
7 cents	1.2	.1	1.7	.1	.4	.2	-	-	-	-	-
7 1/2 cents	-	(4/)	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-
8 cents	1.2	.2	1.7	-	.2	.4	1.2	-	-	-	-
10 cents	1.3	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.3	.7	2.6	.1	1.8	1.8	-
11 cents	(4/)	-	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 cents	.3	.1	-	-	.7	.3	-	-	-	-	-
12 1/2 cents	-	.1	-	-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-
13 1/3 cents	(4/)	-	-	-	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 cents	.1	(4/)	-	(4/)	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 2/3 cents	.7	.3	-	-	1.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage	2.7	1.0	4.2	1.6	.4	.1	5.7	.1	7.0	3.9	1.0
5 percent	.1	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	2.3	1.0	3.7	1.6	-	.1	3.0	.1	7.0	3.9	1.0
15 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-
20 percent	.3	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9	-	-	-	-

1/ Excludes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Includes machine-tool accessory establishments for which data are presented separately. Excludes one large manufacturer of machine tools for which data were not available.
3/ No workers employed on 3d or other shift.
4/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

Occupational Wage Survey, Cincinnati, Ohio, February 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table E-2: *Scheduled Weekly Hours*

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS 1/ EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 2/	Finance**	Services	All industries 3/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 2/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Under 35 hours	3.6	-	-	-	-	-		18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
35 hours	5.0	1.8	0.3	3.8	-	8.2		16.6	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	1.3	.5	-	1.2	0.5	-		4.2	2.5	0.6	0.5	-	1.4	-	-		4.4
37½ hours	10.0	9.1	3.0	17.6	4.0	.7		20.1	7.8	1.4	1.9	-	5.1	-	-		-
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	3.1	.1	.1	-	.2	1.9		13.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
40 hours	63.7	70.2	65.2	76.7	91.0	73.9		26.2	79.5	71.0	75.5	68.7	87.1	68.6	62.7		84.5
Over 40 and under 44 hours	1.6	1.5	2.6	-	.6	-		-	-	.2	.3	-	.7	-	.9		-
44 hours	2.8	1.6	2.7	.2	3.5	7.1		-	4.1	2.2	.4	.6	-	-	7.2		6.1
Over 44 and under 48 hours	1.4	1.2	1.8	.5	-	8.2		-	1.1	5.3	2.6	3.6	.9	8.5	12.1		.5
48 hours	7.5	14.0	24.3	-	.2	-		.8	2.8	9.6	7.3	8.7	4.8	12.7	2.2		4.5
49½ hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.4	.6	.9	-	-	-		-
50 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	6.2	7.5	12.1	-	9.1	-		-
51 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	6.4		-
54 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	2.4		-
56 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		-
57½ hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1.4	2.0	3.2	-	-	-		-
58 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1.0	1.4	2.2	-	-	-		-
60 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.3	-	-	-	1.1	6.1		-

1/ Data relate to women workers.
2/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
3/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-3: *Paid Holidays*

Number of paid holidays	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Establishments providing paid holidays	99.0	98.6	98.2	99.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	97.3	85.3	93.2	92.7	94.1	71.0	93.6		44.6
1 day	(3/)	.1	.1	-	-	-		-	-	.3	.4	.4	.4	-	-		-
2 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1.0	.8	-	2.1	-	-		7.7
2½ days	(3/)	-	-	-	.2	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
3 days	.1	-	-	-	-	-		-	.8	1.4	1.1	1.8	-	-	-		5.6
4 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.3	.5	-	1.2	-	-		-
5 days	1.3	2.0	3.0	.4	.6	-		-	-	1.1	.6	-	1.7	3.2	-		7.4
6 days	75.3	86.1	95.1	71.8	21.1	94.7		50.1	89.7	73.2	83.6	90.5	72.3	25.5	88.7		23.9
6½ days	7.0	4.8	-	12.2	-	1.0		23.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
7 days	7.2	.8	-	2.2	78.1	1.6		.2	-	4.5	1.4	-	3.7	42.3	3.3		-
7½ days	.3	-	-	-	-	-		1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
8 days	4.2	4.8	-	12.4	-	2.7		5.5	6.8	3.5	4.8	-	12.7	-	1.6		-
9 days	1.9	-	-	-	-	-		10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10 days	1.2	-	-	-	-	-		6.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
11 days	.2	-	-	-	-	-		1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
12 days	.3	-	-	-	-	-		1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments providing no paid holidays	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.0	-	-		-	2.7	14.7	6.8	7.3	5.9	29.0	6.4		55.4

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
1 year of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.5	99.6	99.4	100.0	99.4	100.0		100.0	99.1	96.6	98.2	97.7	99.0	95.4	93.6		93.9
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.7	1.0	-	2.5	-	-		-
1 week	38.0	43.3	51.8	30.1	34.4	32.0		20.6	53.1	78.8	83.4	88.6	74.9	69.5	47.6		84.2
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-		-	.5	3.0	4.1	6.5	-	-	-		.5
2 weeks	60.3	54.1	47.6	64.2	65.0	68.0		79.4	45.5	14.0	9.7	2.6	21.6	25.9	46.0		7.8
3 weeks	1.2	2.2	-	5.7	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		1.4
Establishments with no paid vacations	.5	.4	.6	-	.6	-		-	.9	3.4	1.8	2.3	1.0	4.6	6.4		6.1
2 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.8	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.4	100.0		100.0	99.1	97.9	99.2	98.9	99.6	96.8	93.6		93.9
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.7	1.0	-	2.5	-	-		-
1 week	10.6	14.5	10.0	21.6	7.9	15.1		-	8.0	57.4	65.1	68.2	59.8	45.6	24.9		38.5
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	6.5	12.2	20.0	-	-	-		-	-	11.4	15.7	22.6	4.4	1.4	-		-
2 weeks	81.4	70.6	69.7	71.9	91.5	84.9		100.0	91.1	28.3	17.4	8.1	32.9	49.8	68.7		54.0
3 weeks	1.3	2.5	-	6.5	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		1.4
Establishments with no paid vacations	.2	.2	.3	-	.6	-		-	.9	2.1	.8	1.1	.4	3.2	6.4		6.1
5 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.8	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.4	100.0		100.0	99.4	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	93.6		97.2
1 week	2.1	2.0	.9	3.7	1.1	8.4		-	.2	8.1	8.7	1.5	20.7	4.5	10.7		4.9
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.2	.4	.7	-	-	-		-	-	1.2	1.7	2.7	-	-	-		-
2 weeks	94.4	93.8	98.1	86.9	98.3	91.6		93.3	99.2	83.2	82.4	88.2	72.7	80.2	82.9		90.9
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	1.1	1.1	-	2.9	-	-		2.9	-	4.9	5.1	6.5	2.8	15.3	-		-
3 weeks	2.0	2.5	-	6.5	-	-		3.8	-	1.0	1.3	-	3.4	-	-		1.4
Establishments with no paid vacations	.2	.2	.3	-	.6	-		-	.6	1.6	.8	1.1	.4	-	6.4		2.8
15 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.8	99.8	99.7	100.0	99.4	100.0		100.0	99.4	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.6	100.0	93.6		97.2
1 week	1.7	2.0	.9	3.7	1.1	3.7		-	.2	7.9	8.5	1.5	20.0	4.5	9.2		4.9
2 weeks	77.0	76.5	86.0	61.7	62.7	83.5		72.6	93.5	66.8	64.9	74.7	48.6	48.5	73.3		90.9
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	1.0	1.1	1.8	-	2.9	-		-
3 weeks	20.4	21.3	12.8	34.6	35.6	12.8		23.6	5.7	22.0	23.8	19.5	31.0	42.7	11.1		1.4
Over 3 weeks	.7	-	-	-	-	-		3.8	-	.7	.9	1.4	-	1.4	-		-
Establishments with no paid vacations	.2	.2	.3	-	.6	-		-	.6	1.6	.8	1.1	.4	-	6.4		2.8

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions)*

Provisions for paid sick leave	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
1 year of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	28.6	27.5	38.9	9.8	4.7	35.4		42.8	8.1	3.9	1.0	1.6	-	1.3	20.0		4.1
2 days	.7	-	-	-	-	8.8		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	4.9		-
5 days	11.2	9.6	14.9	1.3	4.3	11.4		18.9	-	1.6	1.0	1.6	-	-	4.6		-
6 days	.4	-	-	-	-	-		.7	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-		-
7 days	.9	1.8	2.9	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10 days	11.3	12.4	15.0	8.5	.4	12.0		13.3	8.1	1.2	-	-	-	1.3	10.0		4.1
12 days	2.1	-	-	-	-	3.2		9.9	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.5		-
18 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		-
60 days	2.0	3.7	6.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	71.4	72.5	61.1	90.2	95.3	64.6		57.2	91.9	96.1	99.0	98.4	100.0	98.7	80.0		95.9
2 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	28.6	27.5	38.9	9.8	4.7	35.4		42.8	8.1	3.9	1.0	1.6	-	1.3	20.0		4.1
5 days	10.8	7.3	11.2	1.3	4.3	20.2		18.9	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	9.5		-
6 days	.4	-	-	-	-	-		.7	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-		-
7 days	.9	1.8	2.9	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
10 days	9.5	14.2	18.7	7.3	.4	6.6		1.5	8.1	1.6	1.0	1.6	-	1.3	2.1		4.1
12 days	2.1	-	-	-	-	3.2		9.9	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.5		-
15 days	.3	-	-	-	-	4.0		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	4.7		-
18 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		-
20 days	2.3	-	-	-	-	1.4		11.8	-	.2	-	-	-	-	3.2		-
22 days	.3	.5	-	1.2	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
60 days	2.0	3.7	6.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	71.4	72.5	61.1	90.2	95.3	64.6		57.2	91.9	96.1	99.0	98.4	100.0	98.7	80.0		95.9

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions) - Continued*

Provisions for paid sick leave	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
5 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	28.6	27.5	38.9	9.8	4.7	35.4		42.8	8.3	3.9	1.0	1.6	-	1.3	20.0		4.1
5 days	10.8	7.3	11.2	1.3	4.3	20.2		18.9	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	9.5		-
6 days	.4	-	-	-	-	-		.7	.2	.8	-	-	-	-	-		-
10 days	8.8	13.0	16.8	7.3	.4	5.3		1.5	8.1	1.5	1.0	1.6	-	1.3	1.1		4.1
12 days	2.1	-	-	-	-	3.2		9.9	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.5		-
15 days	.9	1.8	2.9	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
18 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		-
20 days	.9	1.2	1.9	-	-	4.0		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	4.7		-
30 days	2.2	-	-	-	-	-		11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
40 days	.2	-	-	-	-	2.7		-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	4.2		-
58 days	.3	.5	-	1.2	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Over 58 days	2.0	3.7	6.1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	71.4	72.5	61.1	90.2	95.3	64.6		57.2	91.7	96.1	99.0	98.4	100.0	98.7	80.0		95.9
15 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	30.5	27.5	38.9	9.8	27.3	35.4		42.8	8.3	5.0	1.0	1.6	-	16.2	20.0		4.1
5 days	10.8	7.3	11.2	1.3	4.3	20.2		18.9	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	9.5		-
6 days	.4	-	-	-	-	-		.7	.2	.8	-	-	-	-	-		-
7 days	1.9	-	-	-	22.6	-		-	-	1.2	-	-	-	14.9	-		-
10 days	8.8	13.0	16.8	7.3	.4	5.3		1.5	8.1	1.5	1.0	1.6	-	1.3	1.1		4.1
12 days	2.1	-	-	-	-	3.2		9.9	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	.5		-
15 days	.9	1.8	2.9	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
18 days	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	-		-
20 days	.6	1.2	1.9	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
25 days	.3	-	-	-	-	4.0		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	4.7		-
30 days	2.2	-	-	-	-	-		11.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
65 days	.3	.5	-	1.2	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-
90 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.3		-	-	(3/)	-	-	-	-	1.0		-
Over 90 days	2.1	3.7	6.1	-	-	1.4		-	-	.2	-	-	-	-	3.2		-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	69.5	72.5	61.1	90.2	72.7	64.6		57.2	91.7	95.0	99.0	98.4	100.0	83.8	80.0		95.9

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."

2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.

3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-6: *Nonproduction Bonuses*

Type of bonus	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Establishments with nonproduction bonuses 3/	39.4	31.1	30.0	32.9	15.1	36.6		62.1	46.7	38.7	36.6	30.0	47.6	19.7	50.9		53.2
Christmas or year-end	38.3	30.0	28.4	32.5	15.1	34.2		60.2	46.5	35.4	32.4	25.3	44.1	19.7	49.3		49.9
Profit-sharing	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	5.8	9.0		.7	.2	3.2	3.7	4.0	3.0	-	9.2		3.3
Other	2.7	4.1	4.8	3.1	-	2.6		1.2	.8	3.1	4.0	4.7	2.8	-	1.7		1.9
Establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	60.6	68.9	70.0	67.1	84.9	63.4		37.9	53.3	61.3	63.4	70.0	52.4	80.3	49.1		46.8

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Unduplicated total.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-7: *Insurance and Pension Plans*

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade 1/	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0
Establishments with insurance or pension plans 3/	85.4	90.5	92.1	88.0	91.6	73.1		87.4	76.4	75.5	83.8	85.6	80.8	84.1	59.0		45.4
Life insurance	73.9	82.7	91.6	68.7	64.9	62.3		78.1	39.4	70.4	80.4	84.2	74.2	59.2	53.5		43.6
Health insurance	55.9	60.6	75.9	36.8	87.4	40.1		46.1	48.9	55.9	63.3	68.5	54.7	72.5	31.1		20.3
Hospitalization	57.6	64.0	76.6	44.2	12.7	38.8		79.9	58.9	51.6	63.4	68.7	54.6	24.8	33.1		20.8
Retirement pension	54.4	56.2	52.1	62.6	83.3	47.5		63.5	14.8	35.5	37.7	44.9	25.9	65.1	26.2		20.6
Establishments with no insurance or pension plans	14.3	8.8	6.8	12.0	8.4	26.9		12.6	23.6	24.2	15.7	13.6	19.2	15.9	41.0		54.6
Information not available	.3	.7	1.1	-	-	-		-	-	.3	.5	.8	-	-	-		-

---

1/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in the data for "all industries."
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Unduplicated total.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Appendix—Scope and Method of Survey

With the exception of the union scale of rates, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of field representatives of the Bureau to representative establishments in the area surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; these are available upon request.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and power plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping (tables A-1 through A-4). The covered industry groupings are: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits also was obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisions. As indicated in the following table only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant their inclusion.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry (see following table). Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for these jobs were included only for firms meeting the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupation.

The earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, are included. Where weekly hours are reported as for office clerical, they refer to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half-hour) for which the straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all office and plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plans are further limited to those providing full pay for at least some amount of time off without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits. These plans also exclude health insurance even though it is paid for by employers. Health insurance is included, however, under tabulation for insurance and pension plans.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN CINCINNATI, OHIO 1/, AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, FEBRUARY 1952

Item	Minimum number of workers in establishments studied 2/	Number of establishments		Employment		
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied	
					Total	Office
Industry divisions in which occupations were surveyed on an area basis						
All divisions	21	1,617	278	226,900	101,300	18,710
Manufacturing	21	695	116	144,500	65,260	9,240
Durable goods 3/	21	342	59	88,000	43,460	5,940
Nondurable goods 4/	21	353	57	56,500	21,800	3,300
Nonmanufacturing	21	922	162	82,400	36,040	9,470
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	21	93	24	17,300	13,250	2,400
Wholesale trade	21	240	39	12,200	2,600	560
Retail trade 5/	21	340	34	30,100	6,100	730
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	101	30	9,600	6,360	4,570
Services 6/	21	148	35	13,200	7,730	1,210
Industries in which occupations were surveyed on an industry basis 7/						
Foundries, nonferrous	8	12	10	614	515	10
Stamped and pressed metal products	21	9	7	1,497	1,391	171
Machinery industries	8/ 21	102	44	24,949	14,195	2,021
Railroads	21	10	9	12,211	10,525	-
Milk dealers	21	19	11	1,389	1,104	111
Insurance carriers	21	22	9	3,838	2,740	2,232

1/ The Cincinnati Metropolitan Area (Hamilton County, Ohio, and Campbell and Kenton Counties, Ky.).

2/ Total establishment employment.

3/ Metalworking; lumber, furniture, and other wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

4/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

5/ Although data could not be shown separately for retail trade in the numbered tables due to the omission of department and limited-price variety stores, the remainder of retail trade is appropriately represented in data for all industries combined and for nonmanufacturing.

6/ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

7/ Industries are defined in footnotes to wage tables.

8/ Machine-tool accessories establishments with 8 or more workers were included.

Index

Page

Assembler (insurance carriers) 17
Assembler (machinery) 14
Bartender (restaurants) 20
Bellman **(hotels)** 20
Bench hand (bakeries) 18
Biller, machine 4
Bookbinder (printing) 18
Bookkeeper, hand 3, 4
Bookkeeping-machine operator 4
Bottler (malt liquors) 18
Brewer (malt liquors) 18
Bricklayer (building construction) 18
Bus boy (restaurants) 20
Calculating-machine operator 4, 5
Carpenter (building construction) 18
Carpenter, maintenance 9
Carpenter, maintenance (railroads) 16
Chipper and grinder (nonferrous foundries) 13
Cleaner 11
Cleaner (hotels) 20
Cleaner (railroads) 16
Clerk, accounting 3, 5
Clerk, accounting (insurance carriers) 17
Clerk, correspondence (insurance carriers) 17
Clerk, file 5
Clerk, file (insurance carriers) 17
Clerk, general 3, 5
Clerk, general (insurance carriers) 17
Clerk, order 3, 5
Clerk, payroll 3, 6
Clerk, underwriter (insurance carriers) 17
Compositor, hand (printing) 18
Cook (restaurants) 20
Coremaker, hand (nonferrous foundries) 13
Crane operator, electric bridge 11
Die setter (stamped and pressed metal products) 13
Dishwasher (restaurants) 20
Doorman (hotels) 20
Draftsman 8
Drill-press operator (machinery) 14, 15

Page

Duplicating-machine operator 6
Electrician (building construction) 18
Electrician, maintenance 9
Electrician, maintenance (machinery) 14
Electrician, maintenance (railroads) 16
Electrotyper (printing) 18
Elevator operator (hotels) 20
Engine-lathe operator (machinery) 14, 15
Engineer, stationary 9
Filling-machine tender (milk dealers) 16
Fireman, stationary boiler 9
Furnace tender (nonferrous foundries) 13
Grinding-machine operator (machihery) 14, 15
Guard 11
Helper (bakeries) 18
Helper, motortruck driver 19
Helper, trades, maintenance 9
Helper, trades, maintenance (railroads) 16
Houseman (hotels) 20
Inspector (machinery) 14
Inspector (stamped and pressed metal products) 13
Janitor 11
Janitor (machinery) 14
Janitor (railroads) 16
Key-punch operator 6
Key-punch operator (insurance carriers) 17
Laborer (building construction) 18
Laborer (malt liquors) 18
Machine operator (printing) 18
Machine tender (printing) 18
Machine-tool operator, production (machinery) 14, 15
Machine-tool operator, toolroom 9
Machine-tool operator, toolroom (machinery) 15
Machinist, maintenance 9
Machinist, maintenance (railroads) 16
Machinist, production (machinery) 15
Maid (hotels) 20
Mailer (printing) 18
Maintenance man, general utility 9
Maintenance man, general utility (nonferrous foundries) ... 13

Index - *Continued*

Page

Maintenance man, general utility (stamped and pressed metal products) ... 13
Meat cutter (meat cutters) ... 19
Mechanic, automotive (maintenance) ... 10
Mechanic, automotive (maintenance) (milk dealers) ... 16
Mechanic, maintenance ... 10
Mechanic, maintenance (railroads) ... 16
Milling-machine operator (machinery) ... 14, 15
Millwright ... 10
Mixer (bakeries) ... 18
Molder (nonferrous foundries) ... 13
Motortruck driver ... 19
Nurse, industrial (registered) ... 8
Office boy ... 3
Office girl ... 6
Oiler ... 10
Operator (local transit) ... 19
Order filler ... 11
Order filler (milk dealers) ... 16
Ovenman (bakeries) ... 18
Packer ... 11
Painter (building construction) ... 18
Painter, maintenance ... 10
Painter, maintenance (railroads) ... 16
Pasteurizer (milk dealers) ... 16
Patternmaker (nonferrous foundries) ... 13
Photoengraver (printing) ... 18
Pipe fitter, maintenance ... 10
Pipe fitter, maintenance (railroads) ... 16
Plasterer (building construction) ... 18
Plumber (building construction) ... 18
Porter ... 11
Power-shear operator (stamped and pressed metal products) ... 13
Premium acceptor (insurance carriers) ... 17
Press assistant (printing) ... 18
Press feeder (printing) ... 18
Pressman (printing) ... 18, 19
Punch-press operator (stamped and pressed metal products) ... 13
Receiving clerk ... 11
Refrigerator man (milk dealers) ... 16

Page

Routeman (driver-salesman) (milk dealers) ... 16
Sanitary man (milk dealers) ... 16
Screw-machine operator, automatic (machinery) ... 14, 15
Secretary ... 6
Section head (insurance carriers) ... 17
Sheet-metal worker, maintenance ... 10
Shipping clerk ... 12
Shipping-and-receiving clerk ... 12
Stenographer ... 6, 7
Stenographer (insurance carriers) ... 17
Stereotyper (printing) ... 18, 19
Stock handler ... 12
Stock handler (machinery) ... 15
Stock handler (railroads) ... 16
Switchboard operator ... 7
Switchboard operator-receptionist ... 7
Tabulating-machine operator ... 3, 7
Tabulating-machine operator (insurance carriers) ... 17
Tool-and-die maker ... 10
Tool-and-die maker (machinery) ... 15
Tool-and-die maker (stamped and pressed metal products) ... 13
Tracer ... 8
Transcribing-machine operator ... 7
Truck driver ... 12
Truck driver (railroads) ... 16
Trucker, hand ... 12
Trucker, hand (machinery) ... 15
Trucker, hand (railroads) ... 16
Trucker, power ... 12
Turret-lathe operator, hand (machinery) ... 14, 15
Typist ... 7
Typist (insurance carriers) ... 17
Underwriter (insurance carriers) ... 17
Waiter (hotels) ... 20
Waiter (restaurants) ... 20
Warehouseman (malt liquors) ... 18
Washer, bottle, machine (milk dealers) ... 16
Washer, can, machine (milk dealers) ... 16
Watchman ... 12
Welder, hand (machinery) ... 15

☆U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : O - 1952

THE OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY SERIES

In addition to this bulletin, similar occupational wage surveys are now available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. for the following communities:

City	BLS Bulletin No.	Price
Baltimore, Maryland	1045	20 cents
Bridgeport, Connecticut	1044	15 cents
Cleveland, Ohio	1056	25 cents
Dallas, Texas	1043	20 cents
Dayton, Ohio	1041	20 cents
Denver, Colorado	1066	20 cents
Hartford, Connecticut	1059	20 cents
Indianapolis, Indiana	1075	20 cents
Kansas City, Missouri	1064	20 cents
Memphis, Tennessee	1067	15 cents
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	1068	25 cents
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1070	15 cents
Portland, Oregon	1042	20 cents
Providence, Rhode Island	1071	20 cents
Richmond, Virginia	1058	15 cents
Salt Lake City, Utah	1069	15 cents
Seattle, Washington	1057	20 cents

This report was prepared in the Bureau's North Central Regional Office. Communications may be addressed to:

Adolph O. Berger, Regional Director
Bureau of Labor Statistics
226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 6, Illinois

The services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional offices are available for consultation on statistics relating to wages and industrial relations, employment, prices, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction and housing.

The North Central Region includes the following States:

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

Preliminary Report (Revised)

Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings in 1950

From the Survey of
Consumer Expenditures in 1950

This edition of the preliminary results of the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950 supersedes the earlier Bulletin of the same number. The tables in the present edition are substantially the same as those in the earlier edition. It contains additional explanations which were found to be necessary for the understanding and use of the data.

June 1953

Bulletin No. 1097
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MARTIN P. DURKIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. - Price 35 cents

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

United States Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C. June 1, 1953.

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a preliminary report containing the first summarized results of the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950. This survey was planned and conducted by the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living, as part of the program for the revision of the Consumer Price Index.

This bulletin is labeled "preliminary" because the data are taken from the first tabulations, unedited and generally uncorrected for the many errors that inevitably creep into summary tabulations of the mass of detail on family spending obtained in a survey like the Survey of Consumer Expenditures. Because this is the first comprehensive survey of the expenditures of the urban population since 1934-36, the Bureau has decided that the results should be published in this preliminary form to make them available now, rather than await the prolonged delay incident to an intensive review.

The first publication of these data appeared in the summer of 1952 but was withdrawn from distribution because of inadequacies of explanation. While the tables in this second edition are essentially the same as those of the first, the explanation and interpretation have been expanded substantially.

EWAN CLAGUE, Commissioner.

Hon. Martin P. Durkin,
Secretary of Labor.

331
Un342b
no. 1097

FAMILY INCOME, EXPENDITURES AND SAVINGS IN 1950

FOREWORD

The Survey of Consumer Expenditures for 1950[1] had as its primary purpose the collection of information on family purchases needed for the revision of the weights in the Bureau's Consumer Price Index. As in the case of the earlier studies made by the Bureau for the purpose of selecting the items to be priced and providing the weights for this index, the data collected will meet many needs besides those which were its immediate occasion. The needs for such surveys have multiplied greatly in the past 20 years as economists, sociologists, experts in marketing research, and many other types of analysts have become interested in the relationships between level of living and general economic and social conditions.

Although the uses of data on family expenditures have increased greatly over time, the central statistical problems have remained the same: the selection of the population to be sampled, the method of sampling, the means to be used in obtaining the data, and the classification of the families providing figures with respect to income and consumption patterns. When the emphasis in the study of family expenditure was on welfare, it was particularly important to classify families into groups believed to be homogeneous. Current correlation studies likewise require classification to define groups with relatively homogeneous expenditure patterns. Today the major interest centers in the identification of relations between expenditures, family characteristics, and other variables, and the discovery of those relationships which exhibit some kind of stability over time. For whatever purpose used, the classification must differentiate families which are much the same in their manner of living.

The Data Obtained in the Survey

The information on purchases of goods and services, incomes, savings and deficits obtained in the 1950 Consumer Expenditure Survey was recorded in considerable detail. The Bureau's past experience in such studies has shown that individuals interviewed on this subject can reconstruct a complete picture of their last year's transactions as consumers, only if they are asked detailed questions. Further, decisions as to the items to be included in the Consumers' Price Index must be based on a refined breakdown of expenditures. The material obtained will make possible a much needed statistical examination of concepts, definitions, and methods of classification in this field. It was the first large-scale investigation of family expenditures in this country to place virtually no restrictions on the types of families interviewed.[2] Hence, these are the first survey data to offer a comprehensive base for the statistical study of the factors that influence expenditures. By analysis, it will be possible to select those groups and classes most clearly related in their manner of spending.

Material Presented in this Bulletin

Tabulation of the large body of information obtained on urban consumer expenditures in 1950 have so far been limited to averages by community, one for all families covered, and one for the wage earner and clerical worker families, and to some special analyses designed for the purpose of estimating the effects of buying for household inventories in 1950 after the aggression in Korea on total consumer expenditures in that year, and to make it possible to estimate consumer expenditures as of 1952, as required for the revision of the Consumer Price Index. The material presented in this bulletin is limited for the most part to summary data on current expenditures for each city included in the sample. Limitations of funds have made it impossible to publish the averages computed on expenditures for the individual goods and services listed on the schedule, or to tabulate the information obtained by income level.

---

[1] This survey was made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics as part of an over-all program to revise the Consumer Price Index which measures changes in prices of goods and services commonly bought by wage-earners' and clerical-workers' families in large cities. In 1940 the index was revised to reflect changes in prices of items typical of the family market basket of wage-earners and clerical-workers in the years 1934-36. The need for another revision was recognized soon after World War II and, in 1949, Congress authorized a large scale 3-year program for modernization of the index. As of January 1950, an interim adjustment of the index was made to reflect current consumer spending patterns based on estimates drawn from postwar surveys conducted in 7 cities. The results of the Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950 have been used to bring up to date the weighting design and the lists of items now being priced for the index. See BLS Bulletin No. 699--Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States 1913-41, BLS Bulletin No. 1039--Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index, and The Consumer Price Index, a short Description of the Index as Revised 1953.

[2] There was one significant group omitted by design from the survey--the families which had existed for less than one year. Until many statistical problems of analysis have been solved for the families in existence for a year or more, the value of information on the newly formed families is limited by lack of adequate tools of study.

Users of the city averages will discover that there are considerable variations in expenditures patterns from city to city. Some of these differences can be explained by differences in the family composition, occupation, national origin, and income of the families included in the city sample. The present bulletin provides for each city average income, average family size, average number of earners per family, and a distribution by income of some data on race, and family composition.

Further analyses of the data must await tabulations of the information collected by income level and other salient characteristics.

Classification by Income Level

Definition of Income. The association between expenditures and income has received more attention in the past 25 years than any other subject in the study of consumer behavior. The title of the recommendations of the Social Science Research Council in 1929--"Consumption According to Incomes--A Suggested Plan for an Inquiry into the Economic and Social Well-Being of the American People"[3] illustrates the importance attached to the relationship between consumption and income.

In all studies of family expenditures it has been recognized that the economic level, size, and age of the family influence the pattern of consumer expenditures. Accordingly, in comparisons between two places or different times, the effect of these factors must be held constant. The first investigators of comparable costs of living were most impressed with the need to hold the family composition constant. Much work was done to develop scales of equivalence for families of different composition in order to eliminate the effect of family composition from expenditure pattern comparison. The studies made since the late 19th Century have also tried to hold economic level constant by classifying the families according to current income. But until very recently there was practically no critical evaluation of annual income as a measure of economic level for classification of families. The reason was that the first of these studies concentrated on families which were defined to be in "normal" circumstances. Families were surveyed only when the bread winner had a minimum amount of employment. For families in "normal" circumstances, the income for a particular year can be assumed to represent more precisely the economic plane on which family expenditures are made. Use of income in a single year to measure the economic level of families with fluctuating incomes has not been fully rationalized.

The data on family incomes since 1930 reveal the extent to which the income of individual families varies over time. Since family expenditures do not follow all of the fluctuations in family income during a particular period, income may not appear to have a very close relationship to expenditures. Nevertheless, the income of a current year continues in favor as a measure of economic level because it can be obtained when interviewing families about their expenditures, and because, despite difficulties in its use as a measure of economic status it is a variable of considerable importance. None of the techniques designed so far to obtain information by the survey method on income status over a period of time, from representative samples of consumer units, have proved successful. Expenditures are probably determined by some average of income over a period of a number of years. Information on the "average income" that defines economic level and on the manner in which consumers respond to changes in income will make a great contribution to an understanding of the functioning of the economy.

Classification by Income. There are two questions of importance in the use of income as the factor explaining consumption expenditures: (1) the definition of income to be used, and (2) the manner of classifying the families by the income. Income is made up of many types of receipts. To the extent that the character of family expenditures may be explained by the regular source of income, the best definition would eliminate transitory and intermittant receipts. The determination of the best income definition rests on further statistical analysis. The studies of family expenditures since 1935 have covered nearly all income sources, and the income used for classifying the family was the sum of the items reported. Other totals of receipts, such as earnings, might prove superior for purposes of analyzing income-expenditure relationships.

The nature of these surveys makes a certain degree of under-reporting on income almost inevitable. Income from such sources as interest on savings accounts, odd jobs, occasional gifts, and so forth tends to be forgotten by a respondent. Income reported on a field survey thus falls short of the total that would appear on a complete income account. The question is whether income as reported provides a measure of income which is appropriate for studying family expenditures.

To the extent that the income forgotten in the interview is a type which does not influence the level of consumption expenditures, the reported income may be better than the accounting total. The analysis of family expenditures in relation to income and other factors for the purpose of comparison from time to time or from place to place requires an equivalence in the relationships found in different situations. If the surveys made in two different situations are subject to the same degree and kind of underreporting, then the comparison may not be affected by the fact that the income of the particular year was not fully reported.

---

[3] Mimeographed report by a Special Committee of the Social Research Council, second imprint, July 1934, distributed by Committee on Government Statistics and Information Services, Washington, D.C.

Validity of the Data on Expenditures

All large-scale surveys of family expenditures in this country have relied on interviews for obtaining information on receipts and disbursements. This method assures a more representative sample than a "diary" or account-bookkeeping method, and a comprehensive reporting on the goods and services purchased during the survey period. The survey based on the recall of income and expenditures may not obtain an accurate account of the economic transactions of the family but the spending of the reporting families in the survey period cannot be changed by participation in the investigation. The alternative procedure--account keeping by the families included in the survey--affects the sample to a considerable extent by the exclusion of families unwilling to keep accounts, and furthermore is subject to serious errors of omission in the records.[4] There is also evidence that the act of record keeping itself may influence the family's spending patterns.

The Consumer Expenditure Survey of 1950 used many aids to memory in enumerating and recording. Receipts and disbursements can be classified into 5 groups for interviewing purposes: (1) large receipts or disbursements that are fixed in the memory by their importance; (2) regularly recurring receipts or disbursements of fixed amounts such as fixed salaries or rents; (3) estimated expenditures (e. g. hosiery, haircuts, gas, and electricity) often erroneous but tending to "cancel out" in averages for sufficiently large samples; (4) items which can be estimated only for short periods of time because of the great number of purchases that are made over the course of a year (e. g. specific foods); (5) receipts or disbursements over a period of a year which the respondent never knew, has forgotten, or conceals (e. g. savings accounts, odd job earnings, children's allowances, component parts of school expenses, and alcoholic beverages).

The treatment of particular types of income or expenditures in one of these groups depends on the internal and external checks which can be made with existing data.

The internal checks are of two kinds--consistency between reports on different subjects, and arithmetic balance among entries. The presence of children in a household implies some expenditures on toys, yet the number of families reporting expenditures on toys is frequently less than the number with children. More families report possession of a savings account than report interest on savings as a source of income.

The data in expenditures surveys at all times and in many countries have shown a lack of balance, with average disbursements nearly always exceeding average receipts (See definitions, page--). This lack of balance was interpreted as a tendency to exaggerate expenditures. However, the development of national income totals from other sources revealed the extent to which income data obtained from surveys may be underestimates. This inference from external checks led to a change in the rules followed in judging the acceptability of individual reports of expenditures. In the surveys made by the Bureau in 1934-37, a report was rejected if the "balancing difference," as it is called, was more than 5 percent of the larger of the two totals of receipts and disbursement. In the 1941 surveys and city surveys for the years 1945 to 1949 the allowable discrepancy was increased to 10 percent. In the 1950 survey sizeable discrepancies were considered clues to the presence of errors in either incomes or expenditures, or both, but no balancing difference was considered "allowable" or "disallowable" as such. The balancing error may be predominantly in one part of the account or it may be distributed throughout all parts.

The external checks of survey data depend on the existence of statistics on income, spending, and saving for broad population groups. At present the national income statistics and the excise tax records offer the most accurate checks of the expenditure survey data that can be made with information from other sources. Checks of survey data with national income statistics have received the most attention.[5] Checks with other data have been used primarily in connection with the improvement of interviewing methods and cannot be applied systematically across the data until the statistical methods required for such comparisons have been developed.

Variation in Expenditures. The simple survey aggregates for each item, obtained by multiplying the survey average by an estimated total number of families, are subject to large sampling errors because of the inherent variability in expenditures of families in a given year. In the course of a year individual families engage in many transactions--purchases of consumer goods and services; purchases and sales of assets of various kinds; arrangements for credit of different types. The number of families involved in particular transactions in a given year may be a relatively small proportion of the total group. Only two or three families out of one hundred buy a home, stocks, bonds, or other real estate; 10 to 20 families in a hundred buy a car, a heavy coat, or a large piece of furniture; a great many types of expenditures are made by less than half of the families. The average expenditure is the product of (1) the fraction of families buying times (2) the average amount spent for the purchases. Both components of the average are subject to sampling errors. The fraction of families buying is subject to a relative sampling error (or coefficient of variation) which is larger for the smaller fractions. For a given total number of families interviewed, the average amount spent by those buying a given item will have a precision which depends on the number reporting purchases and on the inherent variability in the value of purchases of the particular item. Thus, for two classes of expenditures having the same inherent variability, the coefficient of variation due to sampling will be larger for the class having the smaller relative frequency of purchase.

---

[4] Jerome Cornfield "On Certain Biases in Samples of Human Populations," Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 37, March 1943, pp. 63-68.

[5] These checks have been summarized by Selma F. Goldsmith in an article entitled, "Appraisal of Basic Data for Constructing Income Size Distributions," National Bureau of Economic Research, Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 15, pp. 267-377.

Many purchases are so distributed among families that more sample averages will fall below the "true" average than above when the samples are of moderate size. Expenditure surveys are usually based on "two-stage" samples--a sample of communities and a sample of families within communities. In the 1950 survey, the samples of families within cities varied from less than 100 to above 600, with most below 200. The likelihood of sample averages that are less than the "true" averages in the samples of less than 200 varies from 50 to 65 percent. The variability of expenditures for some articles or services is such that the survey average is likely to be an underestimate in more than half of the city samples.

Certain groupings of disbursements also are characterized by a high degree of variability. Examples are expenditures on all home furnishings and on medical care. Savings and deficits are highly variable. The distribution of families with a surplus by the amount of surplus, and the distribution of families with deficits by the amount of deficit, are both skewed distributions with wide dispersion. Surpluses and deficits range from practically zero to thousands of dollars but the variation in surpluses is greater than in deficits. The difference between the average surplus and the average deficit weighted by the relative number of families (called net saving by one definition) is likely to be an underestimate of the true average saving simply because of the extreme variation in the amount saved. The families that "save" large amounts are a very small proportion of the total population but the amounts they withhold from spending in a given year form a substantial part of the total saving.

Estimation of Consumer Expenditures for the Entire Urban Population

Estimates of population values from sample surveys of income, expenditures, and savings present many unsolved questions regarding the evaluation of the data and methods of projection. The various estimates of total consumer expenditures, income, and savings, based on survey data, are at the present time seriously dependent upon the "highly subjective arts of the economic statistician."[6] Even surveys designed as samples of the entire population of consumers, such as the Survey of Spending and Saving in Wartime and the Survey of Consumer Finances, present the estimator with problems of adjusting the reported data in various ways and filling in gaps and missing information. Interviewing methods have not yet been perfected to a stage of statistical accuracy that warrants the assumption that errors of observation are randomly distributed for every item. Adjustments of survey results for various types of non-random errors cannot yet be guided by any standard, statistically objective methodology. Correction of survey errors depends in many cases on extensive analysis of the data, which could delay publication for years. As noted above, the comparison of survey totals with estimates from other sources have shown that the survey total usually underestimates income, savings, and "luxury" expenditures. The degree of such underestimation in the 1950 survey will remain unknown in the absence of parallel surveys in the rural segment of the economy. The simple survey totals for urban families, published in the text of the article in the August 1952 Monthly Labor Review, as explained in that article, had not been adjusted for underreporting or sampling errors. On the basis of analyses of earlier surveys, it may be inferred that they underestimate the "true population" values.

Because of the wide interest in summaries for all urban families, it is appropriate to reprint here a large part of an article published in the October 1952 Monthly Labor

---

[6] Richard Stone, "Social Accounting, Aggregation and Invariance," Cahiers du Congres International de Comptabilite, Paris, 1948.

Review, which describes the difficulties of using the unadjusted sample averages to obtain an average for all cities combined.

The Economic Background in 1950

Urban family income in 1950 reached near record levels as a result of full employment and high production throughout the year. The outbreak of hostilities in Korea at mid-year, coupled with high incomes and adequate supplies of consumer goods at high prices, resulted in the highest dollar expenditures by urban families recorded up to that time. The buying of consumer durables reached abnormal levels as consumers replenished their inventories and anticipated their future needs, following developments in Korea. Information from other sources indicates that there was a substantial increase in savings in 1951 and 1952 when compared with 1950.

Interrelationships of Reported Data

The expenditure data from this survey appear to be the most comprehensive and reliable ever collected by the Bureau in its long experience in this field dating back to 1889.

In the revision of the CPI, the Bureau has utilized only the expenditures and income data of wage-earner and clerical families of two or more persons. This is because the index measures the effect of price change on the cost of living of these groups. Hence, the index weights are not affected by some of the reporting difficulties common to such surveys with respect to high-income families and independent business and professional worker families. The inclusion of nonwage earners in the 1950 consumer expenditure survey was to make available information for a variety of other possible uses such as the preparation of consumer price indexes for other population groups.

The collection procedures, as described in the Monthly Labor Review of January 1951 and in this bulletin, were designed to obtain the most accurate possible information about expenditures and spending patterns, including the quantity and quality of the purchases, and their frequency and source. Information on family incomes was also needed, because enumeration of detailed information on income is not only an important stimulant to the recall of expenditure data, but also necessary for interpretation of the data. Similarly, information was obtained from each family on net changes in assets and liabilities (saving or dis-saving). These data are especially important because they make possible reconstruction of the pattern of each family's accounts and reveal the extent to which the reports of expenditures plus savings are in balance with the reports of income.

Here is how this works in practice. In the course of one or more interviews with various members of a family, the Bureau's enumerators, by diligent questioning, obtain what is seemingly a complete 12-month record of the family expenditures, income, and net change in assets and liabilities. If this record were in fact complete and error-free, the income would be exactly equal to the sum of expenditures plus saving. For example, a family might report that it had a total income of $4,600; total expenditures of $4,500; and saving (net increase in assets or decrease in liabilities) of $100. Such precision is rarely achieved in practice. Because the family is unable or unwilling to account for all income, expenditures, and saving, the record of the family accounts usually is somewhat out of balance. If the records of income, expenditures, and saving, seem to be generally consistent and in line, i.e., if the schedule met the test of editing instructions with respect to internal completeness and consistency of expenditures with each other and with the reported manner of living of the family, the record is used even though expenditures plus savings reported on the schedule do not exactly equal reported income. The amount of the "net balancing difference" is entered as part of the record. When this net balancing difference is positive, it means that reported income exceeds reported expenditures plus reported saving; when the net balancing difference is negative, it means that the reported expenditures plus saving exceeds income. A review of the individual reports shows that the net balancing difference is positive for some families and negative for others.

If these individual family net balancing differences were randomly distributed--that is, if, on the average, they about canceled out--they might still introduce no discrepancies into the average or aggregate statistics. But this is not the case. There is a general tendency for the negative difference to predominate. In other words, families either understate their incomes or overstate their expenditures or saving; or the understatement in income is larger than the understatement in expenditures or savings. This resulting bias must be taken into account when conclusions regarding the income, expenditures, and savings relationship are drawn.

It is clear, therefore, that this balancing difference is a measure of net reporting discrepancy and does not indicate whether actual family incomes, on the average, exceeded or fell short of family outlays during the survey year. The reporting discrepancy is shown in the tables in the Monthly Labor Review article in the August 1952 issue and in this bulletin as a "balancing difference" to show the extent of the reporting gap.

By the very nature of the survey, it is not possible to say how much of this net balancing difference arises from mis-reporting of any of three categories: expenditures, income, or saving. For most cities the average net balancing difference is negative, which means the reported figure of average expenditure plus average saving exceeds the reported figure of average income by the amount of the net balancing difference. Discrepancies of this kind have been noted with almost an historical regularity. (There is a reference to this type of discrepancy in England as early as 1790.) Experience suggests that average family income is usually understated. On the other hand, the over-all expenditure data are more accurate than the income and savings data. It is, therefore, quite incorrect to interpret the entire difference between reported income and expenditure as saving or dis-saving. The more likely explanation is that there has been some under-reporting of income and somewhat less under-reporting of expenditures. Furthermore, there is reason to believe that saving, on the average, is somewhat greater--or dis-saving is somewhat less--than shown by the reports of average net changes of assets and liabilities in the survey.

Comparison With Other Sources

If the net balance difference is disregarded, the survey shows that on the average there was a slight decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities. This leads to the question: How can these results be interpreted in the light of reports from other Government agencies which indicate that on a national basis there was a positive increase in the volume of personal saving during 1950? The extensive differences in content, coverage, and method between this survey and other sources of data (e.g., the Department of Commerce and the Federal Reserve Board) do not permit a formal statistical reconciliation at this time. It is useful, however, to point to some of these differences, even though the separate effects of each cannot possibly be estimated.

In the first place, there are differences in coverage. The Bureau's 1950 Survey of Consumer Expenditures was limited to cities; this means that the results do not therefore reflect the income, expenditures, or saving of the rural population. Furthermore, the summary results published in the Monthly Labor Review in August 1952 and in this bulletin relate only to civilian families of two or more persons which existed as family groups during the entire year. Therefore, they exclude the effect of income, expenditures, and savings of single persons, newly-formed families, and persons living in military establishments or private institutions. Similarly, they do not include income, or saving effected by pension or trust funds which were not handled by the families. Savings of this kind are included in other (Department of Commerce) estimates of aggregate personal saving.

Moreover, the definition and classification of income and disbursements between the BLS and other studies vary. In its effect on savings, the most important of these is in the BLS classification of insurance (including Social Security payments). In this study the BLS excluded payments of insurance premiums from savings (net change in assets and liabilities) because of the fact that a large part of these premiums is insurance protection for the current year and part represents payments toward operating costs of the insurance companies. To determine that part which is available to the families for future use, that is, which is actually savings, is very difficult. Therefore, insurance payments are shown separately in the survey summary to enable individual users to classify them according to the purposes for which the data were being used. They are included among total "outlays." In some cities, the classification of insurance payments as saving would alone have changed the average from negative to positive savings. For example: In New York, on the average, a net decrease in assets or increase in liabilities of $151 was reported; the disbursements for insurance payments were $218; in Chicago, a negative of $143 would have been offset by insurance payments of $246.

In addition to these exclusions by definition, the results of the survey under-report the families with very high incomes. As far as the expenditure data are concerned, such under-reporting presents no very serious difficulty, but is more important in its effect on the reports of income, and still more important in its effects on reports of saving. It is well known that a very large fraction of all personal saving is done by the families in the top 5 percent, and more especially the top 3 percent, of the income pyramid.[7] These families were proportionately included in the sample visited by the Bureau's enumerators, but the refusal rates among them are relatively high, since they are found to be more reluctant than the average to disclose their finances to the enumerators. Moreover, these families, and particularly the independent business and professional persons among them, have more complex financial affairs and therefore more than average difficulty in furnishing complete and precise reports.

The under-representation and under-reporting of these groups lead to a serious downward bias in the average reported saving.

---

[7] Shares of Upper-Income Groups in Income and Savings, by Simon Kuznets. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. Occasional Paper 35.

Experience from Previous Surveys

In 1936-40, the Bureau collaborated with the National Resources Committee and other agencies in developing procedures for estimating reporting errors in such surveys. These adjustment methods are discussed in "Consumer Incomes in the United States; Their Distribution in 1935-36," published by the committee. The methods used included (1) splicing the data on income from tax statistics and the data on income reported in the survey and (2) a correction of the expenditure data for over or under-representation of families of different types.

In 1941, the Bureau reported on a study of the errors that result from the methods of interviewing housewives about their food consumption.[8] At the request of the President early in World War II, the Bureau, with the Department of Agriculture, made a survey of family spending and savings in 1941. The studies of survey errors made it possible to estimate their magnitudes. The Bureau reached the following conclusions as to biases in reporting.

> "Biases in reporting income. The problems of determining the best measure of income to associate with expenditure data would beset the investigator even though the basic data on individual reports were perfectly accurate. The greatest difficulties arise out of the two types of biases that appear to be characteristic of reports on income voluntarily given to representatives of research agencies, whether government or private. The first of these, which may be called the refusal bias, results from a higher refusal rate in the highest (and perhaps also the lowest) income brackets than among the middle income groups. The second bias, which may be named under-reporting, apparently is based on the inability or unwillingness on the part of many families to give a complete report on income.
>
> "The refusal bias is of serious consequence in connection with a study having as one of its purposes an estimate of the distribution of consumer units by the amount of their incomes. At the present time, the persistence of the bias is accepted as inevitable, although the magnitude of the effect can doubtless be considerably reduced by employing more elaborate methods of approaching the group of respondents drawn in a sample. Since it does not appear possible to eliminate the bias entirely, methods of correction have come into use. The chief source of data used in such adjustments is the Federal Income Tax information. The income data from the Consumer Purchases Study, 1935-36, were combined by the National Resources Committee (Consumer Incomes in the United States; Their Distribution in 1935-36, Washington, D. C., 1938) with data from the income-tax returns in constructing the estimates of income distribution in those years. The difficult problems of making such adjustments are now being studied by income analysts.
>
> "The income bias has a serious aspect for the analysis of expenditure data. Without a valid estimate of the number of families in each income bracket, it is impossible to obtain from survey data estimates of the aggregate expenditure for each category of consumption for specific goods or services. To date, family expenditure studies have not been found to be a good source of data for estimates of aggregate expenditures, chiefly because of the under-estimate of the number of families in the higher income brackets. Since, however, estimates of aggregate expenditures are prepared from other sources, the main loss in expenditure analysis is methodological. Without a means of deriving a good estimate of aggregate expenditures from survey data, it is impossible to compare the survey results with aggregates based on other data and thus appraise the quality of reporting on expenditures . . ."[9]

The correction of survey results by using data from other statistical compilations has certain limitations, arising mainly from the difficulties of defining groups of receipts and disbursements[10] Research in the field of marketing and public opinion indicates that it is possible to obtain significant information on the characteristics of the families and individuals unable or unwilling to participate in a survey by analyzing the characteristics of households during successive interviews at the home. In 1946, the Bureau investigated the possibility of utilizing this type of statistical analysis with the reports on income from families in three cities.[11]

On the basis of studies of survey errors such as those discussed above, it appears that sample surveys of families and individual income are likely to under-estimate income by at least 10 percent. The comparisons made with the Department of Commerce data in 1941 showed that total money income was under-estimated by 11 percent and wage and salary income by 10 percent in "Family Spending and Saving in Wartime" (BLS Bulletin No. 822). It is still not possible to determine with precision what part of this error is due to the loss of high-income families from the survey samples. An examination of a considerable number of studies indicates that there must be a significant amount of under-reporting of income by families included in such surveys.[12]

---

[8] See "On Certain Biases in Samples of Human Populations," by Jerome Cornfield. Reprinted from the Journal of the American Statistical Association, March 1942, Vol. 37 (pp. 63-68).

[9] "Advances in the Techniques of Measuring and Estimating Consumer Expenditures," by Dorothy S. Brady and Faith Williams. Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. XXVII, No. 2, May 1945. See also BLS Bulletin No. 822.

[10] For the adjustment of income and variations in the definition of items included in survey data and in the national income statistics, see Bulletin No. 822.

[11] "Family Incomes and the Cost of Family Budgets," by Abner Hurwitz, Monthly Labor Review, February 1948 (p. 46).

SCOPE OF THE SURVEY

The survey was conducted in 91 cities throughout the United States. Data were collected during the first half of 1951; most of the interviews were obtained during the months of February, March, and April. A total of 15,180 dwellings were visited. These dwellings contained 16,353 families and single consumers living alone. Complete and usable interviews were obtained from 10,813 families and 1,677 single consumers.[13] About 4 percent of the consumer units did not meet the eligibility requirements defined for the survey; 10 percent furnished incomplete or otherwise unusable information; 6 percent refused to be interviewed; and 4 percent could not be found at home after repeated visits.

SAMPLING

Selection of Cities

The 91 cities in which the survey was conducted in 1951 were selected to be representative of all urban places in the United States. They included 11 areas with populations of 1,000,000 or more, 18 with populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000, 29 cities with populations of 30,500 to 240,000, and 33 cities with populations below 30,500. The selection of cities was based on three major considerations: (1) choice of cities that would provide a good sample of the total urban population, on which estimates of the United States urban spending pattern could be based; (2) selection of cities that would make possible reliable estimates of price index expenditure weights for any city in the United States; and (3) collection and publication of expenditure data for certain individual cities which are important marketing, industrial, commercial or institutional centers. To meet the first two considerations, 47 cities were selected by a statistical sampling design that drew cities from a complete listing of all urban places classified and arranged by city characteristics such as size, climate, and income level. This selection included all 13 of the largest metropolitan areas and a representative sample of the other 3 city-size classes mentioned above. Sixteen additional small cities were selected to improve the representation in the smallest-size class. Thirty-four other cities which did not fall into this statistical sample were chosen either because they were important in themselves or to give a more complete geographic distribution of cities for the total survey.[14] Six cities included in this sample were surveyed in recent years and therefore were not included in the 1950 study.[15]

Selection of Sample Units

The sample of consumer units to be included in the survey was drawn for (1) cities with populations of 86,000 and over from listings of addresses recorded in the Bureau of Labor Statistics' dwelling unit survey, and (2) cities with populations under 86,000 from listings of addresses recorded in the 1950 Census.

The BLS Dwelling Unit Surveys provided master listings of tenant and owner-occupied dwellings representative of all dwellings in each city.[16] For the selection of dwellings to be included in the Survey of Consumer Expenditures, addresses were arranged by type of living quarters and by tenure and race of the occupant. Rental dwellings were then arrayed by rent level, and owner-occupied units by their location in the city. For some cities, where family size and income level of the occupant was known, addresses were arrayed by these factors also.

When Census listings were used, addresses were arrayed by family size and by the income level of the occupants. This was done for the Bureau of Labor Statistics by the Bureau of the Census so that the identities of the occupants were not revealed. The survey sample of addresses was selected randomly from these arrayed listings, and all persons living at these addresses were included in the survey if they met the definitional requirements of the study. Military camps, posts or reservations, and public or private institutions were not included in the listings.

---

[12] "Appraisal of Basic Data Available for Constructing Income Size Distributions," by Selma Goldsmith. National Bureau of Economic Research Studies in Income and Wealth, Vol. 13 (pp. 267-377).

[13] Summary information for single consumers will not be available until the final survey report is prepared.

[14] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1951—Selection of Cities for Consumer Expenditure Surveys, 1950. (Reprint Serial No. R.2060)

[15] See Monthly Labor Review, April 1949—Family Income and Expenditures in 1947; or BLS Bulletin 1065—Family Income, Expenditures, and Savings in 10 Cities; Monthly Labor Review December 1949—Consumer Spending: Denver, Detroit, and Houston, 1948; and Monthly Labor Review June 1951—Family Spending in Memphis, 1949.

[16] See Monthly Labor Review, January 1949—The Rent Index, Part 2: Methodology of Measurement.

Sample Size

The number of addresses selected for each city was determined on the basis of city size, interview costs, and degree of detailed information wanted for each city.

Samples for cities with populations of 1,000,000 and over ranged from 625 addresses in New York City to 375 in the smaller cities of this group; for cities with populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000, 250 addresses were selected; samples for cities with populations of 30,500 to 240,000, and for which detailed information was desired, included 160 addresses; and for smaller cities, 65 addresses were selected. The families and single consumers living at these addresses were representative of the total populations of the cities.

City Weights

Average family incomes, expenditures and savings figures for individual cities, when combined with appropriate weights, will provide estimated averages for all urban families in the United States. Weight factors that may be used for this purpose are given in the table below. These weights are based on 1950 Census population figures for urbanized places represented by each city included in the sample[17] in accordance with the design used in the selection of cities.

CITY WEIGHT FACTORS

Areas with pop. of 1,000,000 and over	Weight factor	Cities with pop. of 240,000 to 1,000,000	Weight factor	Cities with pop. of 30,500 to 240,000	Weight factor	Cities with pop. of 2,500 to 30,500	Weight factor
Baltimore, Md*	1.2	Atlanta, Ga*	0.7	Albuquerque, N. Mex	0.4	Anna, Ill*	0.6
Boston, Mass*	1.7	Birmingham, Ala	.7	Bakersfield, Calif	.7	Antioch, Calif	.7
Chicago, Ill*	4.7	Cincinnati, Ohio*	.9	Bangor, Maine	.6	Barre, Vt	.7
Cleveland, Ohio*	1.4	Hartford, Conn	1.1	Bloomington, Ill	.4	Camden, Ark*	.9
Detroit, Mich*	2.8	Houston, Tex*	1.1	Butte, Mont	.8	Cheyenne, Wyo	.5
Los Angeles, Calif*	4.2	Indianapolis, Ind	.9	Canton, Ohio*	.8	Columbia, Tenn	.7
Northern New Jersey*	3.3	Kansas City, Mo*	.8	Charleston, S. C	.7	Cooperstown, N. Y	.6
New York, N. Y*	9.6	Louisville, Ky	.8	Charleston, W. Va*	1.2	Dalhart, Tex	.6
Philadelphia, Pa	-	Miami, Fla	1.0	Charlotte, N. C	.7	Demopolis, Ala	.8
Camden, N. J*	2.9	Milwaukee, Wis	1.7	Cumberland, Md	.8	Elko, Nev	.5
Pittsburgh, Pa*	1.4	Minneapolis--St. Paul Minn*	1.6	Des Moines, Iowa	.8	Fayetteville, N. C	.8
St. Louis, Mo*	1.5	New Orleans, La	.7	Evansville, Ind*	.9	Garrett, Ind*	.6
San Francisco--Oakland Calif.*	1.7	Norfolk--Portsmouth, Va.	.9	Huntington--Ashland, W. Va*	.6	Glendale, Ariz*	.7
Washington, D. C.*	1.3	Omaha, Neb	.7	Jackson, Miss	.4	Grand Forks, N. Dak*	.6
		Portland, Oregon*	1.1	Little Rock, Ark	.7	Grand Island, Neb*	.7
		Providence, R. I	.9	Lynchburg, Va*	.4	Grand Junction, Colo	.8
		Scranton, Pa*	1.4	Madison, Wis*	.8	Grinnell, Iowa	.7
		Seattle, Wash*	.9	Middletown, Conn*	.8	Laconia, N. H.*	.7
		Youngstown, Ohio*	1.9	Newark, Ohio*	.5	Lodi, Calif*	.7
				Ogden, Utah	.4	Madill, Okla*	.8
				Oklahoma City, Okla	.6	Middlesboro, Ky*	.7
				Phoenix, Ariz	.7	Nanty-Glo, Pa	.7
				Portland, Maine	.8	Pecos, Tex	.8
				Salt Lake City, Utah	.7	Pulaski, Va*	.7
				San Jose, Calif*	1.0	Ravenna, Ohio*	.6
				Sioux Falls, S. Dak	.4	Rawlins, Wyo*	.6
				Tucson, Ariz	.5	Roseburg, Oreg	.6
				Wichita, Kans	.9	Salina, Kans	.8
				Wilmington, Del	1.0	Sandpoint, Idaho*	.6
						Santa Cruz, Calif	.7
						Shawnee, Okla*	.7
						Shenandoah, Iowa*	.8
						Washington, N. J	.5

*Included in basic sample of 47 cities. Detroit, Mich., Washington, D. C., and Houston, Tex. were surveyed prior to 1950.

DEFINITIONS

CONSUMER UNIT: FAMILIES AND SINGLE CONSUMERS

The "consumer unit" may be either (1) a family of two or more persons dependent on a common or pooled income for their major items of expense and usually living in the same household, or (2) a single consumer--a person who is financially independent of any family group, living either in a separate household or as a roomer in a private home, lodging house, or hotel.

In the great majority of cases, the members of a family are related by blood, marriage, or adoption. Groups of unrelated persons who share both income and expenses are seldom found. In deciding the classification of consumer units, related persons living in one household were considered as forming one consumer unit unless it was very clear that some of the group, such as married children living with parents, kept their household finances separately. Never-married children were always considered as members of the family: when children pay a specified sum for room and board, even when there is an apparent separation of finances, they usually do not pay the prevailing rate, and sometimes they are partly being supported by or are partly supporting the family. Frequently they share the family car, personal laundry, and other family resources also.

---

[17] In the calculation of these weight factors, 3 cities surveyed in earlier years were dropped from the city sample. 3 other cities surveyed in 1947 and 1948 are included in the weighting diagram.

Two families or single consumers who lived in one dwelling and shared household expenses but did not pool income were separate consumer units. A family member working away from home during the survey period, but who contributed with some regularity to family support and came home approximately once a month or oftener, was treated as a member of the family, unless he was living in a military camp, post, or reservation.

A child living away at school was considered a member of the family if the parents provided the major part of his support. Other persons supported by contributions from the family income but not living in the household were considered as a separate consumer unit.

CONSUMER UNITS ELIGIBLE FOR THE SURVEY

The survey was conducted during the spring of 1951. Interviewers asked for income, expenditures, and savings data for the calendar year 1950, and recorded this information for the family as it existed during that year. In most cases, the membership of families did not change during the year; but many families were found to have had part-year family members--that is, persons who joined or left the family in 1950. Income and expenditures for part-year family members were recorded for that portion of the year when they were in the family, and these data were combined with the data for the rest of the family.

Consumer units that were newly formed or dissolved in 1950 were not included in the survey; for example, a newly married couple, if both were members of other families before marriage. If both members were single consumers before marriage, a record for the full year was taken for the wife and the husband was treated as a part-year member. No record was taken of the husband's income or expenditures before marriage.

Family Size

Family size was based on the total number of weeks during which both full-and part-year members belonged to the family; 52 weeks of family membership was considered equivalent to 1 person, 26 weeks equivalent to 0.5 persons, etc.

Tenure

Families were classified into two tenure groups for purposes of the survey; (1) owners, living in owned homes at the end of 1950, and (2) renters, living in rented houses, flats, or rooms at the end of 1950.

Income

Information relating to family income was obtained in the survey primarily to provide a basis for classifying families into economic levels for summarization and analysis of family expenditures. Money income after payment of personal taxes is used for this purpose because it most nearly represents spendable income. In order to obtain an accurate record of family income after payment of personal taxes, detailed information on wage and salary income before and after payroll deductions was obtained for each earner in the family. Family income from other sources was also recorded, together with a record of tax payments and other deductions from income.

Money income from the following sources was recorded in detail: wages and salaries, including tips and bonuses; income from unincorporated businesses and professions; net receipts from rented properties; net receipts from roomers and boarders; interest and dividends; receipts based on military service; unemployment insurance; social security benefits; other public and private pensions and retirement benefits; cash received as public or private relief; periodic payments from private insurance annuities and trust funds; profits from the sale of stocks and bonds bought in 1950; contributions from persons not in the family; and such items as alimony, prizes, and gambling gains.

Other Money Receipts

Inheritances and occasional large gifts of money from persons outside the family and net receipts from settlements of fire and accident policies were recorded separately in order to differentiate "windfall" receipts from regular income. These receipts were not included with money income for family classification purposes. Receipts from the settlement of life or annuity policies and borrowing were considered as decreases in assets or increases in liabilities.

No record of gifts and inheritances in the form of real estate, securities, or other property was made unless such property had been sold during the survey period. In that case the amount received from the sale was recorded as a money gift or inheritance.

SAVINGS AND DEBTS

The survey did not attempt to obtain records of total family assets and liabilities, but only the net change in savings and debts that occurred over the year. Families reported the amount of change in debts owed to such agencies as stores, banks, brokers, and insurance companies; the amount of change in savings in banks, postal savings accounts, stocks and bonds, etc.; and payments of principal on owned homes and other properties. The algebraic sum of all these items was calculated to give the net change in all assets and liabilities during the year. Premiums paid on personal insurance were treated as a separate item.

EXPENDITURES FOR CURRENT CONSUMPTION

Expenditures for family living were reported in detail under 15 major groups of goods and services. The amounts recorded included the total cost of items bought in 1950, whether or not all payment was made during the year. Financing charges and interest on installment and other credit purchases, shipping and delivery charges, and sales and excise taxes were included as part of the expenditure for the item to which they applied. Discounts and trade-in allowances were deducted from the gross price.

Details of expenditures during all of 1950 were obtained for all goods and services except foods. The questionnaire used in the interview listed in great detail items of clothing, housefurnishings and equipment, fuel, utilities, housing, home maintenance and repair, automobile and local transportation, medical and personal care, reading, recreation and education, and miscellaneous items. Space was provided for recording the amount spent for each purchase and for clothing, housefurnishings and some other items, the price, the number bought, the month in which the purchase was made, and the store name were also recorded.

Experience in surveys of this type has shown that it is not possible to obtain by the interview method reliable reports on the amounts spent on specific food items over periods longer than a week or two. Therefore, for the annual report, only estimates of the total amount spent in 1950 for food to be prepared at home and meals eaten away from home were obtained. A supplementary schedule was used to obtain a detailed record of food items purchased during the week preceding the interview, and in many cases, the family also furnished a diary of their food expenditures for the following week. These weekly food reports, combined with price records and information about seasonal purchase patterns, have been used to estimate detailed food expenditures for the year.

COLLECTION PROCEDURES

In most cases, completion of an interview required more than one visit to the family by an interviewer. It was the practice to obtain as much information as possible from the first person interviewed, generally the homemaker, and then revisit when other family members are at home to obtain data on income, investments and mortgages, and personal expenses, if the homemaker was unfamiliar with these.

Before field work was started, training conferences were held for supervisors who were to conduct the surveys in the various cities. The training was designed to insure that supervisors and interviewers would be completely familiar with all phases of the survey, and that the collection methods would be uniform from city to city. Technical manuals giving detailed instructions for collection and editing of the data were used in the training. Special devices used in the training of the field staff included a training guide for use by supervisors in the training of interviewers, workbooks containing examples of family situations designed to illustrate special sections of the questionnaire, a sound film on interviewing, and other visual aids.

Supervisors were provided with a complete set of these materials to use in the training of interviewers. Interviewers were selected from a roster of applicants living in the survey area who had been given a special interviewer aptitude test by local Employment Service offices. After intensive training, interviewers showing the greatest aptitude for the work were further trained to edit the data. The editing of schedules while collection was in progress permitted an immediate revisit to the family for clarification of questionable answers and to obtain more information for incomplete reports. The general accuracy of reported information was judged by comparing reported total expenditures with the sum of total income and change in savings and debts, and by checking the internal consistency of the scheduled data.

Manner of tabulating the data. The data on receipts and disbursements are presented as averages based on the total number of consumer units of a particular classification. The tables in this bulletin give the averages for all consumer families of two or more persons in each city; and for all wage-earner and salaried clerical families. The total account of receipts and disbursements in the form of averages based on all units in a class balances, like the account for an individual family, with an error of approximation. The average balance of receipts and disbursements shown in the tables summarizes the "balance sheets" for all the units in a class. These "balance sheets" consist of the totals for the reported income and other receipts, expenditures and other outlays and the changes in assets and liabilities. The totals as shown in the tables are the following:

1. Current consumption expenditures

2. Insurance
3. Gifts and contributions
4. Money income minus personal taxes
5. Other money receipts
6. Change in assets or liabilities

The last item, change in assets and liabilities, is shown on two lines to avoid the use of a minus sign when the change is negative. The *decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities*, represents a net deficit and is shown on line 44 of tables 1, 2, and 3 and line 21 of table 4; the *increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities*, stands for a net surplus and is shown on line 39 of tables 1, 2, and 3 and line 16 of table 4. The totals shown in the tables satisfy the balancing equation--

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Income after taxes}\\ \quad +\\ \text{Other money receipts}\end{array}\right\} = \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Consumption expenditures}\\ \quad +\\ \text{Insurance}\\ \quad +\\ \text{Gifts and contributions}\\ \quad +\\ \text{Change in assets and liabilities}\\ \quad +\\ \text{Balancing difference}\end{array}\right.$$

Thus in Baltimore, Maryland, the account appears from table 1 as follows:

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\text{Income after taxes } \$3{,}983\\ \text{Other money receipts } 37\end{array}\right\} = \left\{\begin{array}{lr}\text{Consumption expenditures} & \$3{,}919\\ \text{Insurance} & 203\\ \text{Gifts and contributions} & 141\\ \text{Change in assets and liabilities} & -152\\ \text{Balancing difference} & -91\end{array}\right.$$

$$\text{Total } \$4{,}020 \quad = \quad \text{Total } \$4{,}020$$

Table A presents the average account in somewhat more detail. Here the changes in assets and liabilities are given in two component totals before "netting" so that the balancing equation (except for the balancing difference) can be shown as:

$$\text{Receipts} = \text{Disbursements},$$

$$\text{or}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Income after taxes}\\ \quad +\\ \text{Other money receipts}\\ \quad +\\ \text{Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities}\end{array}\right\} = \left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Consumption expenditures}\\ \quad +\\ \text{Insurance}\\ \quad +\\ \text{Gifts and contributions}\\ \quad +\\ \text{Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities}\end{array}\right.$$

The two totals for the changes in assets and liabilities, which summarize the specified two columns of the individual reports, give some indication of the volume of financial transactions that is involved in the course of a year.

The net change in assets and liabilities, recorded on line 39 or line 44 in tables 1, 2, and 3, and line 16 or line 21 in table 4 is an estimate of saving or dissaving, exclusive of the saving that is included in insurance payments. This estimate is the cumulation of the reports on the details of all transactions involving the purchase or sale of assets, the borrowing of money and the arrangements for credit of various types.

Accuracy of the data. The errors in reporting, discussed in the preface, may produce systematic errors in the averages for some expenditures and for some types of income and investment. For most outlays the possible biases are small compared with the random errors of sampling. Because of the great variability in purchases during a year, the sampling error in the average receipt or outlay is often large compared with the average amount of receipt or outlay. Furthermore in small samples the sample averages for receipts or purchases that are most variable are more likely to be underestimates than overestimates of the "true" averages.[18] Expenditures for such categories as medical care, furnishings, and education, income from such sources as interest and dividends, and the net surplus or deficit are illustrations of the highly variable total that has a relatively large sampling error. The characteristic distribution of the net surplus or deficit, as shown in a number of surveys, has a substantial concentration in small deficits or surpluses and a great spread towards large deficits or surpluses. The standard deviation of this distribution is generally much larger than the average, as shown in table B. Hence, if the average net surplus or deficit is very small and the size of sample under 100, the sampling error of the average can be larger than the average.

In table B the summary description of the surplus or deficit distribution from three surveys show that the average net surplus or deficit depends on the number of families reporting a surplus, a deficit or no change in assets and liabilities and the average amounts reported by these families. In this table, insurance premiums are counted as an increase in assets; that is, surplus or deficit represents the difference between income and consumer expenditures plus gifts and contributions. Despite the variations in date, locality and method of collecting the data, findings of these surveys show a great similarity. The number of units reporting a surplus is generally greater than the number reporting a deficit, except in unusual circumstances, such as the situation of the farmers in the dust bowl of 1936. The average surplus among families reporting a surplus and the average deficit among families reporting a deficit tend to be roughly equal. Thus the net surplus or deficit, as estimated by a sample survey, depends critically on the percentage of families in the sample reporting a net surplus or a net deficit.

---

[18] The frequency distributions of the most variable items are extremely J-shaped with the greatest frequency at some small amount, often zero, and a long range of variation. For distributions of this type it is known that averages from small samples tend to be less than the "true" average for the total population more often than greater.

The percentages of units reporting a net surplus or a net deficit are a cumulation of the reports on many specific transactions. Accordingly, the sampling variation in these proportions can be estimated only from the range of variation among many samples which can be considered for this purpose as coming from the same universe. A study of these proportions as reported in all surveys since 1888 indicates that the range of apparent sampling variation is very great when the sample size is below 50 and is even substantial when the samples include 100 families. These ranges which are shown in Table C indicate that the average net surplus or deficit for a given survey group may be most seriously affected by the sampling variation in the proportion of families or spending units, reporting surpluses, deficits, and no change in assets or liabilities during a year. To use the survey data as a basis for the study of savings or dissavings would require a careful statistical analysis of these apparently simple distributions.

The many expenditures that have the same type of characteristic distributions as the net surplus or the net deficit are similarly affected either by the number reporting any outlay or the number reporting a large outlay. In the case of expenditures, or of an outlay for the acquisition of specific assets, the statistical analysis of the proportions reported in a sample survey is not, as in the case of the net surplus or deficit, complicated by a dual character in the source of the variability. The percentage of families buying a refrigerator is a much simpler, more direct estimate than the percentage of families having a surplus on the year's income.

DESCRIPTION OF TABLES

The tabulations included in this report contain summary information for (1) all families, and (2) wage-earner and clerical-worker families. Summaries for single consumers were not available at the time of this printing.

Wage-earner and clerical-worker families are those whose heads were employed in 1950 in one of the following occupational classes: clerical and kindred workers, sales workers, operatives and kindred workers, service workers, except domestics, and laborers, including farm laborers who resided in cities. Families whose total 1950 family income after payment of personal taxes exceeded $10,000, were not included in this group.

Tables 1, 2, 3 and 4.--Show average family income, expenditures and savings for 91 cities separately, and percentage distribution of average expenditures for current consumption goods and services. The averages are based on all families included in the survey whether or not they reported on a particular item. For example, average expenditures for tobacco were calculated by dividing the total number of families in the survey into the total tobacco expenditures reported by families.

These averages obscure the great diversity of income and spending patterns among individual families. The amount of money income available for family living, and the way in which this income is allocated by individual families to foods, housing, clothing and other goods and services, varies considerably and depends to a large degree on family income level, family size, age and occupation of family head, and on other family characteristics. Eventually, averages for different types of families will be available from the survey results.

Less information is given for cities in which a very small number of families reported information in the survey. The sample size in these cities does not permit the calculation of reliable averages for more detailed summaries.

Tables 5, 6, and 7.--These tables show the distributions of families by some of the more important family characteristics; Table 5--by income class; Table 6--by family size; and Table 7--by age and occupation of head, tenure and race.

Distributions are shown for the total number of families selected in the samples and for the number of families who reported complete and usable information. All families selected in the sample were asked to report these characteristics even though they did not furnish all the information requested in the questionnaire, and most families cooperated to this extent. Comparison of the distributions for the total sample and for those reporting complete information, therefore, provides some means of evaluating the effect of non-reporting on the survey results. For example, if for any city a disproportionately larger number of low income families failed to report, the averages are probably somewhat too high.

TABLE A.--BALANCE SHEET OF AVERAGE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ALL FAMILIES

City	Money income before personal taxes[1]	Receipts				Balancing difference	Disbursements				
		Money income[2] after taxes	Other money receipts[3]	Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	Total		Total	Current consumption	Insurance	Gifts and contributions	Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities
Cities with populations of 1,000,000 and over											
Baltimore, Md.	$4,302	$3,983	$37	$852	$4,872	$-91	$4,963	$3,919	$203	$141	$700
Boston, Mass.	4,572	4,200	18	866	5,084	-318	5,402	4,300	176	201	725
Chicago, Ill.	5,318	5,080	49	1,974	7,103	-140	7,243	4,905	246	261	1,831
Cleveland, Ohio	5,309	4,876	39	1,275	6,191	-118	6,308	4,671	243	216	1,178
Los Angeles, Calif.	5,160	4,745	107	1,669	6,521	-169	6,690	4,661	209	167	1,653
New York, N. Y.	5,479	4,852	61	1,449	6,362	-337	6,699	4,932	218	251	1,298
Northern New Jersey Area	5,015	4,614	79	1,102	5,795	-200	5,995	4,737	236	211	811
Philadelphia--Camden, Pa.	4,895	4,506	41	689	5,236	-177	5,413	4,384	194	147	688
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4,935	4,583	23	836	5,442	-125	5,567	4,506	222	144	695
San Francisco--Oakland, Calif.	5,020	4,584	42	1,235	5,861	-138	5,999	4,477	213	156	1,153
St..Louis, Mo.	5,113	4,546	20	965	5,531	-12	5,543	4,251	206	161	925
Cities with populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000											
Atlanta, Ga.	4,138	3,872	37	877	4,786	-129	4,915	3,769	175	177	794
Birmingham, Ala.	3,436	3,242	13	711	3,966	-172	4,138	3,272	151	153	562
Cincinnati, Ohio	4,884	4,532	331	986	5,849	-95	5,944	4,186	228	179	1,351
Hartford, Conn.	5,159	4,678	67	674	5,419	-419	5,838	4,672	221	198	747
Indianapolis, Ind.	4,618	4,188	0	1,214	5,402	+15	5,387	3,854	169	138	1,226
Kansas City, Mo.	4,709	4,321	16	1,264	5,601	+68	5,533	3,989	192	191	1,161
Louisville, Ky.	4,068	3,754	336	1,154	5,244	-60	5,304	3,741	187	113	1,263
Miami, Fla.	4,853	4,573	10	1,766	6,349	-241	6,590	4,605	189	195	1,601
Milwaukee, Mis.	5,332	4,682	22	1,043	5,747	-63	5,810	4,331	219	276	984
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	4,983	4,579	103	1,452	6,134	-84	6,218	4,429	207	164	1,418
New Orleans, La.	3,555	3,321	25	761	4,107	-174	4,281	3,347	147	100	687
Norfolk--Portsmouth, Va.	3,800	3,589	17	832	4,438	-123	4,561	3,646	207	113	595
Omaha, Nebr.	4,418	4,092	18	1,193	5,303	-118	5,421	3,978	193	118	1,132
Portland, Oreg.	4,419	4,017	91	1,782	5,890	-48	5,938	4,134	187	167	1,450
Providence, R. I.	3,978	3,718	71	661	4,450	-303	4,753	3,916	192	118	527
Scranton, Pa.	3,805	3,607	142	694	4,443	-143	4,586	3,747	184	117	538
Seattle, Wash.	4,976	4,594	94	1,272	5,960	-140	6,100	4,554	172	151	1,223
Youngstown, Ohio	4,911	4,539	3	820	5,362	-111	5,473	4,166	225	168	914
Cities with populations of 30,500 to 240,000											
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	5,237	4,797	40	1,686	6,523	-111	6,634	4,732	199	158	1,545
Bakersfield, Calif.	6,255	5,420	39	1,134	6,593	-285	6,878	4,955	240	137	1,546
Bangor, Maine	5,178	4,797	30	694	5,521	-119	5,640	4,222	229	124	1,065
Bloomington, Ill.	4,585	4,217	8	1,135	5,360	-203	5,563	3,881	283	186	1,213
Butte, Mont.	4,327	3,937	17	1,111	5,065	-251	5,316	4,015	163	105	1,033
Canton, Ohio	4,428	4,135	29	789	4,953	-43	4,996	3,917	154	146	779
Charleston, S. C.	3,529	3,355	27	611	3,993	-74	4,067	3,303	196	98	470
Charleston, W. Va.	5,234	4,786	83	1,342	6,211	+2	6,209	4,345	257	217	1,390
Charlotte, N. C.	4,164	3,860	70	983	4,913	-67	4,980	3,637	192	174	977
Cumberland, Md.	3,879	3,606	0	463	4,069	-26	4,095	3,303	257	144	391
Des Moines, Iowa	4,857	4,500	(*)	1,429	5,929	-130	6,059	4,316	179	154	1,410
Evansville, Ind.	3,879	3,567	119	835	4,521	-91	4,612	3,474	163	117	858
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.	4,067	3,822	12	799	4,633	-111	4,744	3,740	189	141	674
Jackson, Miss.	3,982	3,731	0	1,072	4,803	-84	4,887	3,647	124	137	979
Little Rock, Ark.	4,281	3,939	73	924	4,936	-39	4,975	3,670	162	195	948
Lynchburg, Va.	3,627	3,427	20	499	3,946	-67	4,013	3,340	196	177	300
Madison, Wis.	5,230	4,779	124	1,962	6,865	-117	6,982	4,487	256	151	2,088
Middletown, Conn.	5,147	4,772	23	858	5,653	-320	5,973	4,728	298	157	790
Newark, Ohio	4,559	3,997	34	1,100	5,131	-262	5,393	3,831	132	214	1,216
Ogden, Utah	4,163	3,905	74	967	4,946	-134	5,080	3,966	230	157	727
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4,540	4,128	17	1,174	5,319	-273	5,592	4,237	181	172	1,002
Phoenix, Ariz.	3,853	3,595	115	905	4,615	-116	4,731	3,565	138	109	919
Portland, Maine	3,825	3,621	3	832	4,456	-99	4,555	3,643	216	117	579
Salt Lake City, Utah	4,470	4,209	22	940	5,171	-105	5,276	4,039	177	192	868
San Jose, Calif.	4,322	4,046	4	1,430	5,480	-68	5,548	4,123	165	166	1,094
Sioux Falls, S..Dak.	4,596	4,247	51	1,041	5,339	-151	5,490	4,259	147	155	929
Tucson, Ariz.	4,173	3,945	0	1,429	5,374	-134	5,508	4,020	151	254	1,083
Wichita, Kans.	4,235	3,920	9	1,031	4,960	-135	5,095	3,720	167	208	1,000
Wilmington, Del.	4,931	4,518	15	1,375	5,908	-274	6,182	4,580	239	170	1,193
Cities with populations of 2,500 to 30,500											
Anna, Ill.	3,899	3,596	0	974	4,570	-232	4,802	3,397	174	141	1,090
Antioch, Calif.	5,524	5,105	24	2,011	7,140	+11	7,129	4,519	155	230	2,225
Barre, Vt.	4,049	3,780	3	542	4,325	-281	4,606	3,901	231	170	304
Camden, Ark.	3,207	3,036	4	853	3,893	-23	3,916	3,094	114	110	598
Cheyenne, Wyo.	5,432	5,042	0	1,206	6,248	-49	6,297	4,578	217	200	1,302
Columbia, Tenn.	3,273	3,155	22	1,065	4,242	-33	4,275	3,220	100	103	852
Cooperstown, N. Y.	3,766	3,547	256	985	4,788	-89	4,877	3,468	170	188	1,051
Dalhart, Tex.	4,470	4,000	0	1,851	5,851	-31	5,882	3,548	155	168	2,011
Demapolis, Ala.	3,074	2,928	1	455	3,384	-50	3,434	2,847	169	84	334
Elko, Nev.	6,027	5,335	2	1,419	6,756	-245	7,001	5,053	255	162	1,531
Fayetteville, N. C.	3,712	3,470	9	801	4,280	-52	4,332	3,400	161	153	618
Garrett, Ind.	4,373	4,028	15	874	4,917	-118	5,035	3,699	234	139	963
Glendale Ariz.	3,621	3,404	36	996	4,436	-19	4,455	3,689	98	123	545
Grand Forks, N. Dak.	4,286	4,018	0	1,528	5,546	-90	5,636	3,947	156	121	1,412
Grand Island, Nebr.	4,373	3,970	165	1,394	5,529	-155	5,684	3,960	173	210	1,341
Grand Junction, Colo.	3,862	3,585	170	1,356	5,111	-63	5,174	3,538	147	94	1,395
Grinnell, Iowa	3,792	3,593	2	481	4,076	-151	4,227	3,279	100	123	725
Laconia, N. H.	3,723	3,554	1	2,028	5,583	-188	5,771	3,779	195	129	1,668
Ladi, Calif.	4,383	4,075	38	1,474	5,587	+8	5,579	4,099	150	184	1,146
Madill, Okla.	3,324	3,184	379	768	4,331	-170	4,501	3,190	117	116	1,078
Middlesboro, Ky.	3,175	3,019	0	668	3,687	-81	3,768	3,261	97	89	321
Nanty--Glo, Pa.	3,954	3,784	26	591	4,401	-149	4,550	3,779	166	123	482

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.--BALANCE SHEET OF AVERAGE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS, ALL FAMILIES--Continued

City	Money income before personal taxes[1]	Receipts				Balancing difference	Disbursementa				
		Money income[2] after taxes	other money receipta[3]	Decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	Total		Total	Current consumption	Insurance	Gifta and contributions	Increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities
Cities with populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued											
Pecos, Tex	$4,081	$3,821	$33	$998	$4,852	$-37	$4,889	$3,727	$104	$136	$922
Pulaski, Va	3,663	3,449	7	744	4,200	-127	4,327	3,326	156	122	723
Ravenna, Ohio	4,172	3,880	90	1,443	5,413	-216	5,629	3,722	180	78	1,649
Rawlins, Wyo	5,033	4,711	1	1,002	5,714	-141	5,855	4,262	179	189	1,225
Roseburg, Oreg	4,949	4,576	0	1,445	6,021	-128	6,149	4,039	156	204	1,750
Saliva, Kans	3,888	3,602	290	818	4,710	-44	4,754	3,405	189	107	1,053
Sandpoint, Idaho	3,379	3,282	18	1,443	4,743	-103	4,846	3,316	102	89	1,339
Santa Cruz, Calif	3,923	3,694	23	949	4,666	-59	4,725	3,336	158	105	1,126
Shawnee, Okla	3,227	3,080	5	1,010	4,095	-44	4,139	3,186	132	87	734
Shenandoah, Iowa	4,243	3,973	150	1,771	5,894	-207	6,101	3,672	170	144	2,115
Washington, N. J	4,337	4,062	12	911	4,985	-217	5,202	4,154	198	114	736

*Less than $0.50

[1] Includes Federal and State income, poll, and personal property taxes.

[2] Total money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, renta, interest, dividends, etc., less occupational expense.

[3] Includes inheritances, large gifts, and lump-sum settlements from accident or health insurance policies, which were not considered current income.

TABLE B.--VARIATION IN THE REPORTED SURPLUS OR DEFICIT IN THREE SAMPLE SURVEYS: PERCENTAGES OF FAMILIES REPORTING A SURPLUS, A DEFICIT AND NO CHANGE IN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AND THE AVERAGE AMOUNTS REPORTED IN SELECTED SAMPLE SURVEYS IN 1935-36, 1949 AND 1950 [1]

Survey and population group	Sample size	Percent of units having--			Average amounts			Estimated standard deviation of the surplus and deficit distributions[2]
		A surplus	A deficit	No change	Surplus among those reporting a surplus	Deficit among those reporting a deficit	Net surplus or deficit, all families	
Consumer purchases study--1935-36								
Families in small cities in:								
North Central Region	3,118	65	28	7	$364	$221	$179	423
Pacific Region	1,500	59	38	3	405	297	129	503
Families in villages in:								
New England Region	743	55	39	6	201	267	13	325
Families (Negro) in:								
Southeastern Villages	972	40	37	23	54	64	-2	84
Families on farms in:								
Pennsylvania-Ohio	2,254	66	25	8	562	306	296	636
N. Dakota-Kansas	1,088	25	72	3	416	626	-352	737
Survey of consumer finances--1949[3]								
All spending units	3,512	60	34	6	737	792	173	1,054
Professional and semiprofessional	287	69	29	2	1,100	1,585	297	1,765
Managerial and self-employed	466	71	28	1	1,609	1,280	784	1,998
Clerical and sales	486	65	31	4	524	533	175	723
Skilled and semiskilled	895	64	34	2	486	499	142	681
Unskilled and service	344	55	36	9	335	373	50	493
Farm operator	410	55	42	3	1,342	1,421	139	1,931
Retired	180	50	26	24	354	1,089	-106	972
Survey of consumer expenditures--1950								
All families:								
Atlanta	178	60	39	1	617	723	90	931
Chicago	336	56	42	2	1,116	1,259	103	1,674
Los Angeles	325	53	47	---	1,222	969	193	1,560
Wage-earner and salaried-clerical families:								
Atlanta	114	58	41	1	374	722	-80	765
Chicago	211	58	42	---	482	1,217	-229	1,203
Los Angeles	195	54	46	---	813	852	44	1,176

[1] Surplus, in this table, is defined as a positive net change in assets and liabilities. Deficit is a negative net change in assets and liabilities. Insurance premiums on life and endowment are counted as an increase in assets. In the Survey of Consumer Finances the surplus is called "saving" and the deficit "dissaving." Personal insurance is included in surplus.

[2] The standard error of the mean for samples of varying sizes may be computed by standard formula. See Chapter XIV, Frederick Cecil Mills, Statistical Methods, New York, Henry Holt and Company, Revised 1938.

[3] "All spending units" include spending units for which occupation of head was not ascertained and those headed by housewives, students, unemployed persons and farm laborers--none of which are included among the occupational groups. In deriving the average surplus, deficit and net change amounts for the occupational groups, however, two of the distributions used include these spending units (headed by housewives, students, unemployed persons, etc.) with the "retired" group. Averages computed from distributions that consistently excluded these spending units would not differ greatly from the averages for occupational groups shown in this table.

Sources: Consumer Purchases Study. Changes in Assets and Liabilities, Urban, Village, Farm Series, Misc. Publ. 464, U.S. Department of Agriculture, 1941. Family Income and Expenditures, Urban and Village Series, Misc. Publ. 396, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1940. Family Income and Expenditures, Farm Series, Misc. Publ. 465, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1941.

"1950 Survey of Consumer Finances, Part IV," Federal Reserve Bulletin, November 1950, Tables 1, 3, 4, 18.

"Survey of Consumer Expenditures in 1950." U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE C.--RANGE AMONG SAMPLES IN THE PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES REPORTING A SURPLUS BY SIZE OF SAMPLE [1]

Approximate size of sample	Range among samples in specified survey[2] of percentage of units reporting a surplus, and number of samples in each size class											
	1888-90		1901		1917-19		1934-36		1949		1950[3]	
	Range	Samples	Range	Samples	Range	Samples	Range	Samples	Range	Samples	Range	Samples
0-49	0-100	34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	18-70	42
50-99	40-87	10	---	---	44-92	42	51-74	7	---	---	28-50	21
100-149	27-83	9	41	1	63-83	23	53-78	14	---	---	27-55	19
150-199	33-83	8	31-88	8	58-81	13	51-69	12	50	1	35-45	6
200-299	53-74	7	18-90	5	66-80	9	52-65	9	69	1	29-38	3
300 and over	48-73	3	6-80	19	60-76	5	46-71	18	55-71	5	---	---

[1] Sources of data: Sixth, Seventh and Eighteenth Annual Reports of the Commissioner of Labor for 1888-90 and 1901; Bureau of Labor Statistics' Bulletins 357 and 634-637 for 1917-19 and 1934-36; Federal Reserve Board Bulletin, November 1950, for 1949; Bureau of Labor Statistics tabulations from a report to be published later for 1950.

[2] In the 1888-90 and 1901 Studies the survey unit is a state. In the later studies the survey unit is a city except for the Federal Reserve Board Study (1949) where it is total United States classified by occupational group.

[3] Insurance premiums not counted as an increase in assets. Therefore the percentages are lower than in the other surveys.

TABLE 1.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities With Populations of 1,000,000 and Over.

Item	Baltimore, Md.		Boston, Mass.		Chicago, Ill.		Cleveland, Ohio		Los Angeles, Calif.		New York, N. Y.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	262	175	222	146	336	211	268	183	325	195	388	234
Average family size[3]	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,919	$3,838	$4,300	$4,301	$4,905	$4,575	$4,671	$4,473	$4,661	$4,452	$4,932	$4,248
Housing[4]	497	496	586	548	566	539	537	491	548	495	637	500
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	182	170	229	229	163	149	166	155	104	99	135	123
Household operation	212	174	183	165	238	197	219	171	232	187	315	208
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	230	251	243	259	353	271	305	292	355	339	298	249
Household textiles	30	29	39	41	42	37	44	40	43	33	54	49
Furniture	63	74	63	76	94	94	69	74	92	85	101	71
Floor coverings	14	18	20	19	23	23	44	32	34	29	30	22
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	85	91	79	81	79	75	93	92	120	122	55	57
Miscellaneous[5]	38	39	42	42	[6] 115	42	55	54	66	70	58	50
Food	1,151	1,140	1,357	1,352	1,427	1,376	1,315	1,276	1,319	1,303	1,535	1,455
Alcoholic drinks	78	84	61	66	97	91	87	92	59	65	104	97
Tobacco	77	85	98	106	80	84	79	84	61	68	82	82
Personal care	91	89	100	101	107	104	99	98	99	97	100	92
Clothing: Total	437	418	485	470	609	535	603	584	488	455	608	544
Women and girls: Total	221	209	252	243	312	252	292	283	225	210	313	278
Outerwear	114	107	133	126	167	136	146	141	106	97	172	145
Underwear and nightwear	27	26	34	33	34	32	40	42	34	34	36	36
Hosiery and footwear	53	51	57	58	60	58	66	67	50	47	67	69
Hats, gloves, accessories	27	25	28	26	51	26	40	33	35	32	38	28
Men and boys: Total	152	143	166	164	216	208	225	217	179	171	208	190
Outerwear	92	82	99	96	130	121	134	126	110	102	130	118
Underwear and nightwear	12	12	13	12	16	16	18	18	14	14	16	15
Hosiery and footwear	28	28	33	33	42	43	46	48	38	39	36	36
Hats, gloves, accessories	20	21	21	23	28	28	27	25	17	16	26	21
Children under 2 years: Total	7	8	8	7	8	9	7	7	5	6	7	5
Clothing materials and services: Total	57	58	59	56	73	66	79	77	79	68	80	71
Medical care	158	153	203	203	257	259	211	199	283	248	290	220
Recreation	194	193	199	203	245	230	259	265	225	218	243	219
Reading	38	35	42	44	42	38	41	39	36	36	43	39
Education	27	20	28	15	31	22	28	19	24	20	54	24
Automobile transportation	403	401	323	367	497	513	560	550	692	672	294	237
Other transportation	95	87	103	97	129	121	108	107	74	82	121	117
Miscellaneous[7]	49	42	60	76	64	46	54	51	62	68	73	42
Insurance	203	196	176	169	246	200	243	205	209	206	218	169
Gifts and contributions	141	127	201	121	261	153	216	164	167	130	251	164
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes	136	129	161	108	300	155	355	281	546	323	225	151
Personal taxes[8]	319	255	372	294	238	366	433	373	415	355	627	268
Money income[9]	3,983	3,801	4,200	3,886	5,080	4,363	4,876	4,546	4,745	4,298	4,852	3,990
Other money receipts[10]	37	53	18	14	49	12	39	57	107	176	61	8
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	152	209	141	347	143	429	97	99	16	161	151	291
Balancing difference[11]	-91	-98	-318	-344	-140	-124	-118	-140	-169	-153	-337	-292

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 1.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities With Population of 1,000,000 and Over--Continued

Item	Northern New Jersey Area		Philadelphia-Camden, Pa.		Pittsburgh, Pa.		San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.		St. Louis Mo.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	374	233	277	176	303	199	226	137	287	185
Average family size[3]	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$4,737	$4,502	$4,384	$4,200	$4,506	$4,107	$4,477	$4,426	$4,251	$3,783
Housing[4]	551	497	494	437	528	450	548	521	455	401
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	210	199	195	190	156	152	95	86	168	154
Household operation	237	158	223	179	190	132	209	197	199	140
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	325	320	269	284	284	270	314	303	289	280
Household textiles	47	48	37	37	37	34	36	40	36	33
Furniture	111	109	72	86	73	78	78	66	63	69
Floor coverings	32	26	22	23	42	30	27	31	36	24
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	85	84	88	92	89	92	112	110	99	104
Miscellaneous[5]	50	53	50	46	43	36	61	56	55	50
Food	1,442	1,436	1,380	1,367	1,386	1,317	1,313	1,316	1,260	1,207
Alcoholic drinks	85	90	99	114	90	92	79	83	94	79
Tobacco	84	89	92	103	86	88	69	76	64	65
Personal care	102	99	104	103	99	94	98	99	96	90
Clothing: Total	565	514	539	499	559	495	494	479	471	413
Women and girls: Total	292	265	282	245	290	248	246	240	242	207
Outerwear	157	136	153	121	158	130	128	109	123	102
Underwear and nightwear	36	34	37	36	37	34	31	34	30	26
Hosiery and footwear	67	68	61	61	58	53	54	61	56	50
Hats, gloves, accessories	32	27	31	27	37	31	33	36	33	29
Men and boys: Total	193	174	183	178	192	181	167	159	155	140
Outerwear	120	107	114	109	115	105	103	93	96	84
Underwear and nightwear	16	15	14	14	15	14	14	14	12	11
Hosiery and footwear	37	35	34	35	38	39	34	34	32	31
Hats, gloves, accessories	20	17	21	20	24	23	16	18	15	14
Children under 2 years: Total	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	6	7
Clothing materials and services: Total	71	66	65	67	69	58	73	73	68	59
Medical care	246	216	225	206	211	196	269	266	206	185
Recreation	242	230	205	206	209	205	207	206	196	173
Reading	40	40	37	37	38	35	42	39	37	33
Education	27	13	23	14	27	22	28	25	15	12
Automobile transportation	459	488	353	332	499	421	548	561	523	410
Other transportation	72	73	105	99	98	101	86	95	88	79
Miscellaneous[7]	50	40	41	30	46	37	78	74	90	62
Insurance	236	206	194	185	222	193	213	209	206	180
Gifts and contributions	211	173	147	128	144	112	156	144	161	106
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes	258	245	106	101	218	136	273	319	319	198
Personal taxes[8]	401	354	389	336	352	294	436	346	567	302
Money income[9]	4,614	4,302	4,506	4,168	4,583	4,115	4,584	4,402	4,546	3,880
Other money receipts[10]	79	85	41	13	23	25	42	16	20	31
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	291	243	1	156	141	216	82	217	40	121
Balancing difference[11]	-200	-251	-177	-176	-125	-56	-138	-144	-12	-37

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

Preliminary

TABLE 1a.--Percentage Distribution of Expenditures For Current Consumption--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Populations of 1,000,000 and Over

Item	Baltimore, Md.		Boston, Mass.		Chicago, Ill.		Cleveland, Ohio		Los Angeles, Calif.		New York, N.Y.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing[4]	12.6	12.9	13.6	12.8	11.5	11.8	11.5	11.0	11.8	11.1	12.9	11.8
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	4.6	4.4	5.3	5.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.9
Household operation	5.4	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.9	4.3	4.7	3.8	5.0	4.2	6.4	4.9
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	5.9	6.6	5.7	6.0	7.2	5.9	6.5	6.5	7.6	7.6	6.0	5.9
Household textiles	.8	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	.7	1.1	1.2
Furniture	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7
Floor coverings	.4	.5	.5	.4	.5	.5	.9	.7	.7	.7	.6	.5
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	2.6	2.8	1.1	1.4
Miscellaneous[5]	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	[6] 2.3	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.1
Food	29.3	29.8	31.5	31.5	29.2	30.1	28.1	28.5	28.3	29.3	31.1	34.2
Alcoholic drinks	2.0	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.5	2.1	2.3
Tobacco	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9
Personal care	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.2
Clothing: Total	11.2	10.9	11.3	10.9	12.4	11.7	12.9	13.1	10.5	10.2	12.3	12.8
Women and girls: Total	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.4	5.6	6.3	6.3	4.9	4.7	6.4	6.5
Outerwear	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.9	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.2	3.5	3.4
Underwear and nightwear	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7	.9	.9	.7	.7	.7	.8
Hosiery and footwear	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.6
Hats, gloves, accessories	.7	.7	.7	.6	1.0	.6	.9	.7	.8	.7	.8	.7
Men and boys: Total	3.9	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.5
Outerwear	2.3	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.2	2.6	2.8
Underwear and nightwear	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4
Hosiery and footwear	.8	.7	.8	.8	.9	.9	1.0	1.1	.8	.9	.8	.8
Hats, gloves, accessories	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.6	.6	.4	.4	.5	.5
Children under 2 years: Total	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Clothing materials and services: Total	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Medical care	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.7	5.2	5.7	4.5	4.4	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.2
Recreation	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.5	5.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.1
Reading	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	.9
Education	.7	.5	.7	.3	.6	.5	.6	.4	.5	.4	1.1	.6
Automobile transportation	10.3	10.4	7.5	8.6	10.1	11.2	12.0	12.3	14.8	15.1	6.0	5.6
Other transportation	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.5	2.7
Miscellaneous[7]	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 1a.--Percentage Distribution of Expenditures For Current Consumption--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities With Populations of 1,000,000 and Over.--Continued

Item	Northern New Jersey Area		Philadelphia-Camden, Pa.		Pittsburgh, Pa.		San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.		St. Louis Mo.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing[4]	11.6	11.0	11.3	10.4	11.7	11.0	12.3	11.8	10.7	10.6
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.7	2.1	1.9	4.0	4.1
Household operation	5.0	3.5	5.1	4.3	4.2	3.2	4.7	4.5	4.7	3.7
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	6.9	7.1	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.6	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.4
Household textiles	1.0	1.1	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9
Furniture	2.3	2.4	1.6	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8
Floor coverings	.7	.6	.5	.6	.9	.7	.6	.7	.8	.6
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8
Miscellaneous[5]	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	.9	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Food	30.4	31.9	31.5	32.5	30.8	32.1	29.4	29.7	29.5	31.9
Alcoholic drinks	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1
Tobacco	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7
Personal care	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Clothing: Total	11.9	11.4	12.3	11.9	12.4	12.1	11.0	10.8	11.1	10.9
Women and girls: Total	6.2	5.9	6.4	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.4
Outerwear	3.3	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.6
Underwear and nightwear	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.7	.8	.7	.7
Hosiery and footwear	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3
Hats, gloves, accessories	.7	.6	.7	.6	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8
Men and boys: Total	4.0	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
Outerwear	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2
Underwear and nightwear	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Hosiery and footwear	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	.8
Hats, gloves, accessories	.4	.4	.5	.5	.6	.6	.4	.4	.4	.4
Children under 2 years: Total	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.2
Clothing materials and services: Total	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Medical care	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	4.7	4.8	6.0	6.0	4.8	4.9
Recreation	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6
Reading	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.8	1.0	.9	.9	.9
Education	.6	.3	.5	.3	.6	.5	.6	.6	.4	.3
Automobile transportation	9.7	10.9	8.1	7.9	11.1	10.2	12.2	12.7	12.3	10.8
Other transportation	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1
Miscellaneous[7]	1.1	.9	.9	.7	1.0	.9	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.6

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2.--Average Money Income, Expenditures and Savings--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Population of 240,000 to 1,000,000

Item	Atlanta, Ga.		Birmingham, Ala.		Cincinnati, Ohio		Hartford, Conn.		Indianapolis, Ind.		Kansas City, Mo.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	178	114	170	119	198	131	154	93	185	123	182	118
Average family size[3]	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,769	$3,598	$3,272	$3,296	$4,186	$3,779	$4,672	$4,319	$3,854	$3,678	$3,989	$3,797
Housing[4]	410	356	305	286	458	390	540	477	404	371	517	461
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	146	147	129	129	143	126	222	214	179	170	140	130
Household operation	206	177	159	136	210	128	228	163	176	137	196	145
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	246	240	243	271	254	255	270	232	246	231	294	280
Household textiles	27	26	29	34	32	29	39	39	33	24	33	25
Furniture	53	62	52	56	73	75	64	61	62	66	80	80
Floor coverings	17	15	14	12	20	20	26	15	21	18	22	18
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	103	99	107	126	92	95	91	73	84	75	110	109
Miscellaneous[5]	46	38	41	43	37	36	50	44	46	48	49	48
Food	1,087	1,073	916	930	1,236	1,147	1,378	1,329	1,127	1,084	1,090	1,073
Alcoholic drinks	52	52	50	60	95	88	89	89	70	78	69	75
Tobacco	71	78	72	75	71	74	89	98	78	86	68	74
Personal care	88	90	83	87	82	80	90	85	86	84	115	116
Clothing: Total	447	456	434	437	452	405	519	481	450	429	456	453
Women and girls: Total	209	222	203	205	228	197	270	240	210	193	230	227
Outerwear	101	108	101	99	109	97	141	122	108	102	116	115
Underwear and nightwear	27	28	30	31	28	27	33	32	24	23	30	29
Hosiery and footwear	53	57	47	49	49	47	62	59	47	42	53	54
Hats, gloves, accessories	28	29	25	26	42	26	34	27	31	26	31	29
Men and boys: Total	150	150	155	159	160	151	180	177	166	167	149	151
Outerwear	88	86	90	90	96	88	110	105	97	96	92	87
Underwear and nightwear	10	11	11	12	11	11	15	14	11	11	9	10
Hosiery and footwear	28	28	29	32	32	32	36	39	33	35	30	33
Hats, gloves, accessories	24	25	25	25	21	20	19	19	25	25	18	21
Children under 2 years: Total	8	7	7	7	4	3	8	5	8	10	5	4
Clothing materials and services: Total	80	77	69	66	60	54	61	59	66	59	72	71
Medical care	182	147	181	184	243	192	288	311	212	211	204	185
Recreation	184	185	118	111	216	185	183	168	173	155	151	155
Reading	34	32	26	26	37	32	38	37	39	38	34	32
Education	24	20	15	11	26	13	57	21	16	9	24	26
Automobile transportation	463	412	421	435	515	545	530	472	504	503	523	489
Other transportation	67	62	61	66	79	85	65	60	61	61	65	68
Miscellaneous[7]	62	71	59	52	69	34	86	82	33	31	43	35
Insurance	175	165	151	147	228	176	221	195	169	160	192	177
Gifts and contributions	177	176	153	144	179	130	198	121	138	102	191	127
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	0	365	0	73	0	12	0	0	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes	247	185	83	94	275	232	125	115	264	194	348	370
Personal taxes[8]	266	220	194	160	352	308	481	354	430	336	388	350
Money income[9]	3,872	3,576	3,242	3,134	4,532	3,853	4,678	4,246	4,188	3,858	4,321	4,065
Other money receipts[10]	37	22	13	18	331	114	67	81	0	0	16	24
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	83	244	149	227	0	41	0	4	0	33	103	3
Balancing difference[11]	-129	-97	-172	-208	-95	-77	-419	-304	+15	-49	+68	-9

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLI

TABLE 2.--Average Money Income, Expenditures and Savings--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000--Continued

Item	Louisville, Ky.		Miami, Fla.		Milwaukee, Wis.		Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.		New Orleans, La.		Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	197	146	140	83	179	111	169	104	161	102	176	141
Average family size[3]	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,741	$3,589	$4,605	$4,145	$4,331	$4,063	$4,429	$4,029	$3,347	$3,267	$3,646	$3,588
Housing[4]	423	369	563	507	521	499	503	464	324	297	378	366
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	145	141	126	120	193	179	196	188	111	108	175	175
Household operation	174	156	269	209	161	154	178	146	146	121	173	159
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	230	228	329	301	276	245	302	271	200	186	247	249
Household textiles	24	24	39	33	36	37	32	30	27	28	29	29
Furniture	68	65	88	69	75	64	63	63	38	29	69	66
Floor coverings	15	16	28	22	28	32	59	43	9	9	15	14
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	90	89	99	109	78	61	95	85	80	83	83	89
Miscellaneous[5]	33	34	75	68	59	51	53	50	46	37	51	51
Food	1,160	1,144	1,245	1,165	1,206	1,178	1,190	1,141	1,136	1,125	1,048	1,045
Alcoholic drinks	68	65	89	89	126	131	94	86	46	50	66	60
Tobacco	67	75	90	87	80	78	70	77	79	82	72	73
Personal care	89	88	113	110	88	86	94	84	82	88	89	88
Clothing: Total	394	370	458	401	504	463	491	404	394	406	424	418
Women and girls: Total	180	167	222	180	240	224	243	191	177	178	202	194
Outerwear	91	84	96	79	116	108	130	95	75	78	102	93
Underwear and nightwear	24	23	33	29	35	33	30	26	30	30	26	28
Hosiery and footwear	42	41	45	39	54	53	52	45	50	50	48	50
Hats, gloves, accessories	23	19	48	33	35	30	31	25	22	20	26	23
Men and boys: Total	142	135	156	148	196	178	181	158	143	156	149	150
Outerwear	87	81	91	83	123	109	110	92	78	86	91	92
Underwear and nightwear	10	10	12	12	14	14	15	13	13	15	11	11
Hosiery and footwear	31	31	34	34	37	35	36	34	30	35	28	29
Hats, gloves, accessories	14	13	19	19	22	20	20	19	22	20	19	18
Children under 2 years: Total	7	8	4	5	6	6	5	6	8	8	10	10
Clothing materials and services: Total	65	60	76	68	62	55	62	49	66	64	63	64
Medical care	178	175	259	226	221	197	253	239	196	178	154	158
Recreation	174	152	229	184	240	205	225	196	122	124	195	184
Reading	32	30	44	43	37	34	38	36	29	28	34	31
Education	17	16	26	23	27	32	39	17	18	6	27	22
Automobile transportation	465	469	576	538	509	467	587	541	328	372	437	447
Other transportation	65	72	87	77	90	81	75	76	98	63	77	80
Miscellaneous[7]	60	39	102	65	52	34	94	63	38	33	50	33
Insurance	187	172	189	189	219	194	207	175	147	144	207	205
Gifts and contributions	113	93	195	155	276	168	164	135	100	85	113	104
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	109	44	0	0	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes	367	287	449	389	337	162	367	436	173	121	110	121
Personal taxes[8]	314	266	280	235	650	409	404	316	234	142	211	186
Money income[9]	3,754	3,531	4,573	4,042	4,682	4,377	4,579	4,091	3,321	3,000	3,589	3,536
Other money receipts[10]	336	310	10	15	22	16	103	23	25	0	17	14
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	0	0	165	217	59	0	34	181	74	255	237	205
Balancing difference[11]	-60	-57	-241	-215	-63	-75	-84	-44	-174	-241	-123	-142

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2.—Average Money Income, Expenditures and Savings—All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical Worker Families[2] in Cities With Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000—Continued

Item	Omaha Nebr.		Portland Oreg.		Providence R. I.		Scranton Pa.		Seattle Wash.		Youngstown Ohio	
	All families	Wage-earner families	All families	Wage-earner families	All families	Wage-earner families	All families	Wage-earner families	All families	Wage-earner families	All families	Wage-earner families
Number of families	173	116	160	110	188	131	185	116	172	110	196	149
Average family size[3]	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.1	3.2	3.6	3.5
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,978	$3,827	$4,134	$4,097	$3,916	$3,762	$3,747	$3,746	$4,554	$4,426	$4,166	$3,978
Housing[4]	395	345	465	421	386	376	381	341	415	389	443	428
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	175	174	199	194	231	205	218	217	202	192	174	170
Household operation	163	149	203	170	156	130	123	100	215	179	152	130
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	271	261	264	258	246	249	250	277	350	351	298	296
Household textiles	33	30	26	22	32	33	36	40	36	28	39	38
Furniture	72	65	54	49	53	60	56	60	68	86	56	56
Floor coverings	31	28	16	10	19	23	30	32	56	40	39	42
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	97	96	108	114	97	92	89	103	123	137	111	107
Miscellaneous[5]	38	42	60	63	45	41	39	42	67	60	53	53
Food	1,253	1,252	1,133	1,144	1,313	1,293	1,244	1,291	1,264	1,264	1,181	1,142
Alcoholic drinks	58	61	59	44	68	67	85	86	79	90	71	63
Tobacco	65	69	64	69	92	96	62	68	80	80	73	71
Personal care	90	85	84	85	92	90	72	73	89	88	92	91
Clothing: Total	449	418	425	427	429	410	432	448	507	488	546	511
Women and girls: Total	206	192	209	202	214	204	228	236	251	244	263	238
Outerwear	98	93	109	102	103	94	120	125	128	124	129	117
Underwear and nightwear	28	28	27	27	31	31	30	32	33	33	35	33
Hosiery and footwear	48	47	47	49	58	58	53	55	55	54	59	58
Hats, gloves, accessories	32	24	26	24	22	21	25	24	35	33	40	30
Men and boys: Total	178	163	148	156	150	143	156	164	178	162	208	204
Outerwear	102	90	85	89	85	77	91	95	104	93	126	123
Underwear and nightwear	13	13	10	10	13	12	13	15	13	12	14	15
Hosiery and footwear	35	36	32	33	35	37	32	36	40	38	40	41
Hats, gloves, accessories	28	24	21	24	17	17	20	18	21	19	28	25
Children under 2 years: Total	5	4	4	4	9	8	7	9	5	5	9	10
Clothing materials and services: Total	60	59	64	65	56	55	41	39	73	77	66	59
Medical care	193	167	229	247	155	164	176	175	265	247	245	254
Recreation	194	192	185	183	214	210	125	118	221	214	173	151
Reading	29	28	36	36	36	37	36	34	38	35	35	35
Education	30	22	39	27	20	9	15	11	34	22	14	11
Automobile transportation	473	464	620	685	358	324	395	402	622	635	557	516
Other transportation	84	83	75	68	60	63	55	53	103	97	53	49
Miscellaneous[7]	56	57	54	39	60	39	78	52	70	55	59	60
Insurance	193	178	187	165	192	184	184	177	172	141	225	212
Gifts and contributions	118	109	167	121	118	99	117	101	151	136	168	139
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	94	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes	572	444	271	208	102	78	110	93	299	343	339	269
Personal taxes[8]	326	271	402	342	260	246	198	200	382	330	372	303
Money income[9]	4,092	3,845	4,017	4,065	3,718	3,515	3,607	3,625	4,594	4,392	4,539	4,202
Other money receipts[10]	18	23	91	9	71	97	142	19	94	83	3	3
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	61	112	332	219	134	89	156	208	49	88	0	29
Balancing difference[11]	-118	-134	-48	-90	-303	-344	-143	-172	-140	-140	-111	-95

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2a.--Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner Clerical-Worker Families[2] In Cities With Population of 240,000 to 1,000,000

Item	Atlanta, Ga.		Birmingham, Ala.		Cincinnati, Ohio		Hartford, Conn.		Indianapolis, Ind.		Kansas City, Mo.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing[4]	10.9	9.9	9.3	8.7	10.9	10.3	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.1	13.0	12.1
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	3.9	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.3	4.8	4.9	4.6	4.6	3.5	3.4
Household operation	5.5	4.9	4.9	4.1	5.0	3.4	4.9	3.8	4.6	3.7	4.9	3.8
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	6.5	6.6	7.4	8.2	6.1	6.7	5.8	5.4	6.4	6.3	7.4	7.4
Household textiles	.7	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.7	.8	.7
Furniture	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.1
Floor coverings	.5	.4	.4	.3	.5	.5	.6	.4	.5	.5	.6	.5
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	2.7	2.7	3.3	3.9	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.8
Miscellaneous[5]	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Food	28.8	29.8	28.0	28.2	29.5	30.5	29.5	30.8	29.2	29.5	27.3	28.3
Alcoholic drinks	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.7	2.0
Tobacco	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.9
Personal care	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.9	3.1
Clothing: Total	11.9	12.7	13.3	13.3	10.8	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.4	11.9
Women and girls: Total	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.2	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.8	6.0
Outerwear	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.6	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0
Underwear and nightwear	.7	.8	.9	.9	.7	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.7	.8
Hosiery and footwear	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
Hats, gloves, accessories	.7	.8	.8	.8	1.0	.7	.7	.6	.8	.7	.8	.8
Men and boys: Total	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.9	3.8	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	3.7	4.0
Outerwear	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.3
Underwear and nightwear	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.2	.3
Hosiery and footwear	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.9
Hats, gloves, accessories	.6	.7	.8	.8	.5	.5	.4	.4	.6	.7	.5	.5
Children under 2 years: Total	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.3	.1	.1
Clothing materials and services: Total	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
Medical care	4.8	4.1	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.1	6.2	7.2	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.9
Recreation	4.9	5.1	3.6	3.4	5.2	4.9	3.9	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.8	4.1
Reading	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	.8
Education	.6	.6	.5	.3	.6	.3	1.2	.5	.4	.2	.6	.7
Automobile transportation	12.3	11.5	12.9	13.2	12.3	14.5	11.3	10.9	13.1	13.7	13.1	12.9
Other transportation	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8
Miscellaneous[7]	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.6	.9	1.8	1.9	.9	.8	1.1	.9

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities With Population of 240,000 to 1,000,000—Continued

Item	Louisville, Ky.		Miami, Fla.		Milwaukee, Wis.		Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn		New Orleans, La.		Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing[4]	11.3	10.3	12.2	12.2	12.0	12.3	11.4	11.5	9.7	9.1	10.4	10.2
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	3.9	3.9	2.7	2.9	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.7	3.3	3.3	4.8	4.9
Household operation	4.7	4.3	5.8	5.0	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.7	4.4
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	6.1	6.4	7.1	7.3	6.4	6.1	6.8	6.8	6.0	5.7	6.8	6.9
Household textiles	.6	.7	.9	.8	.8	.9	.7	.8	.8	.9	.8	.8
Furniture	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.1	.9	1.9	1.8
Floor coverings	.4	.4	.6	.5	.7	.8	1.3	1.1	.3	.3	.4	.4
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.5
Miscellaneous[5]	.9	.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.4
Food	31.0	31.9	27.1	28.1	27.8	29.0	26.8	28.3	33.9	34.4	28.8	29.2
Alcoholic drinks	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7
Tobacco	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0
Personal care	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.5
Clothing: Total	10.5	10.3	9.9	9.7	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.0	11.8	12.4	11.6	11.6
Women and girls: Total	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4
Outerwear	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.6
Underwear and nightwear	.6	.6	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.6	.9	.9	.7	.8
Hosiery and footwear	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4
Hats, gloves, accessories	.6	.5	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.7	.6	.7	.6	.7	.6
Men and boys: Total	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.8	4.1	4.1
Outerwear	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5
Underwear and nightwear	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.5	.3	.3
Hosiery and footwear	.8	.8	.8	.8	.9	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.1	.8	.8
Hats, gloves, accessories	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5	.7	.6	.5	.5
Children under 2 years: Total	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3
Clothing materials and services: Total	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8
Medical care	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.8	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.5	4.2	4.4
Recreation	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.4	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.9	3.6	3.8	5.4	5.1
Reading	.9	.8	1.0	1.0	.9	.8	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9
Education	.5	.4	.6	.6	.6	.8	.9	.4	.5	.2	.7	.6
Automobile transportation	12.4	13.1	12.5	12.9	11.8	11.5	13.3	13.4	9.8	11.4	12.0	12.5
Other transportation	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.9	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.2
Miscellaneous[7]	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.2	.8	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.4	.9

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 2a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Population of 240,000 to 1,000,000—Continued

Item	Omaha, Nebr.		Portland, Oreg.		Providence, R. I.		Scranton, Pa.		Seattle, Wash.		Youngstown, Ohio	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing[4]	9.9	9.0	11.3	10.3	9.9	10.0	10.2	9.1	9.1	8.8	10.6	10.8
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.7	5.9	5.4	5.8	5.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3
Household operation	4.1	3.9	4.9	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	2.7	4.7	4.0	3.6	3.3
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	6.8	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.6	6.7	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.2	7.4
Household textiles	.8	.8	.6	.5	.8	.9	1.0	1.1	.8	.6	.9	.9
Furniture	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.4
Floor coverings	.8	.7	.4	.2	.5	.6	.8	.9	1.2	.9	.9	1.1
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.7	2.6
Miscellaneous[5]	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.4
Food	31.5	32.8	27.4	27.9	33.5	34.3	33.2	34.5	27.8	28.6	28.3	28.7
Alcoholic drinks	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.6
Tobacco	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.3	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Personal care	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3
Clothing: Total	11.2	10.9	10.3	10.4	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.0	13.1	12.8
Women and girls: Total	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.6	5.4	6.0	6.3	5.5	5.5	6.3	6.0
Outerwear	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9
Underwear and nightwear	.7	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.8	.9	.7	.7	.8	.8
Hosiery and footwear	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Hats, gloves, accessories	.8	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6	.8	.7	1.0	.8
Men and boys: Total	4.5	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.4	3.9	3.7	5.0	5.1
Outerwear	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	3.1	3.0
Underwear and nightwear	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4
Hosiery and footwear	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.1
Hats, gloves, accessories	.7	.6	.5	.6	.4	.4	.5	.5	.5	.4	.7	.6
Children under 2 years: Total	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3
Clothing materials and services: Total	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4
Medical care	4.8	4.4	5.5	6.0	4.0	4.4	4.7	4.7	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.4
Recreation	4.9	5.0	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.6	3.3	3.2	4.9	4.9	4.2	3.8
Reading	.7	.7	.9	.9	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8	.9
Education	.8	.6	1.0	.7	.5	.2	.4	.3	.7	.5	.3	.3
Automobile transportation	11.9	12.1	15.0	16.7	9.2	8.6	10.5	10.7	13.7	14.4	13.4	12.9
Other transportation	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.3	1.2
Miscellaneous[7]	1.4	1.5	1.3	.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.5

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings—All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000

Item	Albuquerque, N. Mex.		Butte, Mont.		Canton, Ohio		Charleston, S. C.		Charleston, W. Va.		Charlotte, N. C.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	105	54	101	72	134	105	135	86	123	78	126	85
Average family size[3]	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$4,732	$4,261	$4,015	$4,036	$3,917	$3,811	$3,303	$2,933	$4,345	$4,059	$3,637	$3,604
Housing[4]	429	436	337	330	374	364	370	292	466	390	424	403
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	152	140	155	143	160	160	164	154	107	103	188	194
Household operation	272	217	123	119	173	140	180	117	236	191	188	181
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	523	385	215	204	284	287	245	231	379	361	237	238
Household textiles	49	30	27	26	38	38	31	27	45	39	28	29
Furniture	178	78	40	37	85	86	47	41	93	86	69	69
Floor coverings	38	28	26	15	34	38	11	10	36	22	11	8
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	147	149	81	83	83	81	109	111	138	151	94	99
Miscellaneous[5]	111	100	41	43	44	44	47	42	67	63	35	33
Food	1,290	1,241	1,310	1,330	1,142	1,121	1,009	937	1,198	1,163	1,053	1,072
Alcoholic drinks	54	56	90	108	75	86	48	62	36	29	30	32
Tobacco	75	90	82	95	72	79	71	76	64	73	66	75
Personal care	117	119	88	93	102	104	78	78	100	101	88	88
Clothing: Total	509	460	509	529	467	462	374	339	555	534	436	441
Women and girls: Total	225	186	272	277	233	222	165	147	257	240	199	199
Outerwear	105	84	139	138	120	113	79	67	130	123	102	98
Underwear and nightwear	32	27	34	35	35	34	26	25	35	35	28	28
Hosiery and footwear	55	51	69	74	50	49	42	39	55	57	48	52
Hats, gloves, accessories	33	24	30	30	28	26	18	16	37	25	21	21
Men and boys: Total	193	184	179	191	164	170	147	135	206	202	157	161
Outerwear	111	109	107	111	93	96	89	77	126	120	97	98
Underwear and nightwear	16	14	16	18	13	14	12	11	14	15	12	12
Hosiery and footwear	42	40	37	41	35	38	29	29	40	42	30	31
Hats, gloves, accessories	24	21	19	21	23	22	17	18	26	25	18	20
Children under 2 years: Total	9	14	8	11	10	10	6	6	9	11	2	3
Clothing materials and services: Total	82	76	50	50	60	60	56	51	83	81	78	78
Medical care	248	235	207	208	200	209	128	105	261	241	194	207
Recreation	209	183	169	177	221	205	94	87	176	160	152	135
Reading	41	35	41	41	31	30	24	21	40	39	33	32
Education	37	24	25	29	15	14	24	16	34	17	37	31
Automobile transportation	646	526	570	567	524	474	411	344	537	532	410	370
Other transportation	68	66	41	39	32	34	35	40	68	71	56	62
Miscellaneous[7]	62	48	53	24	45	42	48	34	88	54	45	43
Insurance	199	165	163	155	154	159	196	201	257	180	192	176
Gifts and contributions	158	95	105	84	146	109	98	85	217	163	174	166
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	48	5	0	62
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes	418	290	94	121	310	368	73	79	277	70	222	180
Personal taxes[8]	440	281	390	234	293	281	174	141	448	363	304	250
Money income[9]	4,797	4,225	3,937	3,773	4,135	3,976	3,355	3,040	4,786	4,361	3,860	3,805
Other money receipts[10]	40	29	17	19	29	18	27	7	83	40	70	103
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	141	126	78	247	10	0	141	121	0	0	6	0
Balancing difference[11]	-111	-141	-251	-236	-43	-89	-74	-51	+2	-6	-67	-100

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in cities with population of 50,000 to 240,000--Continued

Item	Des Moines, Iowa		Evansville, Ind.		Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.		Jackson, Miss.		Little Rock, Ark.		Madison, Wis.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	84	60	127	93	120	79	142	87	94	60	111	60
Average family size[3]	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.1
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$4,316	$4,043	$3,474	$3,364	$3,740	$3,378	$3,647	$3,157	$3,670	$3,389	$4,487	$4,280
Housing[4]	437	411	373	377	342	312	422	380	444	362	623	618
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	172	161	150	147	115	104	111	104	111	105	200	182
Household operation	185	160	133	114	158	116	211	168	186	153	197	165
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	344	372	238	220	296	278	275	243	303	319	318	301
Household textiles	35	30	25	22	36	34	31	31	32	29	36	33
Furniture	78	100	49	46	67	70	70	49	72	91	66	78
Floor coverings	65	66	12	8	17	18	16	7	16	20	29	30
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	104	110	102	91	118	114	109	109	127	131	130	119
Miscellaneous[5]	62	66	50	53	58	42	49	47	56	48	57	41
Food	1,198	1,144	1,096	1,080	1,207	1,139	1,022	998	1,050	1,015	1,149	1,077
Alcoholic drinks	44	50	62	52	36	27	14	12	47	55	72	79
Tobacco	86	96	68	69	71	71	68	71	74	67	68	70
Personal care	97	91	85	81	82	75	100	92	84	82	89	87
Clothing: Total	506	472	356	335	467	397	473	410	444	427	467	417
Women and girls: Total	232	213	166	158	231	190	240	207	215	207	240	202
Outerwear	109	96	84	79	116	93	120	100	97	90	130	107
Underwear and nightwear	35	33	24	23	32	25	34	31	31	32	29	27
Hosiery and footwear	55	53	41	40	50	46	59	53	59	59	51	46
Hats, gloves, accessories	33	31	17	16	33	26	27	23	28	26	30	22
Men and boys: Total	201	188	131	122	166	148	156	136	146	146	153	148
Outerwear	121	114	79	70	97	81	93	79	86	84	90	83
Underwear and nightwear	14	13	8	8	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Hosiery and footwear	40	37	30	30	33	32	32	29	31	32	30	29
Hats, gloves, accessories	26	24	14	14	23	24	20	17	18	19	22	25
Children under 2 years: Total	3	3	6	6	6	8	7	9	6	6	8	9
Clothing materials and services: Total	70	68	53	49	64	51	70	58	77	68	66	58
Medical care	207	194	176	165	194	172	175	134	164	146	268	245
Recreation	198	193	101	91	204	165	114	86	102	90	143	137
Reading	45	43	32	32	39	29	26	22	32	28	40	38
Education	53	33	27	22	16	10	50	14	14	10	34	18
Automobile transportation	610	507	465	478	365	336	493	342	502	434	655	702
Other transportation	73	76	55	52	64	55	50	54	57	62	78	75
Miscellaneous[7]	61	40	57	49	84	92	43	27	56	34	86	69
Insurance	179	140	163	150	189	163	124	119	162	127	256	204
Gifts and contributions	154	130	117	101	141	116	137	66	195	122	151	99
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	126	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes	438	169	228	159	213	187	130	142	252	102	946	996
Personal taxes[8]	357	298	312	241	245	166	251	196	342	213	451	359
Money income[9]	4,500	4,050	3,567	3,379	3,822	3,357	3,731	3,286	3,939	3,468	4,779	4,194
Other money receipts[10]	(*)	1	119	6	12	5	0	0	73	42	124	186
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	19	122	0	131	125	143	93	12	0	128	0	151
Balancing difference[11]	-130	-136	-91	-99	-111	152	-84	-44	-39	0	-117	-52

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings—All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Population of 30,500 to 240,000—Continued

Item	Oklahoma City, Okla.		Phoenix, Ariz.		Portland, Maine		Salt Lake City Utah		San Jose, Calif.		Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	110	58	108	65	116	83	109	72	101	59	117	86
Average family size[3]	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.5	3.2	3.2
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$4,237	$4,180	$3,565	$3,514	$3,643	$3,508	$4,039	$3,885	$4,123	$3,977	$4,259	$4,220
Housing[4]	478	395	366	372	402	358	410	377	404	391	447	411
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	118	119	126	127	236	229	126	122	117	103	167	157
Household operation	222	208	144	116	155	137	154	125	173	151	190	179
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	382	307	317	291	235	249	304	323	296	268	395	384
Household textiles	46	33	25	26	30	29	30	27	34	27	34	31
Furniture	102	85	88	65	45	46	90	93	74	58	115	118
Floor coverings	40	16	26	13	16	20	39	48	30	26	40	34
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	128	114	113	119	105	113	99	108	98	101	156	151
Miscellaneous[5]	66	59	65	68	39	41	46	47	60	56	50	50
Food	1,141	1,188	1,073	1,056	1,144	1,178	1,063	1,066	1,196	1,246	1,211	1,237
Alcoholic drinks	36	40	53	45	52	61	68	83	47	58	54	50
Tobacco	75	82	58	59	79	82	41	46	63	65	69	75
Personal care	112	112	78	79	80	82	97	95	91	87	90	88
Clothing: Total	509	454	328	329	398	382	478	441	435	419	455	450
Women and girls: Total	253	212	139	142	191	180	213	196	199	187	227	225
Outerwear	127	100	62	66	99	88	100	85	96	85	125	121
Underwear and nightwear	32	29	23	23	24	25	35	34	29	29	26	29
Hosiery and footwear	53	48	35	36	47	47	51	52	49	47	51	50
Hats, gloves, accessories	41	35	19	17	21	20	27	25	25	26	25	25
Men and boys: Total	176	157	136	136	150	149	184	168	159	162	163	160
Outerwear	102	91	78	77	84	80	109	97	96	96	96	93
Underwear and nightwear	13	11	13	13	12	13	14	13	15	13	13	13
Hosiery and footwear	33	33	32	34	31	32	40	39	35	38	32	34
Hats, gloves, accessories	28	22	13	12	23	24	21	19	13	15	22	20
Children under 2 years: Total	5	7	5	7	7	8	8	9	7	6	8	10
Clothing materials and services: Total	75	78	48	44	50	45	73	68	70	64	57	55
Medical care	225	235	194	185	170	154	217	214	215	194	206	208
Recreation	195	179	166	134	111	108	247	249	254	251	157	151
Reading	39	36	25	20	43	39	31	33	42	43	35	33
Education	41	23	19	15	19	11	50	32	23	16	16	19
Automobile transportation	527	711	520	589	347	306	640	568	655	603	624	642
Other transportation	52	45	57	50	79	76	56	53	38	35	52	51
Miscellaneous[7]	85	46	41	47	93	56	57	58	74	47	91	85
Insurance	181	148	138	111	216	147	177	172	165	173	147	130
Gifts and contributions	172	117	109	88	117	80	192	186	166	164	155	127
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments on principal and down payments on owned homes	264	281	239	170	176	103	389	397	232	180	297	250
Personal taxes[8]	412	207	258	197	204	171	261	249	276	224	349	305
Money income[9]	4,128	3,620	3,595	3,266	3,621	3,423	4,209	4,065	4,046	4,007	4,247	3,932
Other money receipts[10]	17	5	115	26	3	0	22	28	4	7	51	70
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	172	548	0	257	253	247	72	126	336	148	112	320
Balancing difference[11]	-273	-264	-116	-164	-99	-65	-105	-24	-68	-152	-151	-155

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings—All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Population of 30,500 to 240,000—Continued

Item	Wichita, Kans.		Wilmington, Del.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	130	93	127	89
Average family size[3]	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,720	$3,326	$4,580	$4,281
Housing[4]	441	391	478	450
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	104	93	227	209
Household operation	153	124	198	174
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	282	266	356	360
Household textiles	30	23	47	45
Furniture	72	72	92	98
Floor coverings	34	22	44	48
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	104	107	124	124
Miscellaneous[5]	42	42	49	45
Food	1,048	992	1,305	1,247
Alcoholic drinks	24	28	97	104
Tobacco	63	73	88	94
Personal care	83	77	104	98
Clothing: Total	412	371	569	506
Women and girls: Total	186	171	294	257
Outerwear	94	84	163	136
Underwear and nightwear	26	26	34	30
Hosiery and footwear	44	42	68	67
Hats, gloves, accessories	22	19	29	24
Men and boys: Total	164	144	190	169
Outerwear	98	80	114	100
Underwear and nightwear	12	10	16	14
Hosiery and footwear	34	34	36	32
Hats, gloves, accessories	20	20	24	23
Children under 2 years: Total	5	6	7	8
Clothing materials and services: Total	57	50	78	72
Medical care	205	194	223	191
Recreation	125	106	237	224
Reading	33	29	43	38
Education	25	16	40	20
Automobile transportation	614	478	500	466
Other transportation	55	53	67	62
Miscellaneous[7]	53	35	48	38
Insurance	167	134	239	209
Gifts and contributions	208	124	170	128
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes	117	107	520	239
Personal taxes[8]	315	227	413	343
Money income[9]	3,920	3,471	4,518	4,190
Other money receipts[10]	9	0	15	18
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	31	6	182	113
Balancing difference[11]	-135	-107	-274	-297

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities With Population of 30,500 to 240,000.

Item	Albuquerque N. Mex.		Butte, Mont.		Canton, Ohio		Charleston, S. C.		Charleston, W. Va.		Charlotte, N. C.	
	All fami-lies	Wage earner fami-lies	All fami-lies	Wage earner fami-lies	All fami-lies	Wage earner fami-lies	All fami-lies	Wage earner fami-lies	All fami-lies	Wage earner fami-lies	All fami-lies	Wage earner fami-lies
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing[4]	9.1	10.2	8.4	8.2	9.6	9.5	11.2	10.0	10.7	9.6	11.7	11.2
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	3.2	3.3	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.2	5.0	5.2	2.5	2.5	5.2	5.4
Household operation	5.7	5.1	3.1	2.9	4.4	3.7	5.4	4.0	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.0
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	11.1	9.0	5.4	5.1	7.3	7.5	7.4	7.8	8.7	8.9	6.5	6.6
Household textiles	1.0	.7	.7	.6	1.0	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.8	.8
Furniture	3.8	1.8	1.0	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
Floor coverings	.8	.7	.6	.4	.9	1.0	.3	.3	.8	.6	.3	.2
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	3.1	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.7	2.6	2.8
Miscellaneous[5]	2.4	2.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	.9	.9
Food	27.3	29.2	32.6	32.9	29.2	29.3	30.6	31.9	27.6	28.7	29.0	29.8
Alcoholic drinks	1.1	1.3	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.1	.8	.7	.8	.9
Tobacco	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	2.1
Personal care	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4
Clothing: Total	10.8	10.8	12.7	13.1	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.6	12.8	13.2	12.0	12.2
Women and girls: Total	4.8	4.4	6.8	6.9	6.0	5.8	5.0	5.0	5.9	5.9	5.5	5.5
Outerwear	2.2	2.0	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.3	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.6
Underwear and nightwear	.7	.6	.8	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	.8	.9	.8	.8
Hosiery and footwear	1.2	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5
Hats, gloves, accessories	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.7	.5	.5	.9	.6	.6	.6
Men and boys: Total	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.3	4.5
Outerwear	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7
Underwear and nightwear	.4	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
Hosiery and footwear	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	.8	.9
Hats, gloves, accessories	.5	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.6	.6	.6	.5	.6
Children under 2 years: Total	.2	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.1
Clothing materials and services: Total	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
Medical care	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5	3.9	3.6	6.0	5.9	5.3	5.7
Recreation	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.4	5.6	5.4	2.8	3.0	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.7
Reading	.9	.8	1.0	1.0	.8	.8	.7	.7	.9	1.0	.9	.9
Education	.8	.6	.6	.7	.4	.4	.7	.5	.8	.4	1.0	.9
Automobile transportation	13.6	12.4	14.2	14.0	13.4	12.4	12.4	11.7	12.4	13.1	11.3	10.3
Other transportation	1.4	1.5	1.0	1.0	.8	.9	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7
Miscellaneous[7]	1.3	1.1	1.3	.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.2

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3a.—Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities With Population of 30,500 to 240,000—Continued

Item	Des Moines, Iowa		Evansville, Ind.		Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.		Jackson, Miss.		Little Rock, Ark.		Madison, Wis.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing[4]	10.2	10.2	10.7	11.2	9.1	9.2	11.6	12.0	12.1	10.7	13.9	14.4
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.4	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	4.5	4.3
Household operation	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.4	4.2	3.4	5.8	5.3	5.1	4.5	4.4	3.9
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	7.9	9.1	6.9	6.5	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.7	8.3	9.4	7.1	7.0
Household textiles	.8	.7	.7	.7	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	.9	.8	.8
Furniture	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.6	2.0	2.7	1.5	1.8
Floor coverings	1.5	1.6	.3	.2	.5	.5	.4	.2	.4	.6	.6	.7
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	2.4	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.8	3.0	2.8
Miscellaneous[5]	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.2	.9
Food	27.8	28.3	31.5	32.0	32.3	33.8	28.0	31.6	28.6	30.0	25.5	25.2
Alcoholic drinks	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.0	.8	.4	.4	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8
Tobacco	2.0	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.6
Personal care	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0
Clothing: Total	11.7	11.7	10.3	10.0	12.5	11.8	13.0	13.0	12.1	12.6	10.4	9.7
Women and girls: Total	5.4	5.3	4.8	4.7	6.2	5.6	6.6	6.6	5.8	6.1	5.3	4.7
Outerwear	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.5
Underwear and nightwear	.8	.8	.7	.7	.9	.7	.9	1.0	.8	.9	.6	.6
Hosiery and footwear	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.1
Hats, gloves, accessories	.8	.8	.5	.5	.9	.8	.8	.7	.8	.8	.7	.5
Men and boys: Total	4.6	4.6	3.8	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.3	3.4	3.5
Outerwear	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.0	1.9
Underwear and nightwear	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.2	.3
Hosiery and footwear	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.9	.8	.9	.7	.7
Hats, gloves, accessories	.6	.6	.4	.4	.6	.7	.6	.5	.5	.6	.5	.6
Children under 2 years: Total	.1	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
Clothing materials and services: Total	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3
Medical care	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.7
Recreation	4.6	4.8	2.9	2.7	5.5	4.9	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.2
Reading	1.0	1.1	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	.7	.7	.9	.8	.9	.9
Education	1.2	.8	.8	.7	.4	.3	1.4	.4	.4	.3	.8	.4
Automobile transportation	14.2	12.5	13.4	14.2	9.8	9.9	13.5	10.8	13.7	12.8	14.6	16.5
Other transportation	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.8
Miscellaneous[7]	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.7	1.2	.9	1.5	1.0	1.9	1.6

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3a.--Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities With Population of 30,500 to 240,000--Continued

Item	Oklahoma City, Okla.		Phoenix, Ariz.		Portland, Maine		Salt Lake City, Utah		San Jose, Calif.		Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing[4]	11.3	9.4	10.4	10.6	11.0	10.2	10.2	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.5	9.7
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.6	6.5	6.5	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.6	3.9	3.7
Household operation	5.3	5.0	4.0	3.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.2	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.2
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	9.0	7.3	8.9	8.2	6.5	7.1	7.5	8.3	7.2	6.7	9.3	9.1
Household textiles	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.8	.8	.7	.7	.8	.7	.8	.7
Furniture	2.4	2.0	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.8
Floor coverings	.9	.4	.7	.4	.4	.6	1.0	1.2	.7	.6	.9	.8
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.7	3.6
Miscellaneous[5]	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2
Food	26.9	28.4	30.0	30.0	31.4	33.6	26.4	27.5	29.0	31.3	28.4	29.3
Alcoholic drinks	.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2
Tobacco	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
Personal care	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1
Clothing: Total	12.0	10.8	9.2	9.5	10.9	10.9	11.8	11.4	10.6	10.5	10.7	10.7
Women and girls: Total	6.0	5.0	3.9	4.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.4
Outerwear	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.1	3.0	2.9
Underwear and nightwear	.8	.7	.6	.7	.7	.7	.9	.9	.7	.7	.6	.7
Hosiery and footwear	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Hats, gloves, accessories	1.0	.8	.5	.5	.6	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	.6	.6
Men and boys: Total	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.8
Outerwear	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2
Underwear and nightwear	.3	.3	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
Hosiery and footwear	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	.9	1.0	1.0	.9	1.0	.7	.8
Hats, gloves, accessories	.6	.5	.4	.3	.6	.7	.5	.5	.3	.4	.5	.5
Children under 2 years: Total	.1	.2	.1	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2
Clothing materials and services: Total	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.3
Medical care	5.3	5.6	5.4	5.3	4.7	4.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.9
Recreation	4.6	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.0	3.1	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.3	3.7	3.6
Reading	.9	.9	.7	.6	1.2	1.1	.8	.8	1.0	1.1	.8	.8
Education	1.0	.6	.5	.4	.5	.3	1.2	.8	.6	.4	.4	.5
Automobile transportation	12.4	17.0	14.6	16.8	9.5	8.8	15.8	14.6	15.9	15.2	14.7	15.2
Other transportation	1.2	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.4	1.4	.9	.9	1.2	1.2
Miscellaneous[7]	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.2	2.1	2.0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 3a.--Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Population of 30,500 to 240,000--Continued

Item	Wichita, Kans.		Wilmington, Del.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing[4]	11.9	11.7	10.4	10.5
Fuel, light, refrigeration, and water	2.8	2.8	5.0	4.9
Household operation	4.1	3.7	4.3	4.1
Housefurnishings and equipment: Total	7.6	8.0	7.8	8.4
Household textiles	.8	.7	1.0	1.1
Furniture	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.3
Floor coverings	.9	.7	1.0	1.1
Kitchen, cleaning, laundry equipment	2.8	3.2	2.7	2.9
Miscellaneous[5]	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0
Food	28.1	29.8	28.5	29.1
Alcoholic drinks	.6	.8	2.1	2.4
Tobacco	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.2
Personal care	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Clothing: Total	11.1	11.2	12.4	11.8
Women and girls: Total	5.0	5.2	6.4	6.0
Outerwear	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.2
Underwear and nightwear	.7	.8	.7	.7
Hosiery and footwear	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Hats, gloves, accessories	.6	.6	.6	.6
Men and boys: Total	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.9
Outerwear	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3
Underwear and nightwear	.3	.3	.3	.3
Hosiery and footwear	.9	1.0	.8	.8
Hats, gloves, accessories	.5	.6	.5	.5
Children under 2 years: Total	.1	.2	.2	.2
Clothing materials and services: Total	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7
Medical care	5.5	5.8	4.9	4.5
Recreation	3.4	3.2	5.2	5.2
Reading	.9	.9	.9	.9
Education	.7	.5	.9	.5
Automobile transportation	16.5	14.4	10.9	10.9
Other transportation	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
Miscellaneous[7]	1.4	1.1	1.0	.9

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500

Item	Anna, Ill.		Antioch, Calif.		Bakersfield, Calif.[12]		Bangor, Maine[12]		Barre, Vt.		Bloomington, Ill.[12]	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	40	23	62	44	58	31	46	26	50	25	45	30
Average family size[3]	2.9	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.2	3.3
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,397	$2,913	$4,519	$4,397	$4,955	$4,429	$4,222	$3,479	$3,901	$3,772	$3,881	$3,721
Housing[4], fuel, utilities, and household operation	680	542	685	709	1,035	840	1,027	777	910	736	831	772
Housefurnishings and equipment	326	215	423	405	588	327	301	180	300	307	260	285
Food	886	826	1,353	1,312	1,172	1,167	1,219	1,094	1,222	1,278	1,225	1,183
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	99	89	121	110	128	156	185	183	138	150	114	116
Personal care	64	61	97	93	113	101	94	74	83	93	92	84
Clothing	336	293	491	445	510	575	499	402	410	412	427	350
Medical care	189	127	266	236	249	194	189	129	171	186	248	273
Recreation, reading, and education	165	107	256	216	294	279	219	166	223	183	251	215
Transportation	629	628	782	826	797	735	417	406	405	398	369	394
Miscellaneous[7]	23	25	45	45	69	55	72	68	39	29	64	49
Insurance	174	171	155	144	240	244	229	166	231	179	283	258
Gifts and contributions	141	106	230	187	137	95	124	100	170	141	186	171
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	116	114	214	0	412	0	371	0	0	0	78	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes	94	143	289	262	325	86	177	223	76	51	298	447
Personal taxes[8]	303	184	419	379	835	386	381	199	269	245	368	298
Money income[9]	3,596	3,254	5,105	4,698	5,420	4,495	4,797	3,513	3,780	3,727	4,217	3,946
Other money receipts[10]	0	0	24	4	39	40	30	54	3	0	8	12
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	0	0	0	17	0	179	0	51	238	62	0	20
Balancing difference[11]	-232	-50	+11	-9	-285	-54	-119	-127	-281	-303	-203	-172
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing,[4] fuel, utilities, and household operation	20.0	18.6	15.1	16.1	20.9	18.9	24.4	22.4	23.3	19.5	21.5	20.8
Housefurnishings and equipment	9.6	7.4	9.4	9.2	11.9	7.4	7.1	5.2	7.7	8.1	6.7	7.7
Food	26.0	28.3	30.0	29.8	23.6	26.3	28.9	31.4	31.4	33.9	31.5	31.8
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	2.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.5	4.4	5.2	3.5	3.9	2.9	3.1
Personal care	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.3
Clothing	9.9	10.0	10.9	10.1	10.3	13.0	11.8	11.6	10.5	10.9	11.0	9.4
Medical care	5.6	4.4	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.9	6.4	7.3
Recreation, reading, and education	4.9	3.7	5.6	5.0	5.9	6.4	5.2	4.7	5.7	4.9	6.5	5.7
Transportation	18.5	21.5	17.3	18.8	16.1	16.6	9.8	11.7	10.4	10.6	9.5	10.6
Miscellaneous[7]	.7	.9	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.0	.8	1.6	1.3

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

Item	Camden, Ark.		Cheyenne, Wyo.		Columbia Tenn.		Cooperstown, N.Y.		Cumberland, Md.		Dalhart, Tex.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	53	28	56	36	54	34	46	24	52	27	50	24
Average family size[3]	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.4
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,094	$2,797	$4,578	$4,417	$3,220	$2,978	$3,468	$3,337	$3,303	$3,210	$3,548	$3,624
Housing[4], fuel, utilities, and household operation	580	443	757	708	617	617	886	810	634	586	591	497
Housefurnishings and equipment	303	301	343	270	255	261	157	177	231	240	259	272
Food	888	855	1,340	1,300	990	900	1,109	1,109	1,069	1,070	1,024	1,075
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	60	57	144	131	68	78	114	113	106	126	86	83
Personal care	72	64	95	99	75	78	70	68	87	84	88	83
Clothing	329	295	479	487	450	412	324	305	417	381	367	406
Medical care	227	138	259	288	150	140	171	157	173	179	178	150
Recreation, reading, and education	102	68	241	206	114	112	172	185	174	161	168	182
Transportation	486	507	870	865	411	330	411	373	386	364	722	831
Miscellaneous[7]	47	69	50	63	90	50	54	40	26	19	65	45
Insurance	114	94	217	192	100	106	170	174	257	273	155	193
Gifts and contributions	110	64	200	96	103	72	188	86	144	120	168	79
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	96	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	160	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes	107	35	430	315	218	307	78	96	97	45	284	92
Personal taxes[8]	171	105	390	310	118	87	219	186	273	208	470	246
Money income[9]	3,036	2,620	5,042	4,347	3,155	2,811	3,547	3,435	3,606	3,394	4,000	3,516
Other money receipts[10]	4	6	0	0	22	34	256	83	0	0	0	0
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	255	311	0	297	213	232	0	6	72	178	0	334
Balancing difference[11]	-23	-18	-49	-61	-33	-79	-89	-73	-26	-31	-31	-46
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing,[4] fuel, utilities, and household operation	18.7	15.9	16.5	16.0	19.1	20.8	25.6	24.3	19.2	18.3	16.7	13.8
Housefurnishings and equipment	9.8	10.8	7.5	6.1	7.9	8.8	4.5	5.3	7.0	7.5	7.3	7.5
Food	28.8	30.6	29.3	29.5	30.7	30.2	32.0	33.2	32.4	33.3	28.9	29.7
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	1.9	2.0	3.1	3.0	2.1	2.6	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.9	2.5	2.3
Personal care	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3
Clothing	10.7	10.5	10.5	11.0	14.0	13.8	9.4	9.1	12.6	11.9	10.3	11.2
Medical care	7.4	4.9	5.6	6.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.7	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.1
Recreation, reading, and education	3.2	2.4	5.3	4.7	3.5	3.7	4.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.7	5.0
Transportation	15.7	18.1	19.0	19.6	12.7	11.1	11.8	11.2	11.7	11.3	20.3	22.9
Miscellaneous[7]	1.5	2.5	1.1	1.4	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	.8	.6	1.8	1.2

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities With Populations of 2,500 to 30,500—Continued

Item	Demopolis, Ala.		Elko, Nev.		Fayetteville, N. C.		Garrett, Ind.		Glendale, Ariz.		Grand Forks, N. Dak.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	48	28	48	29	46	31	48	34	57	38	51	29
Average family size[3]	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.5
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$2,847	$2,384	$5,053	$4,813	$3,400	$3,108	$3,699	$3,678	$3,689	$3,526	$3,947	$3,659
Housing[4], fuel, utilities, and household operation	500	386	956	897	765	724	684	707	541	508	898	763
Housefurnishings and equipment	210	127	337	323	266	210	296	310	288	264	282	257
Food	875	793	1,406	1,418	958	913	1,086	1,095	1,176	1,153	1,131	1,083
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	134	146	159	182	97	106	92	89	131	134	137	139
Personal care	76	72	101	95	100	94	84	75	85	84	96	93
Clothing	397	350	523	489	456	429	431	395	336	313	462	463
Medical care	130	116	332	291	134	110	207	144	178	179	195	191
Recreation, reading, and education	142	121	316	264	180	141	224	203	157	117	263	241
Transportation	314	228	824	798	406	349	549	602	749	733	439	393
Miscellaneous[7]	69	45	99	56	38	32	46	58	48	41	44	36
Insurance	169	153	255	240	161	123	234	260	98	96	156	149
Gifts and contributions	84	70	162	157	153	108	139	145	123	129	121	98
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	112	0	0	0	89	0	0	0	0	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes	54	38	263	400	313	354	413	490	87	93	400	543
Personal taxes[8]	146	90	692	369	242	155	345	346	217	149	268	221
Money income[9]	2,928	2,526	5,335	4,643	3,470	3,132	4,028	3,972	3,404	3,291	4,018	3,753
Other money receipts[10]	1	0	2	0	9	0	15	21	36	33	0	0
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	121	25	0	136	183	179	0	67	451	447	116	15
Balancing difference[11]	-50	-56	-245	-431	-52	-28	-118	-23	-19	+20	-90	-138
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing,[4] fuel, utilities, and household operation	17.6	16.2	18.9	18.6	22.5	23.2	18.5	19.2	14.8	14.3	22.9	20.9
Housefurnishings and equipment	7.4	5.3	6.7	6.7	7.8	6.8	8.0	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.1	7.0
Food	30.7	33.3	27.8	29.5	28.2	29.4	29.3	29.8	31.8	32.6	28.7	29.6
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	4.7	6.1	3.2	3.8	2.9	3.5	2.5	2.4	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.8
Personal care	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Clothing	14.0	14.7	10.4	10.2	13.4	13.8	11.7	10.8	9.1	8.9	11.7	12.7
Medical care	4.6	4.9	6.5	6.0	3.9	3.5	5.6	3.9	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.2
Recreation, reading, and education	4.9	5.1	6.3	5.5	5.3	4.5	6.1	5.5	4.3	3.4	6.7	6.5
Transportation	11.0	9.5	16.3	16.5	12.0	11.3	14.8	16.4	20.2	20.8	11.1	10.8
Miscellaneous[7]	2.4	1.9	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

Item	Grand Island Nebr.		Grand Junction, Colo.		Grinnell, Iowa		Laconia N. H.		Lodi, Calif.		Lynchburg Va.[12]	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	62	41	47	19	44	21	40	22	44	26	44	33
Average family size[3]	3.3	3.5	2.8	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.7
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,960	$3,552	$3,538	$3,343	$3,279	$3,222	$3,779	$3,512	$4,099	$3,885	$3,340	$3,492
Housing[4], fuel, utilities, and household operation	753	662	827	814	701	644	913	884	698	525	708	716
Housefurnishings and equipment	250	189	245	189	210	221	263	224	387	343	190	219
Food	1,154	1,159	1,003	973	967	960	1,098	1,061	1,131	1,125	1,010	1,074
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	132	131	85	100	80	101	107	110	100	109	151	178
Personal care	91	86	69	70	61	62	65	67	89	84	78	81
Clothing	422	391	385	393	336	309	387	320	474	432	374	387
Medical care	198	168	220	174	126	132	182	206	218	203	213	217
Recreation, reading, and education	156	151	214	196	171	161	213	188	194	165	133	141
Transportation	711	578	428	367	563	559	512	423	757	857	447	437
Miscellaneous[7]	93	37	62	67	64	73	39	29	51	42	36	42
Insurance	173	166	147	200	100	124	195	160	150	109	196	211
Gifts and contributions	210	107	94	69	123	46	129	111	184	167	177	167
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	39	0	244	229	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes	584	148	286	137	92	79	503	850	556	361	53	54
Personal taxes[8]	403	218	277	198	199	176	169	167	308	242	200	211
Money income[9]	3,970	3,323	3,585	3,453	3,593	3,544	3,554	3,485	4,075	3,818	3,427	3,597
Other money receipts[10]	165	192	170	6	2	4	1	0	38	6	20	26
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	53	103	0	44	0	0	360	127	328	276	199	196
Balancing difference[11]	-155	-207	-63	-109	-151	-73	-188	-171	+8	-61	-67	-51
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing,[4] fuel, utilities, and household operation	19.0	18.7	23.3	24.4	21.4	20.0	24.2	25.2	17.0	13.5	21.2	20.5
Housefurnishings and equipment	6.3	5.3	6.9	5.7	6.4	6.9	7.0	6.3	9.4	8.8	5.7	6.3
Food	29.1	32.6	28.3	29.1	29.5	29.7	29.1	30.2	27.6	29.0	30.2	30.8
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	3.3	3.7	2.4	3.0	2.4	3.1	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.8	4.5	5.1
Personal care	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3
Clothing	10.7	11.0	10.9	11.7	10.2	9.6	10.3	9.1	11.6	11.1	11.2	11.1
Medical care	5.0	4.7	6.2	5.2	3.8	4.1	4.8	5.9	5.3	5.2	6.4	6.2
Recreation, reading, and education	4.0	4.3	6.1	5.9	5.2	5.0	5.6	5.4	4.7	4.3	4.0	4.0
Transportation	18.0	16.3	12.1	10.9	17.2	17.4	13.5	12.1	18.5	22.0	13.4	12.5
Miscellaneous[7]	2.3	1.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.0	.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--all Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Population of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

Item	Madill, Okla.		Middlesboro, Ky.		Middletown, Conn.[12]		Nanty-Glo, Pa.		Newark, Ohio[12]		Ogden, Utah[12]	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	46	26	52	34	50	31	47	35	46	32	54	44
Average family size[3]	3.4	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.5	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.7
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,190	$2,931	$3,261	$2,965	$4,728	$4,778	$3,779	$3,483	$3,831	$3,885	$3,966	$3,870
Housing[4], fuel, utilities, and household operation	558	453	631	501	905	791	531	482	668	674	739	730
Housefurnishings and equipment	250	265	236	186	367	440	332	327	331	375	293	286
Food	894	945	1,049	1,034	1,438	1,513	1,280	1,231	1,037	1,061	1,014	972
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	76	57	92	101	164	168	89	88	144	128	97	100
Personal care	89	90	78	73	90	97	86	80	85	86	96	98
Clothing	419	390	371	320	622	697	456	413	483	393	518	476
Medical care	150	162	177	154	210	208	167	153	165	185	228	222
Recreation, reading, and education	164	118	161	128	326	313	195	161	249	238	246	218
Transportation	516	388	409	427	515	469	621	526	626	727	691	730
Miscellaneous[7]	74	63	57	41	91	82	22	22	43	18	44	38
Insurance	117	93	97	77	298	268	166	150	132	122	230	222
Gifts and contributions	116	63	89	76	157	171	123	85	214	130	157	142
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes	130	62	149	192	305	445	39	31	410	247	93	92
Personal taxes[8]	140	115	156	113	375	398	170	142	562	221	258	240
Money income[9]	3,184	2,885	3,019	2,759	4,772	4,689	3,784	3,392	3,997	3,619	3,905	3,742
Other money receipts[10]	379	16	0	0	23	14	26	7	34	48	74	91
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	0	41	347	306	68	30	109	168	0	255	240	314
Balancing difference[11]	-170	-145	-81	-53	-320	-484	-149	-151	-262	-215	-134	-87
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing,[4] fuel, utilities, and household operation	17.5	15.5	19.4	16.8	19.1	16.5	14.0	13.8	17.4	17.4	18.6	18.9
Housefurnishings and equipment	7.8	9.0	7.2	6.3	7.8	9.2	8.8	9.4	8.6	9.6	7.4	7.4
Food	28.1	32.2	32.2	34.8	30.4	31.6	33.9	35.3	27.1	27.3	25.6	25.1
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.4	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.6	3.8	3.3	2.5	2.6
Personal care	2.8	3.1	2.4	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5
Clothing	13.1	13.4	11.4	10.8	13.2	14.6	12.1	11.9	12.6	10.1	13.1	12.3
Medical care	4.7	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.8	5.7	5.7
Recreation, reading, and education	5.1	4.0	4.9	4.4	6.9	6.6	5.1	4.6	6.5	6.1	6.2	5.6
Transportation	16.2	13.2	12.6	14.4	10.9	9.8	16.4	15.1	16.4	18.7	17.4	18.9
Miscellaneous[7]	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	.6	.6	1.1	.5	1.1	1.0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.—Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption—All Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities with Population of 2,500 to 30,500—Continued

Item	Pecos, Tex.		Pulaski, Va.		Ravenna, Ohio		Rawlins, Wyo.		Roseburg, Oreg.		Salina, Kans.	
	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	52	28	49	37	42	27	56	39	55	22	52	35
Average family size[3]	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,727	$3,436	$3,326	$3,116	$3,722	$3,746	$4,262	$4,295	$4,039	$3,894	$3,405	$3,410
Housing[4], fuel, utilities, and household operation	664	531	636	557	641	643	674	655	862	862	703	685
Housefurnishings and equipment	312	343	197	189	324	375	376	423	317	275	256	254
Food	1,110	1,062	1,047	1,004	1,065	1,062	1,190	1,182	1,177	1,066	1,048	1,098
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	122	155	107	104	110	110	180	185	103	146	94	112
Personal care	98	101	65	59	90	93	94	91	82	77	80	86
Clothing	432	424	375	373	466	455	422	397	419	399	303	309
Medical care	174	126	178	140	177	143	173	174	228	178	144	132
Recreation, reading, and education	181	162	166	161	225	231	261	268	228	234	201	178
Transportation	566	501	509	496	597	611	807	838	562	629	524	517
Miscellaneous[7]	68	31	46	33	27	23	85	82	61	28	52	39
Insurance	104	86	156	130	180	146	179	178	156	158	189	165
Gifts and contributions	136	80	122	125	78	75	189	94	204	155	107	67
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	0	61	206	49	223	0	305	0	235	0
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes	197	90	96	81	582	702	382	379	475	163	169	186
Personal taxes[8]	260	209	214	203	292	281	322	328	373	322	286	229
Money income[9]	3,821	3,170	3,449	3,364	3,880	3,720	4,711	4,332	4,576	4,113	3,602	3,430
Other money receipts[10]	33	0	7	2	90	0	1	1	0	0	290	17
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	76	398	21	0	0	0	0	112	0	96	0	118
Balancing difference[11]	-37	-34	-127	-66	-216	-296	-141	-122	-128	+2	-44	-77
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing,[4] fuel, utilities, and household operation	17.9	15.4	19.1	17.9	17.2	17.2	15.8	15.2	21.3	22.1	20.7	20.1
Housefurnishings and equipment	8.4	10.0	5.9	6.1	8.7	10.0	8.8	9.8	7.8	7.1	7.5	7.4
Food	29.7	31.0	31.4	32.1	28.7	28.4	28.0	27.5	29.1	27.4	30.8	32.1
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	3.3	4.5	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.0	4.2	4.3	2.6	3.7	2.8	3.3
Personal care	2.6	2.9	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.5
Clothing	11.6	12.3	11.3	12.0	12.5	12.1	9.9	9.2	10.4	10.2	8.9	9.1
Medical care	4.7	3.7	5.4	4.5	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.1	5.6	4.6	4.2	3.9
Recreation, reading, and education	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.2	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.3
Transportation	15.1	14.6	15.3	15.8	16.1	16.3	18.9	19.6	14.0	16.2	15.4	15.2
Miscellaneous[7]	1.8	.9	1.4	1.1	.7	.6	2.0	1.9	1.5	.7	1.5	1.1

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 4.--Average Money Income, Expenditures, and Savings, and Percentage Distribution of Expenditures for Current Consumption--all Families[1] and Wage-Earner, Clerical-Worker Families[2] in Cities With Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

Item	Sandpoint, Idaho		Santa Cruz, Calif.		Shawnee, Okla.		Shenandoah, Iowa		Tucson, Ariz.[12]		Washington, N.J.	
	All families	Wage earner Families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families	All families	Wage earner families
Number of families	43	22	45	18	45	23	43	23	44	22	48	29
Average family size[3]	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4
Average expenditure for current consumption: Total	$3,316	$3,539	$3,336	$3,683	$3,186	$3,702	$3,672	$3,229	$4,020	$3,569	$4,154	$3,859
Housing[4], fuel, utilities, and household operation	608	631	646	728	553	574	804	674	810	637	906	783
Housefurnishings and equipment	220	264	261	315	196	232	374	284	275	373	276	230
Food	1,016	1,039	1,061	1,182	859	977	980	936	1,132	1,118	1,313	1,315
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	70	100	99	119	76	118	88	71	80	68	115	115
Personal care	55	54	67	73	71	78	84	80	82	73	97	84
Clothing	342	340	386	381	380	400	437	383	397	322	418	367
Medical care	110	120	241	253	135	164	193	166	309	279	297	285
Recreation, reading, and education	189	193	151	199	126	129	262	160	193	155	229	217
Transportation	617	731	383	383	739	998	419	444	661	505	463	437
Miscellaneous[7]	89	67	41	50	51	32	31	31	81	39	40	26
Insurance	102	101	158	206	132	150	170	132	151	107	198	188
Gifts and contributions	89	52	105	73	87	94	144	69	254	115	114	87
Net increase in assets and/or decrease in liabilities	0	0	177	0	0	0	344	218	0	0	0	123
Payments of principal and down payments on owned homes	69	94	404	503	288	36	850	252	391	519	318	174
Personal taxes[8]	97	159	229	214	147	183	270	118	228	111	275	276
Money income[9]	3,282	3,378	3,694	3,699	3,080	3,652	3,973	3,313	3,945	3,053	4,062	3,851
Other money receipts[10]	18	30	23	28	5	5	150	158	0	0	12	19
Net decrease in assets and/or increase in liabilities	104	283	0	117	276	217	0	0	346	514	175	0
Balancing difference[11]	-103	-1	-59	-118	-44	-72	-207	-177	-134	-224	-217	-387
Percent of expenditures for current consumption	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Housing,[4] fuel, utilities, and household operation	18.3	17.8	19.3	19.8	17.4	15.5	21.9	20.9	20.1	17.8	21.8	20.3
Housefurnishings and equipment	6.6	7.5	7.8	8.6	6.2	6.3	10.2	8.8	6.8	10.5	6.6	6.0
Food	30.7	29.3	31.9	32.0	27.0	26.3	26.7	29.0	28.2	31.4	31.7	34.0
Alcoholic drinks and tobacco	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.7	3.0
Personal care	1.7	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.2
Clothing	10.3	9.6	11.6	10.3	11.9	10.8	11.9	11.9	9.9	9.0	10.1	9.5
Medical care	3.3	3.4	7.2	6.9	4.2	4.4	5.3	5.1	7.7	7.8	7.1	7.4
Recreation, reading, and education	5.7	5.5	4.6	5.4	4.0	3.6	7.1	4.9	4.9	4.3	5.6	5.7
Transportation	18.6	20.7	11.5	10.4	23.2	26.9	11.4	13.7	16.5	14.1	11.1	11.2
Miscellaneous[7]	2.7	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	.9	.8	1.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	.7

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 5.--Number of Families by Income Class[9] in Areas with Populations of 1,000,000 and Over

City	All families[1] with annual money incoms of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families[2] with annual money income of									
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	No report	Total
Baltimore, Md......................																					
Total sample.....................	7	38	65	100	55	33	21	14	7	24	364	1	18	52	79	39	16	12	6	5	228
Number reporting................	4	27	46	75	50	29	17	11	3	0	262	1	12	37	60	36	15	9	5	0	175
Boston, Mass.																					
Total sample.....................	9	26	51	79	59	20	17	9	13	19	302	0	9	39	59	39	15	11	4	4	180
Number reporting................	5	24	38	61	47	19	13	9	6	0	222	0	8	32	49	29	15	9	4	0	146
Chicago, Ill.																					
Total sample.....................	6	29	65	85	82	52	32	31	17	20	419	0	11	43	73	48	35	19	16	6	251
Number reporting................	6	25	49	68	72	49	28	25	13	1	336	0	8	35	59	46	33	16	14	0	211
Cleveland, Ohio																					
Total sample.....................	8	13	33	76	75	43	41	15	13	20	337	2	5	24	56	59	30	24	8	4	212
Number reporting................	4	7	25	63	70	39	37	14	9	0	268	1	3	18	48	55	27	23	8	0	183
Los Angeles, Calif.																					
Total sample.....................	12	35	38	88	71	44	35	24	20	15	382	4	11	27	62	55	28	16	11	3	217
Number reporting................	10	29	33	82	63	40	31	23	14	0	325	4	8	25	57	50	25	15	11	0	195
New York, N.Y.																					
Total sample.....................	8	42	77	117	72	53	29	24	30	55	507	0	16	50	87	55	33	19	9	11	280
Number reporting................	7	35	69	102	61	42	26	23	23	0	388	0	13	45	77	46	28	17	8	0	234
Northern New Jersey Area																					
Total sample.....................	9	22	48	107	99	59	43	18	17	26	448	1	8	31	78	68	38	21	9	5	259
Number reporting................	9	19	39	96	93	53	36	18	11	0	374	1	7	27	71	64	34	20	9	0	233
Philadelphia-Camden, Pa.																					
Total sample.....................	4	25	54	78	55	52	30	10	15	6	329	0	6	41	58	37	38	16	3	1	200
Number reporting................	4	21	44	64	53	45	29	7	10	0	277	0	4	34	50	36	34	15	3	0	176
Pittsburgh, Pa.																					
Total sample.....................	2	22	54	96	61	39	21	22	12	18	347	0	10	41	75	39	22	14	10	5	216
Number reporting................	2	19	50	89	57	37	20	18	11	0	303	0	8	39	70	38	22	13	9	0	199
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.																					
Total sample.....................	12	18	35	57	58	42	22	17	11	18	290	0	7	21	43	37	27	14	5	7	161
Number reporting................	10	11	27	50	51	36	20	16	5	0	226	0	5	18	38	32	25	14	5	0	137
St. Louis, Mo.																					
Total sample.....................	7	23	58	91	52	34	26	15	14	9	329	1	12	43	70	38	22	13	6	2	207
Number reporting................	6	20	51	85	48	31	24	11	11	0	287	1	10	38	65	34	20	13	4	0	185

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 6.--Number of Families by Income Class[9] in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000

City	All families[1] with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families[2] with annual money income of									
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	No report	Total
Atlanta, Ga.																					
Total sample....................	3	24	53	48	32	22	12	6	4	22	226	0	13	40	33	20	12	6	5	3	132
Number reporting................	3	16	49	44	29	18	11	4	4	0	178	0	10	36	30	18	12	5	3	0	114
Birmingham, Ala.																					
Total sample....................	13	35	51	55	32	10	5	5	6	10	222	2	19	41	48	26	5	2	1	7	151
Number reporting................	10	30	45	45	25	7	4	3	1	0	170	2	18	36	39	20	3	1	0	0	119
Cincinnati, Ohio																					
Total sample....................	3	27	27	59	41	21	12	11	10	6	217	1	13	21	44	33	15	3	5	3	138
Number reporting................	3	24	24	58	41	20	10	9	9	0	198	1	13	19	43	33	14	3	5	0	131
Hartford, Conn.																					
Total sample....................	5	8	28	49	37	32	19	14	10	17	219	1	3	18	38	27	19	9	5	4	124
Number reporting................	4	7	23	40	30	22	12	9	7	0	154	0	3	13	30	22	15	6	4	0	93
Indianapolis, Ind.																					
Total sample....................	3	18	53	52	33	18	12	9	5	11	214	1	9	39	42	22	11	5	5	1	135
Number reporting................	3	17	48	48	29	14	12	9	5	0	185	1	9	35	39	20	9	5	5	0	123
Kansas City, Mo.																					
Total sample....................	4	17	47	55	33	17	15	12	5	0	205	0	6	30	49	22	11	10	4	0	132
Number reporting................	4	13	37	52	32	15	14	11	4	0	182	0	4	21	47	22	10	10	4	0	118
Louisville, Ky.																					
Total sample....................	5	18	41	65	34	22	9	4	3	6	207	2	14	32	54	28	14	3	2	2	151
Number reporting................	5	17	39	65	34	22	8	4	3	0	197	2	13	30	54	28	14	3	2	0	146
Miami, Fla.																					
Total sample....................	2	8	24	46	30	15	11	8	6	12	162	0	5	15	26	22	9	6	3	1	87
Number reporting................	1	7	23	43	29	14	11	7	5	0	140	0	5	14	25	21	9	6	3	0	83
Milwaukee, Wis.																					
Total sample....................	2	8	16	60	49	34	17	6	4	15	211	0	2	10	44	35	20	10	1	7	129
Number reporting................	1	6	13	58	47	30	17	5	2	0	179	0	1	7	42	33	18	10	0	0	111
Minnespolis-St. Paul, Minn.																					
Total sample....................	3	12	37	50	30	32	13	6	6	5	194	0	6	23	37	21	21	5	2	0	115
Number reporting................	2	10	28	46	27	31	13	6	6	0	169	0	5	17	34	21	20	5	2	0	104
New Orleans, La.																					
Total sample....................	8	38	55	39	28	11	10	3	5	16	213	0	24	42	30	14	4	2	1	3	120
Number reporting................	6	32	49	34	21	6	8	2	3	0	161	0	20	40	26	11	2	2	1	0	102
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.																					
Total sample....................	8	18	61	54	38	14	9	4	1	12	219	1	10	49	50	27	9	5	2	2	155
Number reporting................	5	16	53	47	32	11	8	3	1	0	176	1	10	44	44	26	9	5	2	0	141
Omaha, Nebr.																					
Total sample....................	4	12	34	52	41	20	23	9	4	7	206	2	4	27	44	27	13	9	3	4	133
Number reporting................	4	10	28	50	37	19	19	5	1	0	173	2	4	22	42	25	13	6	2	0	116
Portland, Oreg.																					
Total sample....................	6	14	31	47	26	19	14	5	2	2	166	2	4	22	39	21	12	9	3	1	113
Number reporting................	5	14	31	47	25	18	13	5	2	0	160	1	4	22	39	20	12	9	3	0	110
Providence, R. I.																					
Total sample....................	4	20	63	56	39	14	11	5	4	9	225	1	12	46	45	30	6	5	1	0	146
Number reporting................	4	12	58	48	37	12	10	5	2	0	188	1	5	43	41	30	5	5	1	0	131

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

Preliminary

TABLE 6.--Number of Families by Income Class[9] in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000--Continued

City	All families[1] with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families[2] with annual money income of									
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	No report	Total
Scranton, Pa.																					
Total sample	13	22	53	52	40	19	11	5	1	4	220	2	8	40	40	29	9	6	1	0	135
Number reporting	12	17	45	43	38	17	8	4	1	0	185	1	6	35	34	28	8	3	1	0	116
Seattle, Wash.																					
Total sample	1	14	22	46	45	25	24	3	4	5	189	0	4	13	35	30	17	16	2	0	117
Number reporting	1	13	20	44	43	22	23	2	4	0	172	0	4	11	34	29	15	16	1	0	110
Youngstown, Ohio																					
Total sample	3	18	31	61	54	31	13	11	11	8	241	1	7	24	52	44	24	12	7	2	173
Number reporting	2	15	24	56	47	25	11	8	8	0	196	1	6	19	47	40	21	10	5	0	149

See footnotea at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 7.--Number of Families by Income Class[9] in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000

City.	All families[1] with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families[2] with annual money income of									
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	No report	Total
Albuquerque, N. Mex.																					
Total sample....................	3	9	21	30	20	19	15	7	6	4	134	0	3	10	24	11	10	8	3	1	70
Number reporting................	3	7	16	24	17	17	12	4	5	0	105	0	2	7	19	10	9	7	0	0	54
Butte, Mont.																					
Total sample....................	5	9	21	46	11	13	10	1	2	6	124	0	4	14	40	7	11	6	0	0	82
Number reporting................	2	7	19	43	10	9	9	0	2	0	101	0	3	12	38	6	8	5	0	0	72
Canton, Ohio																					
Totsl sample....................	4	8	18	44	33	20	10	6	3	1	147	2	4	14	38	29	13	6	2	0	108
Number reporting................	3	7	18	42	30	19	9	4	2	0	134	1	4	14	38	28	12	6	2	0	105
Charleston, S. C.																					
Total sample....................	6	22	42	26	19	17	4	3	1	1	141	2	12	36	21	9	7	1	0	0	88
Number reporting................	5	22	41	24	19	16	4	3	1	0	135	2	12	35	20	9	7	1	0	0	86
Charleston, W. Va.																					
Total sample....................	4	8	17	28	32	14	13	7	9	4	136	0	2	10	24	25	9	10	1	1	82
Number reporting................	3	7	15	27	31	13	13	7	7	0	123	0	2	8	23	25	9	10	1	0	78
Charlotte, N. C.																					
Totsl sample....................	6	23	22	26	21	21	7	6	3	2	137	3	13	19	22	14	11	4	4	0	90
Number reporting................	6	22	22	25	18	20	7	5	1	0	126	3	12	19	21	11	11	4	4	0	85
Des Moines, Iows																					
Totsl sample....................	3	8	23	28	23	9	7	5	3	5	114	0	4	20	20	16	9	3	2	1	75
Number reporting................	1	5	18	21	17	8	7	4	3	0	84	0	2	15	18	12	8	3	2	0	60
Evansville, Ind.																					
Totsl sample....................	4	19	36	39	21	11	7	3	1	3	144	1	13	30	29	13	5	6	1	0	98
Number reporting................	4	19	34	34	18	9	6	2	1	0	127	1	13	29	28	12	4	5	1	0	93
Huntington-Ashland, W. Vs.																					
Totsl sample....................	9	23	26	28	23	11	8	7	2	6	143	2	15	24	20	15	6	3	2	3	90
Number reporting................	7	18	23	23	22	10	8	7	2	0	120	1	14	21	18	15	5	3	2	0	79
Jackson, Miss.																					
Totsl sample....................	5	25	34	27	23	14	11	5	5	3	152	2	14	25	23	9	8	5	1	0	87
Number reporting................	4	24	34	26	22	14	9	4	5	0	142	2	14	25	23	9	8	5	1	0	87
Little Rock, Ark.																					
Total sample....................	1	16	29	25	21	10	6	1	3	2	114	1	8	22	16	14	5	4	0	1	71
Number reporting................	0	13	22	22	20	8	5	1	3	0	94	0	6	19	15	13	4	3	0	0	60
Madison, Wis.																					
Totsl sample....................	3	7	15	33	23	20	14	6	8	1	130	0	2	7	22	17	12	6	1	0	67
Number reporting................	2	5	13	29	20	19	13	4	6	0	111	0	2	6	21	15	11	5	0	0	60
Oklahoms City, Okls.																					
Total sample....................	5	13	33	23	17	18	9	4	6	7	135	0	5	22	14	7	13	3	0	0	64
Number reporting................	4	11	29	20	15	16	8	2	5	0	110	0	5	19	12	7	12	3	0	0	58
Phoenix, Ariz.																					
Totsl sample....................	8	21	26	23	21	11	8	3	3	4	128	4	14	15	20	13	4	1	2	0	73
Number reporting................	6	17	24	22	18	10	8	2	1	0	108	2	11	14	20	12	4	1	1	0	65
Portland, Msine																					
Total sample....................	1	16	40	36	17	10	8	2	1	4	135	1	8	33	27	12	7	3	0	2	93
Number reporting................	1	10	38	33	14	9	8	2	1	0	116	1	3	32	26	11	7	3	0	0	83

See footnotes at end of tables. p. 66.

TABLE 7.--Number of Families by Income Class[9] in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000--Continued

City	All families[1] with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families[2] with annual money income of									
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	No report	Total
Salt Lake City, Utah																					
Total sample....................	3	9	21	34	25	17	10	5	2	7	133	0	4	13	27	17	9	4	3	1	78
Number reporting................	2	5	18	31	25	14	9	5	0	0	109	0	3	13	24	17	8	4	3	0	72
San Jose, Calif.																					
Total sample....................	9	11	18	34	22	14	12	3	1	6	130	1	5	12	23	13	8	8	0	2	72
Number reporting................	8	5	15	28	20	11	10	3	1	0	101	1	2	10	21	12	6	7	0	0	59
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.																					
Total sample....................	4	6	27	37	29	18	10	6	3	3	143	3	5	17	31	22	9	6	3	1	97
Number reporting................	3	4	23	32	25	16	9	3	2	0	117	3	3	16	28	19	9	6	2	0	86
Wichita, Kans.																					
Total sample....................	3	14	25	44	25	13	6	5	2	3	140	1	8	23	35	17	8	1	1	1	95
Number reporting................	3	12	24	43	25	12	5	4	2	0	130	1	8	23	35	17	8	1	0	0	93
Wilmington, Del.																					
Total sample....................	5	5	18	45	23	17	16	7	4	8	148	2	3	13	35	18	13	10	3	3	100
Number reporting................	3	5	17	38	22	16	15	7	4	0	127	2	3	12	29	18	12	10	3	0	89

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 8.--Number of Families by Income Class[9] in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500

City.	All families[1] with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families[2] with annual money income of									
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	No report	Total
Anna, Ill.																					
Total sample	3	6	16	14	8	3	2	2	2	2	58	0	4	12	10	6	1	0	0	1	34
Number reporting	2	4	11	13	5	2	1	1	1	0	40	0	2	7	9	4	1	0	0	0	23
Antioch, Calif.																					
Total sample	0	0	4	10	21	15	7	4	2	0	63	0	0	3	9	14	12	6	0	0	44
Number reporting	0	0	3	10	21	15	7	4	2	0	62	0	0	3	9	14	12	6	0	0	44
Bakersfield, Calif.[12]																					
Total sample	2	4	11	12	10	10	4	3	3	1	60	0	1	6	8	6	6	2	2	0	31
Number reporting	1	4	11	12	10	10	4	3	3	0	58	0	1	6	8	6	6	2	2	0	31
Bangor, Maine[12]																					
Total sample	1	9	14	12	8	3	3	3	3	4	60	0	5	9	9	4	2	0	2	1	32
Number reporting	1	6	11	10	7	3	3	2	3	0	46	0	5	6	8	3	2	0	2	0	26
Barre, Vt.																					
Total sample	2	5	12	17	12	3	1	3	2	5	62	0	0	8	12	6	3	0	0	2	31
Number reporting	2	5	9	15	12	3	0	3	1	0	50	0	0	6	10	6	3	0	0	0	25
Bloomington, Ill.[12]																					
Total sample	3	3	11	11	11	5	3	2	2	3	54	0	2	8	9	10	3	3	0	0	35
Number reporting	2	3	8	11	10	4	3	2	2	0	45	0	2	5	9	9	2	3	0	0	30
Camden, Ark.																					
Total sample	7	9	16	9	9	3	1	2	1	2	59	3	5	13	4	5	1	0	0	0	31
Number reporting	7	8	16	9	8	2	1	2	0	0	53	3	4	13	4	4	0	0	0	0	28
Cheyenne, Wyo.																					
Total sample	0	2	6	17	13	8	5	5	3	0	59	0	2	4	13	8	5	3	2	0	37
Number reporting	0	2	5	16	13	8	5	5	2	0	56	0	2	3	13	8	5	3	2	0	36
Columbia, Tenn.																					
Total sample	5	16	12	15	5	4	2	1	0	3	63	2	13	7	10	2	1	1	0	1	37
Number reporting	3	14	10	15	5	4	2	1	0	0	54	2	11	7	10	2	1	1	0	0	34
Cooperstown, N. Y.																					
Total sample	4	4	17	16	10	3	1	2	0	9	66	0	1	11	8	7	1	0	1	2	31
Number reporting	3	4	14	13	8	2	1	1	0	0	46	0	1	9	7	6	1	0	0	0	24
Cumberland, Md.[12]																					
Total sample	0	13	11	16	8	4	3	2	2	0	59	0	3	7	13	5	2	1	0	0	31
Number reporting	0	13	10	14	6	3	3	2	1	0	52	0	3	6	11	4	2	1	0	0	27
Dalhart, Tex.																					
Total sample	4	10	5	14	8	6	1	2	2	1	53	0	5	5	11	1	3	0	1	0	26
Number reporting	4	9	5	13	8	6	1	2	2	0	50	0	4	5	10	1	3	0	1	0	24
Demopolis, Ala.																					
Total sample	7	19	8	6	4	5	2	1	1	0	53	2	16	4	3	1	2	1	1	0	30
Number reporting	5	18	7	5	4	5	2	1	1	0	48	2	15	4	2	1	2	1	1	0	28
Elko, Nev.																					
Total sample	0	2	8	10	11	10	6	5	2	1	55	0	1	4	7	7	8	3	2	0	32
Number reporting	0	2	6	8	11	8	6	5	2	0	48	0	1	3	6	7	7	3	2	0	29
Fayetteville, N. C.																					
Total sample	0	12	10	12	11	4	0	2	1	5	57	0	8	8	10	6	3	0	0	1	36
Number reporting	0	12	9	9	11	3	0	2	0	0	46	0	8	7	8	6	2	0	0	0	31
Garrett, Ind.																					
Total sample	1	10	4	12	15	8	3	1	1	1	56	0	5	3	9	11	7	2	0	0	37
Number reporting	0	9	4	11	13	6	3	1	1	0	48	0	5	3	9	10	5	2	0	0	34

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 8.--Number of Families by Income Class[9] in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City	All families[1] with annual money income of											Wage-earner and-clerical worker families[2] with annual money income of									
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	No report	Total
Glendale, Ariz.																					
Total sample	4	8	18	13	7	4	4	0	1	0	59	1	4	13	10	6	2	3	0	0	39
Number reporting	3	7	18	13	7	4	4	0	1	0	57	1	3	13	10	6	2	3	0	0	38
Grand Forks, N. Dak.																					
Total sample	1	5	8	16	16	5	5	2	0	1	59	0	2	7	13	9	3	0	1	0	35
Number reporting	1	4	6	13	15	5	5	2	0	0	51	0	1	5	11	8	3	0	1	0	29
Grand Island, Nebr.																					
Total sample	1	7	17	21	10	3	0	3	3	1	66	0	5	12	16	8	1	0	0	1	43
Number reporting	1	6	17	20	10	3	0	2	3	0	62	0	4	12	16	8	1	0	0	0	41
Grand Junction, Colo.																					
Total sample	4	7	16	9	10	5	0	4	1	3	59	0	1	8	4	6	2	0	0	0	21
Number reporting	3	6	13	9	7	5	0	3	1	0	47	0	1	7	4	5	2	0	0	0	19
Grinnell, Iowa																					
Total sample	2	3	13	17	12	3	3	0	0	1	54	0	1	4	12	5	1	1	0	1	25
Number reporting	2	2	9	17	8	3	3	0	0	0	44	0	1	3	12	3	1	1	0	0	21
Laconia, N. H.																					
Total sample	1	7	10	14	6	3	3	0	1	2	47	0	3	6	10	3	1	2	0	0	25
Number reporting	1	7	7	13	6	2	3	0	1	0	40	0	3	4	9	3	1	2	0	0	22
Lodi, Calif.																					
Total sample	3	5	7	10	9	7	4	0	2	5	52	0	3	5	8	6	4	1	0	1	28
Number reporting	3	4	7	10	8	6	4	0	2	0	44	0	2	5	8	6	4	1	0	0	26
Lynchburg, Va.[12]																					
Total sample	3	8	11	17	9	3	3	2	1	3	60	2	5	9	14	5	2	2	1	2	42
Number reporting	1	7	11	13	6	2	3	1	0	0	44	0	4	9	11	4	2	2	1	0	33
Madill, Okla.																					
Total sample	7	8	11	12	10	2	1	1	1	1	54	2	6	8	7	5	0	1	0	1	30
Number reporting	6	8	9	11	8	1	1	1	1	0	46	2	6	7	6	4	0	1	0	0	26
Middlesboro, Ky.																					
Total sample	5	15	19	7	3	4	3	2	2	1	61	3	10	13	6	3	2	2	1	0	40
Number reporting	4	14	18	5	2	4	3	1	1	0	52	3	9	12	4	2	2	2	0	0	34
Middletown, Conn.[12]																					
Total sample	1	4	9	14	13	8	7	4	1	0	61	0	0	7	9	10	5	6	2	0	39
Number reporting	1	2	7	11	10	8	6	4	1	0	50	0	0	5	7	7	5	5	2	0	31
Nanty-Glo, Pa.																					
Total sample	0	3	9	34	9	1	2	4	1	0	63	0	1	5	33	6	0	1	1	0	47
Number reporting	0	3	8	24	6	0	2	3	1	0	47	0	1	5	23	5	0	1	0	0	35

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 8.--Number of Families by Income Class[9] in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City	All families[1] with annual money income of											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families[2] with annual money income of									
	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	$10,000 and over	No report	Total	Under $1,000	$1,000 to $2,000	$2,000 to $3,000	$3,000 to $4,000	$4,000 to $5,000	$5,000 to $6,000	$6,000 to $7,500	$ 7,500 to $10,000	No report	Total
Newark, Ohio[12]																					
Total sample....................	2	7	9	12	12	2	2	3	2	9	60	0	3	7	10	11	1	1	1	2	36
Number reporting................	2	7	9	10	11	1	2	3	1	0	46	0	3	7	9	10	1	1	1	0	32
Ogden, Utah[12]																					
Total sample....................	2	3	8	18	16	5	2	1	1	1	57	1	3	6	17	11	4	1	1	0	44
Number reporting................	2	3	8	17	15	5	2	1	1	0	54	1	3	6	17	11	4	1	1	0	44
Pecos, Tex.																					
Total sample....................	0	6	17	11	9	7	3	1	2	1	57	0	3	12	4	4	5	0	0	0	28
Number reporting................	0	5	16	11	9	7	1	1	2	0	52	0	3	12	4	4	5	0	0	0	28
Pulaski, Va.																					
Total sample....................	4	6	15	13	11	4	4	0	1	2	60	2	4	14	9	8	3	2	0	0	42
Number reporting................	3	4	14	10	10	4	4	0	0	0	49	2	3	13	6	8	3	2	0	0	37
Ravenna, Ohio																					
Total sample....................	6	4	10	10	10	2	4	4	0	9	59	0	3	7	7	7	2	3	1	0	30
Number reporting................	3	3	9	9	10	1	3	4	0	0	42	0	3	6	7	7	1	2	1	0	27
Rawlins, Wyo.																					
Total sample....................	1	3	5	13	19	10	4	3	2	0	60	0	3	2	11	13	8	2	1	0	40
Number reporting................	1	3	4	12	18	9	4	3	2	0	56	0	3	2	11	12	8	2	1	0	39
Roseburg, Oreg.																					
Total sample....................	1	4	7	21	5	11	3	2	4	3	61	0	0	1	13	4	5	1	0	3	27
Number reporting................	1	4	6	21	3	11	3	2	4	0	55	0	0	0	13	3	5	1	0	0	22
Salina, Kans.																					
Total sample....................	0	5	21	9	11	3	4	0	1	0	54	0	3	13	8	7	1	3	0	0	35
Number reporting................	0	5	20	9	11	2	4	0	1	0	52	0	3	13	8	7	1	3	0	0	35
Sandpoint, Idaho																					
Total sample....................	4	10	11	11	9	2	2	3	1	4	57	1	3	9	7	4	0	2	1	1	28
Number reporting................	4	9	10	7	7	2	1	3	0	0	43	1	3	8	5	3	0	1	1	0	22
Santa Cruz, Calif.																					
Total sample....................	4	10	9	12	2	5	2	1	4	0	49	1	1	5	8	2	1	2	0	0	20
Number reporting................	4	9	8	11	2	5	2	1	3	0	45	1	1	4	7	2	1	2	0	0	18
Shawnee, Okla.																					
Total sample....................	3	14	10	17	4	3	2	3	0	0	56	1	4	6	10	2	3	0	2	0	28
Number reporting................	3	12	8	13	4	2	1	2	0	0	45	1	3	5	8	2	2	0	2	0	23
Shenandoah, Iowa																					
Total sample....................	10	6	8	10	7	1	7	2	2	0	53	5	3	7	7	5	0	0	1	0	28
Number reporting................	5	5	7	8	7	1	6	2	2	0	43	3	3	6	5	5	0	0	1	0	23
Tucson, Ariz.[12]																					
Total sample....................	2	9	9	11	8	4	3	1	3	4	54	1	6	6	7	4	1	0	0	1	26
Number reporting................	1	8	7	10	8	4	3	1	2	0	44	0	5	5	7	4	1	0	0	0	22
Washington, N. J.																					
Total sample....................	3	8	11	20	14	4	2	1	1	2	66	0	5	5	15	8	2	0	1	0	36
Number reporting................	1	4	8	17	10	4	2	1	1	0	48	0	3	3	13	7	2	0	1	0	29

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 9.--Number of Families by Family Size[3] in Cities with Populations of 1,000,000 and over

City	All families[1] with equivalent full-year members											Wage-earner and clerical-worker families[2] with equivalent full-year members										
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total
Baltimore, Md.																						
Total sample	28	119	94	74	33	11	3	2	0	13	377	19	68	63	45	24	8	0	1	0	0	228
Number reporting	12	88	67	59	27	8	0	1	0	0	262	7	55	48	37	20	7	0	1	0	0	175
Boston, Mass.																						
Total sample	27	98	81	55	36	18	2	4	1	23	345	8	57	46	36	22	12	1	3	0	0	185
Number reporting	2	73	60	45	21	16	1	3	1	0	222	1	48	38	31	15	11	1	2	0	0	147
Chicago, Ill.																						
Total sample	16	163	113	69	43	15	4	3	1	29	456	10	92	75	38	27	9	1	2	1	0	255
Number reporting	8	129	86	56	37	14	3	2	1	0	336	6	76	58	35	24	9	1	1	1	0	211
Cleveland, Ohio																						
Total sample	9	115	89	80	31	15	3	1	0	14	357	2	70	56	53	18	11	2	1	0	0	213
Number reporting	2	85	75	66	26	11	2	1	0	0	268	1	57	51	46	17	9	2	1	0	0	184
Los Angeles, Calif.																						
Total sample	25	160	102	63	30	12	0	2	4	16	414	9	84	59	39	19	5	0	1	4	0	220
Number reporting	8	136	86	56	26	8	0	2	3	0	325	6	75	55	35	16	4	0	1	3	0	195
New York, N.Y.																						
Total sample	29	188	150	89	40	21	6	2	1	37	563	12	95	89	50	21	13	3	2	0	0	285
Number reporting	8	142	121	72	26	11	5	2	1	0	388	7	78	79	42	16	7	3	2	0	0	234
Northern New Jersey Area																						
Total sample	19	151	125	103	29	18	6	4	4	13	472	5	83	81	60	15	8	5	3	1	0	261
Number reporting	4	125	112	88	23	14	4	3	1	0	374	2	74	77	53	13	7	4	3	0	0	235
Philadelphia - Camden, Pa.																						
Total sample	14	121	95	62	24	13	7	0	2	18	356	4	68	56	44	15	9	5	0	1	2	204
Number reporting	3	109	71	53	22	11	6	0	2	0	277	1	64	46	39	13	8	4	0	1	0	176
Pittsburgh, Pa.																						
Total sample	8	92	95	84	46	17	7	1	0	14	364	2	56	57	59	24	11	6	1	0	0	216
Number reporting	5	77	86	74	40	15	6	0	0	0	303	2	51	53	53	24	11	5	0	0	0	199
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.																						
Total sample	29	121	67	50	33	7	3	1	1	16	328	10	58	37	32	21	5	2	1	1	0	167
Number reporting	7	87	59	40	25	4	3	0	1	0	226	4	50	34	28	15	3	2	0	1	0	137
St. Louis Mo.																						
Total sample	15	119	100	46	28	18	5	2	3	7	343	8	70	68	29	18	12	4	1	1	0	211
Number reporting	8	101	86	42	24	16	5	2	3	0	287	5	59	63	28	15	10	4	1	1	0	186

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 10.--Number of Families by Family Size[3] in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000

City	All families[1] with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families[2] with equivalent full-year members										
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total
Atlanta, Ga.																						
Total sample	11	75	77	42	18	7	0	5	0	14	249	4	43	48	23	10	4	0	3	0	0	135
Number reporting	1	57	63	36	12	6	0	3	0	0	178	1	35	43	20	8	4	0	3	0	0	114
Birmingham, Ala.																						
Total sample	24	74	55	41	26	11	3	3	1	10	248	17	49	33	27	23	9	1	1	0	1	161
Number reporting	5	57	44	31	20	9	3	1	0	0	170	3	41	27	22	18	7	1	0	0	0	119
Cincinnati, Ohio																						
Totsl sample	10	74	63	40	20	8	2	2	0	3	222	4	51	38	25	13	5	0	2	0	0	138
Number reporting	6	67	59	36	19	7	2	2	0	0	198	4	48	36	24	13	4	0	2	0	0	131
Hartford, Conn.																						
Total sample	13	68	60	46	26	9	2	1	1	6	232	6	40	33	28	14	4	2	0	0	1	128
Number reporting	5	50	44	28	18	5	2	1	1	0	154	3	30	27	18	11	2	2	0	0	0	93
Indianapolis, Ind.																						
Total sample	11	91	62	30	12	8	4	2	0	11	231	8	57	37	19	8	6	2	2	0	0	139
Number reporting	5	74	53	28	12	7	4	2	0	0	185	4	51	33	18	8	5	2	2	0	0	123
Kansas City, Mo.																						
Total sample	7	103	46	27	15	7	1	1	0	6	213	6	63	30	16	10	6	1	1	0	0	133
Number reporting	1	91	43	26	12	7	1	1	0	0	182	1	55	30	15	9	6	1	1	0	0	118
Louisville, Ky.																						
Totsl sample	6	79	55	40	14	7	5	3	0	2	211	2	53	42	29	13	7	4	2	0	0	152
Number reporting	3	75	54	39	12	7	4	3	0	0	197	1	52	41	29	11	7	3	2	0	0	146
Miami, Fla.																						
Totsl sample	8	79	38	21	10	4	1	3	1	16	181	4	37	27	9	7	1	1	2	1	0	89
Number reporting	4	65	35	19	10	3	1	2	1	0	140	2	34	27	9	7	1	1	1	1	0	83
Milwaukee, Wis.																						
Total sample	4	75	61	47	19	4	0	2	1	19	232	2	45	39	26	12	3	0	2	1	1	131
Number reporting	2	65	51	41	16	2	0	1	1	0	179	1	42	34	22	9	1	0	1	1	0	111
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.																						
Totsl sample	15	81	35	38	22	8	2	2	0	18	221	7	48	23	20	12	7	2	1	0	0	120
Number reporting	6	67	32	33	20	7	2	2	0	0	169	2	41	22	18	12	6	2	1	0	0	104
New Orleans, La.																						
Total sample	7	79	49	47	20	8	3	3	1	22	239	3	38	30	29	12	5	2	2	0	0	121
Number reporting	1	59	40	35	14	6	3	2	1	0	161	1	33	26	25	9	5	2	1	0	0	102
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.																						
Total sample	11	72	54	45	20	10	4	4	3	17	240	3	51	37	34	15	8	2	4	2	0	156
Number reporting	5	57	42	37	17	8	3	4	3	0	176	2	44	33	32	15	7	2	4	2	0	141
Omaha, Nebr.																						
Totsl sample	6	67	52	47	23	7	6	0	0	5	213	5	38	41	28	13	6	4	0	0	0	135
Number reporting	4	53	45	40	21	5	5	0	0	0	173	3	32	37	24	13	4	3	0	0	0	116
Portland, Oreg.																						
Total sample	2	63	48	23	17	9	4	0	0	4	170	0	43	30	17	12	7	4	0	0	0	113
Number reporting	2	60	46	22	17	9	4	0	0	0	160	0	40	30	17	12	7	4	0	0	0	110
Providence, R. I.																						
Total sample	11	82	67	30	25	9	5	0	1	3	233	8	50	45	20	15	5	4	0	0	0	147
Number reporting	5	64	58	23	23	9	5	0	1	0	188	5	42	41	20	14	5	4	0	0	0	131
Scranton, Pa.																						
Total sample	10	65	60	49	18	13	8	2	1	4	230	2	33	43	32	9	12	4	1	1	0	137
Number reporting	3	55	51	41	15	12	5	2	1	0	185	0	28	37	27	8	11	3	1	1	0	116

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS LIBRARY

TABLE 10.--Number of Families by Family Size[3] in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000--Continued

City	All families[1] with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families[2] with equivalent full-year members										
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total
Seattle, Wash.																						
Total sample	13	70	53	48	11	1	0	1	1	7	205	6	37	32	33	9	1	0	1	1	0	120
Number reporting	3	64	47	45	10	1	0	1	1	0	172	3	37	28	31	8	1	0	1	1	0	110
Youngstown, Ohio																						
Total sample	15	77	68	48	23	12	7	1	3	5	259	9	47	59	37	14	9	5	0	0	1	181
Number reporting	2	59	60	38	17	11	5	1	3	0	196	1	41	52	31	10	9	4	0	1	0	149

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 11.--Number of Families by Family Size[3] in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000

City	All families[1] with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families[2] with equivalent full-year members										
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total
Albuquerque, New Mexico																						
Total sample	7	45	32	25	16	6	3	3	1	12	150	1	19	17	12	11	5	2	3	0	0	70
Number reporting	1	37	24	20	14	5	1	2	1	0	105	0	16	14	9	9	4	0	2	0	0	54
Butte, Mont.																						
Total sample	4	40	30	30	12	5	2	2	0	8	133	1	22	23	21	9	3	1	2	0	0	82
Number reporting	0	31	26	27	9	5	2	1	0	0	101	0	17	21	21	8	3	1	1	0	0	72
Canton, Ohio																						
Total sample	9	49	39	34	12	6	1	0	2	2	154	3	35	28	28	7	4	1	0	2	0	108
Number reporting	4	46	37	31	10	3	1	0	2	0	134	3	35	27	27	7	3	1	0	2	0	105
Charleston, S. C.																						
Total sample	3	37	38	27	13	11	6	3	3	4	145	3	22	23	15	8	6	5	3	3	0	88
Number reporting	3	36	36	26	12	10	6	3	3	0	135	3	22	22	14	8	6	5	3	3	0	86
Charleston, W. Va.																						
Total sample	2	50	35	28	17	5	0	0	0	6	143	0	29	20	19	10	4	0	0	0	0	82
Number reporting	1	43	31	27	16	5	0	0	0	0	123	0	28	18	18	10	4	0	0	0	0	78
Charlotte, N. C.																						
Total sample	3	55	37	23	9	5	5	1	1	7	146	0	35	24	13	7	4	5	1	1	0	90
Number reporting	1	51	34	19	9	5	5	1	1	0	126	0	34	22	11	7	4	5	1	1	0	85
Des Moines, Iowa																						
Total sample	8	45	26	20	15	4	2	0	0	14	134	4	27	22	11	10	1	2	0	0	0	77
Number reporting	0	31	19	17	11	4	2	0	0	0	84	0	23	18	10	6	1	2	0	0	0	60
Evansville, Ind.																						
Total sample	4	49	41	25	14	4	5	2	0	8	152	3	30	33	13	10	2	5	2	0	0	98
Number reporting	4	46	36	21	12	2	4	2	0	0	127	3	29	30	13	10	2	4	2	0	0	93
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.																						
Total sample	9	43	37	26	23	5	1	1	2	7	154	3	27	25	14	14	3	1	1	2	0	90
Number reporting	4	35	32	21	21	3	1	1	2	0	120	3	23	22	13	12	2	1	1	2	0	79
Jackson, Miss.																						
Total sample	4	47	47	39	9	6	1	1	2	0	156	2	26	29	22	4	2	1	1	2	0	89
Number reporting	0	45	44	35	8	6	1	1	2	0	142	0	26	29	22	4	2	1	1	2	0	87
Little Rock, Ark.																						
Total sample	7	58	24	16	8	1	3	1	1	25	144	2	37	13	12	3	0	3	1	1	0	72
Number reporting	2	49	17	13	8	1	3	0	1	0	94	1	32	10	10	3	0	3	0	1	0	60
Madison Wis.																						
Total sample	4	52	32	28	8	4	3	0	0	5	136	1	26	21	15	2	1	1	0	0	0	67
Number reporting	2	47	23	24	8	4	3	0	0	0	111	1	25	15	15	2	1	1	0	0	0	60
Oklahoma City, Okla.																						
Total sample	9	64	31	20	11	1	2	1	1	12	152	4	27	15	10	8	1	1	0	1	0	67
Number reporting	3	48	27	19	9	1	2	0	1	0	110	1	23	14	9	8	1	1	0	1	0	58
Phoenix, Ariz.																						
Total sample	7	49	29	25	9	6	4	0	1	7	137	2	23	19	16	5	3	4	0	1	0	73
Number reporting	5	41	26	22	5	4	4	0	1	0	108	2	20	18	15	3	2	4	0	1	0	65
Portland, Maine																						
Total sample	6	47	35	20	17	2	8	1	2	9	147	2	28	24	15	13	1	7	1	2	0	93
Number reporting	2	42	30	18	14	2	5	1	2	0	116	1	26	22	14	11	1	5	1	2	0	83

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 11.--Number of Families by Family Size[3] in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000--Continued

City	All families[1] with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families[2] with equivalent full-year members										
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total
Salt Lake City, Utah																						
Total sample	5	42	32	31	10	10	2	1	3	6	142	4	23	19	19	5	6	1	1	2	0	80
Number reporting	2	34	25	26	8	9	2	1	2	0	109	2	22	17	17	4	6	1	1	2	0	72
San Jose, Calif.																						
Total sample	11	51	32	20	10	5	5	1	1	13	149	5	22	21	9	6	5	5	1	1	0	75
Number reporting	5	39	28	15	7	2	4	0	1	0	101	2	20	19	6	5	2	4	0	1	0	59
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.																						
Total sample	3	60	34	30	8	4	4	0	1	1	145	2	36	26	20	6	2	4	0	1	0	97
Number reporting	2	48	31	22	6	4	4	0	0	0	117	2	30	25	18	5	2	4	0	0	0	86
Wichita, Kans.																						
Total sample	5	56	38	27	12	4	0	1	1	3	147	4	32	31	18	9	2	0	1	1	0	98
Number reporting	1	52	36	25	10	4	0	1	1	0	130	1	31	31	17	9	2	0	1	1	0	93
Wilmington, Del.																						
Total sample	12	58	31	35	12	3	1	2	3	8	165	2	40	26	21	6	2	1	1	2	0	101
Number reporting	3	47	26	33	12	2	1	0	3	0	127	1	35	22	20	6	2	1	0	2	0	89

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 12.--Number of Families by Family Size[3] in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500

City	All families[1] with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families[2] with equivalent full-year members										
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total
Anna, Ill.																						
Total sample	2	27	15	12	2	1	0	0	0	0	59	0	18	5	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	34
Number reporting	1	17	11	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	40	0	13	2	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	23
Antioch, Calif.																						
Total Sample	1	18	16	20	5	2	0	0	1	0	63	1	13	12	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	44
Number reporting	1	17	16	20	5	2	0	0	1	0	62	1	13	12	13	3	2	0	0	0	0	44
Bakersfield, Calif.[12]																						
Total sample	3	26	19	8	3	1	0	1	0	0	61	0	11	14	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	31
Number reporting	2	25	19	8	2	1	0	1	0	0	58	0	11	14	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	31
Bangor, Maine[12]																						
Total sample	0	17	14	17	9	1	2	0	0	1	61	0	6	7	13	4	0	2	0	0	0	32
Number reporting	0	11	13	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	5	7	10	4	0	0	0	0	0	26
Barre, Vt.																						
Total sample	1	24	15	12	7	3	1	0	0	0	63	1	9	9	8	3	1	1	0	0	0	32
Number reporting	0	19	11	10	7	2	1	0	0	0	50	0	6	7	7	3	1	1	0	0	0	25
Bloomington, Ill.[12]																						
Total sample	4	24	10	11	5	2	0	0	0	1	57	1	14	4	10	4	2	0	0	0	0	35
Number reporting	2	19	9	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	45	1	13	3	7	4	2	0	0	0	0	30
Camden, Ark.																						
Total sample	1	20	20	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	59	1	5	16	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	31
Number reporting	1	17	17	8	8	2	0	0	0	0	53	1	4	14	5	4	7	0	0	0	0	28
Cheyenne, Wyo.																						
Total sample	2	18	15	13	6	3	1	0	1	0	59	2	10	10	8	3	2	1	0	1	0	37
Number reporting	2	16	15	12	6	3	1	0	1	0	56	2	9	10	8	3	2	1	0	1	0	36
Columbia, Tenn.																						
Total sample	4	20	14	16	7	2	1	0	2	1	67	0	10	6	13	5	2	1	0	0	0	37
Number reporting	1	15	13	14	6	2	1	0	2	0	54	0	9	6	12	4	2	1	0	0	0	34
Cooperstown, N.Y.																						
Total sample	3	28	15	16	4	0	1	1	0	1	69	2	11	8	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	33
Number reporting	1	22	9	10	3	0	1	0	0	0	46	0	9	6	6	2	0	1	0	0	0	24
Cumberland, Md.[12]																						
Total sample	1	21	16	10	4	4	1	2	1	1	61	0	10	6	7	3	3	1	0	1	0	31
Number reporting	0	20	13	8	4	4	1	2	0	0	52	0	10	5	5	3	3	1	0	0	0	27
Dalhart, Tex.																						
Total sample	2	22	10	16	1	2	0	1	0	2	56	1	9	5	10	0	1	0	1	0	0	26
Number reporting	1	20	10	15	1	2	0	1	0	0	50	0	8	5	9	0	1	0	1	0	0	24
Demopolis, Ala.																						
Total sample	4	15	11	9	11	5	0	0	1	1	57	1	8	6	5	8	2	0	0	0	0	30
Number reporting	1	13	11	8	11	3	0	0	1	0	48	1	7	6	5	8	1	0	0	0	0	28
Elko, Nev.																						
Total sample	2	17	14	17	3	1	0	1	0	1	56	1	10	7	11	2	1	0	0	0	0	32
Number reporting	1	14	13	16	2	1	0	1	0	0	48	1	9	7	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	29
Fayetteville, N.C.																						
Total sample	3	16	15	15	5	2	0	1	2	3	62	1	13	9	7	4	0	0	1	1	1	37
Number reporting	1	11	11	15	5	0	0	1	2	0	46	1	10	7	7	4	0	0	1	1	0	31

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 12.--Number of Families by Family Size[3] in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City	All families[1] with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families[2] with equivalent full-year members										
	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total
Garrett, Ind.																						
Total sample	7	23	14	11	4	2	0	1	0	1	63	6	13	11	7	3	2	0	1	0	0	43
Number reporting	0	21	13	10	1	2	0	1	0	0	48	0	13	11	6	1	2	0	1	0	0	34
Glendale, Ariz.																						
Total sample	2	14	18	7	10	5	1	0	2	0	59	1	10	11	6	7	3	0	0	1	0	39
Number reporting	2	14	17	7	10	4	1	0	2	0	57	1	10	11	6	7	2	0	0	1	0	38
Grand Forks, N. Dak.																						
Total sample	3	23	15	10	5	5	0	1	0	1	63	0	12	8	8	4	3	0	0	0	0	35
Number reporting	0	18	14	9	4	5	0	1	0	0	51	0	9	7	7	3	3	0	0	0	0	29
Grand Island, Nebr.																						
Total sample	2	24	15	16	6	1	1	1	0	0	66	1	11	13	11	5	1	0	1	0	0	43
Number reporting	1	23	15	15	6	1	0	1	0	0	62	0	10	13	11	5	1	0	1	0	0	41
Grand Junction, Colo.																						
Total sample	4	27	14	9	2	3	1	0	1	4	65	0	7	7	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	22
Number reporting	2	24	11	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	47	0	6	7	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	19
Grinnell, Iowa																						
Total sample	3	21	10	9	7	4	1	1	1	2	59	2	8	5	4	2	3	1	1	1	0	27
Number reporting	0	16	10	7	6	3	1	1	0	0	44	0	7	5	3	2	2	1	1	0	0	21
Laconia, N.H.																						
Total sample	0	17	16	9	2	2	0	1	0	11	58	0	10	8	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	25
Number reporting	0	16	12	9	1	2	0	0	0	0	40	0	9	7	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	22
Lodi, Calif.																						
Total sample	4	23	13	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	55	2	10	8	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	29
Number reporting	0	19	10	8	5	2	0	0	0	0	44	0	10	7	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	26
Lynchburg, Va.																						
Total sample	5	23	14	6	9	2	1	0	1	3	64	2	15	10	2	9	2	1	0	1	0	42
Number reporting	3	16	10	4	7	2	1	0	1	0	44	1	12	8	1	7	2	1	0	1	0	33
Madill, Okla.																						
Total sample	1	20	18	3	8	2	2	0	0	0	54	0	12	7	1	6	2	2	0	0	0	30
Number reporting	1	16	16	2	7	2	2	0	0	0	46	0	9	7	1	5	2	2	0	0	0	26
Middlesboro, Ky.																						
Total sample	2	23	13	7	9	2	2	1	2	0	61	1	15	7	4	6	2	2	1	2	0	40
Number reporting	1	17	12	7	8	2	2	1	2	0	52	1	11	6	4	5	2	2	1	2	0	34
Middletown, Conn.[12]																						
Total sample	1	13	11	22	10	2	0	1	1	3	64	1	9	9	10	7	1	0	1	1	0	39
Number reporting	0	13	7	20	7	1	0	1	1	0	50	0	9	6	9	5	0	0	1	1	0	31
Nanty-Glo, Pa.																						
Total sample	1	7	12	22	10	6	1	4	1	0	64	0	5	10	15	9	5	1	2	0	0	47
Number reporting	0	5	7	18	8	4	1	4	0	0	47	0	3	6	12	7	4	1	2	0	0	35

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 12.--Number of Familiee by Family Size[3] in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City	All familiee[1] with equivalent full-year members											Wage earner and clerical worker families[2] with equivalent full-year membere										
	Lese than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total	Less than 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 6	6 to 7	7 to 8	8 to 9	9 or more	Not reported	Total
Newark, Ohio[12]																						
Total sample	7	20	17	12	5	2	1	0	0	2	66	0	10	9	10	4	2	1	0	0	0	36
Number reporting	2	16	14	9	3	2	0	0	0	0	46	0	10	9	8	3	2	0	0	0	0	32
Ogden, Utah[12]																						
Total sample	1	20	14	12	6	3	1	0	1	1	59	0	16	9	8	6	3	1	0	1	0	44
Number reporting	0	19	12	12	6	3	1	0	1	0	54	0	16	9	8	6	3	1	0	1	0	44
Pecos, Tex.																						
Total sample	1	16	11	12	10	5	0	2	0	3	60	1	4	6	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	28
Number reporting	1	14	11	11	10	5	0	0	0	0	52	1	4	6	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	28
Pulaski, Va.																						
Total sample	3	16	18	16	7	3	0	0	0	0	63	0	9	12	12	6	3	0	0	0	0	42
Number reporting	0	11	14	16	6	2	0	0	0	0	49	0	8	10	12	5	2	0	0	0	0	37
Ravenne, Ohio																						
Totel sample	1	26	13	12	5	2	0	0	0	3	62	0	12	6	7	4	1	0	0	0	0	30
Number reporting	0	17	9	10	5	1	0	0	0	0	42	0	10	6	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	27
Rawline, Wyo.																						
Totel sample	3	18	17	8	10	2	1	1	1	1	62	2	11	13	4	8	1	1	1	0	0	41
Number reporting	2	16	16	7	10	2	1	1	1	0	56	1	11	12	4	8	1	1	1	0	0	39
Roseburg, Oreg.																						
Total eample	5	22	17	13	5	1	1	0	0	1	65	3	6	10	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	28
Number reporting	2	19	14	13	5	1	1	0	0	0	55	2	4	7	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	22
Seline, Kans.																						
Total sample	6	18	12	13	2	2	1	0	1	0	55	3	10	8	9	2	2	1	0	0	0	35
Number reporting	5	17	12	13	2	2	1	0	0	0	52	3	10	8	9	2	2	1	0	0	0	35
Sandpoint, Idaho																						
Total sample	4	24	13	9	7	1	1	1	0	1	61	1	9	11	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	28
Number reporting	0	18	9	8	5	1	1	1	0	0	43	0	8	8	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	22
Santa Cruz, Calif.																						
Total sample	3	25	9	8	4	1	0	0	0	3	53	0	7	7	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	20
Number reporting	2	25	8	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	7	6	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	18
Shawnee, Okla.																						
Total sample	3	22	13	7	8	2	1	0	0	4	60	1	10	8	4	3	1	1	0	0	1	29
Number reporting	2	17	11	6	6	2	1	0	0	0	45	1	8	7	3	2	1	1	0	0	0	23
Shenandoah, Iowa																						
Total sample	3	22	12	11	4	0	0	1	0	1	54	0	8	9	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	28
Number reporting	0	19	11	9	3	0	0	1	0	0	43	0	6	9	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	23
Tucson, Ariz.																						
Total sample	7	22	12	11	3	2	0	1	0	1	59	3	8	7	4	2	1	0	1	0	0	26
Number reporting	3	15	10	10	3	2	0	1	0	0	44	2	6	7	3	2	1	0	1	0	0	22
Weshington, N. J.																						
Total sample	6	22	23	13	5	0	2	1	0	0	72	2	11	13	7	3	0	1	1	0	0	38
Number reporting	0	13	18	11	5	0	0	1	0	0	48	0	8	10	7	3	0	0	1	0	0	29

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 13.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 1,000,000 and Over

City	All families[1]																			
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired,[13] etc.	No[14] report
Baltimore, Md.																			
Total sample	18	63	138	109	33	3	294	69	0	1	196	162	6	178	56	23	53	38	16
Number reporting	14	55	100	69	24	0	212	50	0	0	139	123	0	132	46	19	38	25	2
Boston, Mass.																			
Total sample	10	67	89	93	40	3	288	14	0	0	109	188	5	140	46	21	36	43	16
Number reporting	5	60	60	67	30	0	211	11	0	0	73	149	0	115	34	15	25	33	0
Chicago, Ill.																			
Total sample	6	74	161	130	44	4	371	46	2	0	151	260	8	209	49	40	66	42	13
Number reporting	6	64	130	104	32	0	293	41	2	0	120	216	0	180	36	32	55	32	1
Cleveland, Ohio																			
Total sample	9	81	136	79	29	3	299	35	2	1	183	153	1	170	45	29	43	33	17
Number reporting	7	71	116	57	17	0	238	29	1	0	138	130	0	144	42	27	33	20	2
Los Angeles, Calif.																			
Total sample	16	93	142	86	43	2	353	17	12	0	219	158	5	165	56	41	75	41	4
Number reporting	16	80	124	68	37	0	301	12	12	0	191	134	0	150	49	34	60	32	0
Northern New Jersey Area																			
Total sample	13	87	156	128	59	5	415	32	1	0	188	254	6	214	54	31	77	52	20
Number reporting	12	81	134	104	43	0	347	26	1	0	158	216	0	192	49	27	68	38	0
New York, N. Y.																			
Total sample	7	100	196	143	52	9	455	46	6	0	131	372	4	217	69	47	85	58	31
Number reporting	7	86	151	107	37	0	346	37	5	0	85	303	0	181	56	36	66	49	0
Philadelphia-Camden, Pa.																			
Total sample	9	65	106	106	41	2	273	51	0	5	203	126	0	171	35	24	55	33	11
Number reporting	8	60	86	88	35	0	231	46	0	0	168	109	0	151	30	18	48	30	0
Pittsburgh, Pa.																			
Total sample	12	73	118	98	45	1	321	26	0	0	188	159	0	184	40	32	36	43	12
Number reporting	12	64	103	86	38	0	281	22	0	0	159	144	0	169	38	31	29	36	0
St. Louis, Mo.																			
Total sample	5	66	122	93	43	0	286	40	2	1	167	162	0	161	53	33	49	28	5
Number reporting	5	60	107	77	38	0	249	36	2	0	144	143	0	147	44	29	41	24	2
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.																			
Total sample	8	59	115	72	32	4	261	18	11	0	144	142	4	130	34	35	51	34	6
Number reporting	7	51	100	48	20	0	201	17	8	0	105	121	0	111	29	28	35	23	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 14.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Citiea with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000

City	All families[1]																			
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Rentera	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and aelf-employed	Retired,[13] etc.	No[14] report
Atlanta, Ga.																			
Total aample	6	48	81	65	20	6	157	67	0	2	115	106	5	99	39	26	29	18	15
Number reporting	5	38	66	51	18	0	118	60	0	0	95	83	0	89	31	19	24	15	0
Birmingham, Ala.																			
Total sample	13	51	82	55	20	1	135	87	0	0	106	114	2	134	26	13	26	17	6
Number reporting	12	40	64	37	17	0	97	73	0	0	77	93	0	104	20	12	17	15	2
Cincinnati, Ohio																			
Total sample	7	55	61	64	28	2	193	24	0	0	122	95	0	118	28	20	34	16	1
Number reporting	7	53	59	56	23	0	174	24	0	0	110	88	0	113	26	15	30	14	0
Hartford, Conn.																			
Total sample	8	44	83	56	27	1	208	11	0	0	91	127	1	99	27	25	33	26	9
Number reporting	5	35	60	36	18	0	147	7	0	0	60	94	0	72	23	18	23	18	0
Indianapolis, Ind.																			
Total sample	6	51	75	53	26	3	179	35	0	0	114	97	3	106	34	21	27	15	11
Number reporting	6	49	67	43	20	0	154	31	0	0	99	86	0	99	29	19	23	13	2
Kansas City, Mo.																			
Total sample	5	44	81	49	25	1	179	25	1	0	121	83	1	89	45	15	30	25	1
Number reporting	3	42	73	42	22	0	163	18	1	0	109	73	0	77	43	13	27	22	0
Louisville, Ky.																			
Total sample	14	46	73	57	17	0	185	22	0	0	118	89	0	121	34	17	19	13	3
Number reporting	13	44	71	55	14	0	177	20	0	0	111	86	0	117	33	15	19	13	0
Miami, Fla.																			
Total sample	9	35	61	46	9	2	148	14	0	0	88	71	3	70	22	11	36	15	8
Number reporting	8	31	54	39	8	0	126	14	0	0	81	59	0	67	21	11	29	12	0
Milwaukee, Wis.																			
Total sample	5	38	89	49	30	0	205	5	1	0	100	110	1	102	30	18	36	18	7
Number reporting	5	34	73	42	25	0	175	4	0	0	82	97	0	90	24	18	30	16	1
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.																			
Total sample	7	32	69	66	20	0	192	1	1	0	129	64	1	92	29	11	36	18	8
Number reporting	7	30	61	55	16	0	167	1	1	0	112	57	0	82	27	10	36	14	0
New Orleans, La.																			
Total sample	16	34	87	42	30	4	160	53	0	0	84	125	4	104	21	9	33	32	14
Number reporting	16	29	68	29	19	0	115	46	0	0	56	105	0	92	15	8	20	26	0
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.																			
Total aample	9	77	68	36	24	5	158	61	0	0	82	135	2	131	27	7	21	22	11
Number reporting	9	65	54	30	18	0	122	54	0	0	64	112	0	119	25	4	11	17	0
Omaha, Nebr.																			
Total sample	11	35	77	63	20	0	195	10	0	1	138	68	0	97	37	10	44	15	3
Number reporting	9	28	65	53	18	0	164	9	0	0	116	57	0	87	30	7	36	13	0
Portland, Oreg.																			
Total sample	4	40	71	28	23	0	161	4	1	0	107	59	0	77	38	12	24	14	1
Number reporting	4	40	65	28	23	0	155	4	1	0	103	57	0	76	36	12	22	14	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 14.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 240,000 to 1,000,000--Continued

City	All families[1]																			
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head						
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired,[13] etc.	No[14] report
Providence, R. I.																			
Total sample	7	47	76	60	35	0	221	4	0	0	96	128	1	119	26	11	28	31	10
Number reporting	6	43	62	49	28	0	185	3	0	0	79	109	0	108	24	6	24	26	0
Scranton, Pa.																			
Total sample	3	40	87	62	27	1	219	0	0	1	121	99	0	117	19	13	30	38	3
Number reporting	3	38	71	50	23	0	185	0	0	0	99	86	0	100	17	10	24	34	0
Seattle, Wash.																			
Total sample	5	51	69	43	20	1	178	9	2	0	132	57	0	92	29	20	25	19	4
Number reporting	3	48	65	38	18	0	161	9	2	0	122	50	0	88	26	20	23	15	0
Youngstown, Ohio																			
Total sample	4	49	85	71	31	1	222	19	0	0	145	94	2	152	27	11	27	14	10
Number reporting	3	42	76	51	24	0	178	18	0	0	116	80	0	134	21	9	19	11	2

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 15.--Number of Familiea by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000

City	All families[1]																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Salea + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired, etc.[13]	No[14] report
Albuquerque, N. Mex.																			
Total sample	8	39	44	31	12	0	127	2	4	1	90	43	1	49	26	14	26	14	5
Number reporting	7	33	32	24	9	0	100	1	4	0	70	35	0	39	19	14	23	10	0
Butte, Mont.																			
Total sample	3	26	41	43	10	1	122	0	2	0	66	57	1	64	19	8	12	18	3
Number reporting	2	24	36	32	7	0	101	0	0	0	51	50	0	56	17	8	7	13	0
Canton, Ohio																			
Total sample	3	41	46	34	23	0	140	6	0	1	93	54	0	98	14	10	16	8	1
Number reporting	3	39	41	29	22	0	128	6	0	0	84	50	0	94	13	8	12	7	0
Charleston, S. C.																			
Total sample	6	35	62	25	13	0	93	48	0	0	56	85	0	79	14	9	19	18	2
Number reporting	6	35	57	24	13	0	87	48	0	0	53	82	0	78	13	9	18	17	0
Charleston, W. Va.																			
Total sample	5	33	59	27	12	0	125	11	0	0	68	68	0	60	23	24	19	9	1
Number reporting	5	33	53	23	9	0	115	8	0	0	60	63	0	57	22	20	16	8	0
Charlotte, N. C.																			
Total aample	6	33	56	27	14	1	104	35	0	0	63	73	1	70	26	11	20	9	1
Number reporting	6	32	50	26	12	0	92	34	0	0	55	71	0	66	24	11	16	9	0
Dea Moines, Ia.																			
Total sample	1	29	42	30	12	0	113	1	0	0	81	32	1	56	21	9	14	11	4
Number reporting	0	24	35	19	6	0	83	1	0	0	59	25	0	43	18	6	10	7	0
Evansville, Ind.																			
Total aample	9	27	46	38	24	0	134	10	0	0	90	54	0	84	17	10	16	10	7
Number reporting	9	25	41	31	21	0	117	10	0	0	77	50	0	81	15	9	13	9	0
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.																			
Total sample	11	29	47	37	19	0	138	5	0	0	76	67	0	80	12	11	20	16	4
Number reporting	10	25	41	31	13	0	115	5	0	0	64	56	0	67	12	11	18	12	0
Jackson, Miss.																			
Total sample	8	35	59	35	15	0	100	51	0	1	83	69	0	66	27	15	32	11	1
Number reporting	8	35	53	33	13	0	92	50	0	0	73	69	0	66	27	13	27	9	0
Little Rock, Ark.																			
Total sample	4	31	48	22	9	0	89	25	0	0	59	54	1	48	26	12	16	8	4
Number reporting	4	25	40	18	7	0	70	24	0	0	49	45	0	43	19	11	14	7	0
Madison, Wis.																			
Total sample	13	32	48	25	12	0	129	0	0	1	76	53	1	49	19	28	20	11	3
Number reporting	12	30	41	19	9	0	111	0	0	0	67	44	0	45	16	25	19	6	0
Oklahoma City, Okla.																			
Total sample	3	25	54	26	27	0	125	9	1	0	84	51	0	44	22	20	29	16	4
Number reporting	3	24	43	23	17	0	102	7	1	0	68	42	0	40	20	14	25	11	0
Phoenix, Ariz.																			
Total sample	7	29	49	26	17	0	120	7	0	1	77	49	2	60	15	17	18	17	1
Number reporting	5	23	41	25	14	0	101	7	0	0	65	43	0	54	13	13	14	14	0
Portland, Maine																			
Total sample	8	24	46	39	18	0	134	1	0	0	58	76	1	65	29	5	24	11	1
Number reporting	6	23	39	33	15	0	115	1	0	0	50	66	0	58	26	2	22	8	0

See footnotea at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 15.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 30,500 to 240,000--Continued

City	All families[1]																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired,[13] etc.	No[14] report
Salt Lake City, Utah																			
Total sample	8	43	36	30	16	0	131	2	0	0	88	45	0	55	25	16	22	11	4
Number reporting	7	36	30	24	12	0	107	2	0	0	72	37	0	52	22	15	14	6	0
San Jose, Calif.																			
Total sample	3	30	45	29	22	1	127	3	0	0	82	44	4	63	12	9	20	21	5
Number reporting	3	27	34	22	15	0	99	2	0	0	65	36	0	54	8	5	18	16	0
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.																			
Total sample	8	30	43	48	14	0	137	0	6	0	89	54	0	72	26	5	28	8	4
Number reporting	8	25	39	36	9	0	113	0	4	0	70	47	0	65	22	3	21	5	1
Wichita, Kans.																			
Total sample	11	38	54	22	15	0	134	6	0	0	89	50	1	76	19	11	24	9	1
Number reporting	11	37	50	20	12	0	125	5	0	0	82	48	0	75	18	10	20	7	0
Wilmington, Del.																			
Total sample	10	34	56	33	14	1	127	20	0	1	93	55	0	80	22	8	26	8	4
Number reporting	10	30	49	27	11	0	110	17	0	0	79	48	0	73	17	8	23	6	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 16.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500

City	All families[1]																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired,[13] etc.	No[14] report
Anna, Ill.																			
Total sample	1	7	23	10	17	0	58	0	0	0	31	27	0	32	3	6	9	8	0
Number reporting	0	5	18	5	12	0	40	0	0	0	18	22	0	22	2	4	6	6	0
Antioch, Calif.																			
Total sample	6	21	18	13	5	0	63	0	0	0	42	21	0	40	6	4	10	3	0
Number reporting	6	21	18	13	4	0	62	0	0	0	41	21	0	40	6	4	10	2	0
Bakersfield, Calif.[12]																			
Total sample	4	10	23	13	10	0	56	4	0	0	29	31	0	27	5	4	16	8	0
Number reporting	4	10	22	13	9	0	54	4	0	0	27	31	0	27	5	4	15	7	0
Bangor, Maine [12]																			
Total sample	0	12	23	17	8	0	59	0	0	1	35	24	1	25	8	6	10	8	3
Number reporting	0	12	15	14	5	0	46	0	0	0	27	19	0	20	7	6	8	5	0
Barre, Vt.																			
Total sample	0	10	21	22	7	2	60	0	0	2	34	27	1	30	1	5	16	7	3
Number reporting	0	9	17	19	5	0	50	0	0	0	28	22	0	24	1	5	14	6	0
Bloomington, Ill.[12]																			
Total sample	3	10	16	18	9	0	54	0	0	0	36	18	0	22	14	1	11	5	1
Number reporting	3	10	13	14	5	0	45	0	0	0	29	16	0	19	12	1	10	2	1
Camden, Ark.																			
Total sample	0	15	12	23	9	0	36	23	0	0	32	27	0	34	3	4	12	4	2
Number reporting	0	15	11	19	8	0	30	23	0	0	28	25	0	31	3	3	11	4	1
Cheyenne, Wyo.																			
Total sample	4	14	19	15	7	0	59	0	0	0	34	25	0	24	14	10	10	1	0
Number reporting	4	14	17	15	6	0	56	0	0	0	31	25	0	23	14	9	9	1	0
Columbia, Tenn.																			
Total sample	4	15	17	21	6	0	44	18	1	0	35	28	0	34	4	4	11	7	3
Number reporting	4	14	13	19	4	0	38	15	1	0	32	22	0	31	4	4	9	6	0
Cooperstown, N. Y.																			
Total sample	4	10	17	20	13	2	65	0	1	0	47	18	1	22	9	5	17	10	3
Number reporting	4	5	12	17	8	0	46	0	0	0	35	11	0	17	7	3	13	6	0
Cumberland, Md[12]																			
Total sample	1	10	20	20	8	0	54	3	0	2	26	33	0	30	2	3	10	12	2
Number reporting	1	10	15	18	8	0	49	3	0	0	22	30	0	26	2	3	9	12	0
Dalhart, Tex.																			
Total sample	3	2	24	15	9	0	50	1	2	0	42	11	0	22	4	5	18	3	1
Number reporting	3	1	22	15	9	0	48	0	2	0	42	8	0	20	4	5	18	3	0
Demopolis, Ala.																			
Total sample	4	14	14	13	8	0	21	32	0	0	22	31	0	27	4	5	13	4	0
Number reporting	4	13	12	12	7	0	18	30	0	0	18	30	0	26	3	3	12	4	0
Elko. Nev.																			
Total sample	0	18	22	8	7	0	51	4	0	0	31	24	0	31	2	7	9	4	2
Number reporting	0	17	18	6	7	0	45	3	0	0	28	20	0	28	2	6	9	3	0
Fayetteville, N. C.																			
Total sample	4	26	15	6	6	0	40	15	0	2	26	31	0	27	9	1	12	4	4
Number reporting	3	20	13	6	4	0	31	15	0	0	21	25	0	22	9	1	10	4	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 16.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City	All families[1]																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired,[13] etc.	No[14] report
Garrett, Ind.																			
Total sample	1	8	23	16	8	0	56	0	0	0	44	12	0	29	8	3	8	8	0
Number reporting	1	8	20	13	6	0	48	0	0	0	36	12	0	28	6	3	6	5	0
Glendale, Ariz.																			
Total sample	3	11	19	18	8	0	58	0	1	0	27	32	0	37	3	2	10	7	0
Number reporting	3	11	19	17	7	0	56	0	1	0	25	32	0	36	3	2	10	6	0
Grand Forks, N. Dak.																			
Total sample	1	10	24	17	7	0	56	0	3	0	38	21	0	26	9	3	14	4	3
Number reporting	1	9	22	13	6	0	48	0	3	0	32	19	0	23	6	3	13	4	2
Grand Island, Nebr.																			
Total sample	1	17	21	18	9	0	66	0	0	0	37	28	1	30	15	4	15	2	0
Number reporting	1	16	19	17	9	0	62	0	0	0	34	28	0	28	15	4	13	2	0
Grand Junction, Colo.																			
Total sample	2	14	14	19	10	0	58	0	1	0	42	17	0	14	8	8	16	10	3
Number reporting	2	11	10	15	9	0	46	0	1	0	36	11	0	12	7	6	13	9	0
Grinnell, Iowa																			
Total sample	0	12	19	10	13	0	53	0	0	1	36	18	0	19	6	6	16	6	1
Number reporting	0	12	15	6	11	0	44	0	0	0	27	17	0	16	5	5	14	3	1
Laconia, N. H.																			
Total sample	1	17	17	7	5	0	47	0	0	0	25	22	0	19	8	5	8	4	3
Number reporting	1	16	11	7	5	0	40	0	0	0	18	22	0	17	7	4	7	4	1
Lodi, Calif.																			
Total sample	1	5	22	11	13	0	51	0	1	0	40	12	0	25	3	4	10	10	0
Number reporting	1	5	20	7	11	0	43	0	1	0	34	10	0	23	3	4	7	7	0
Lynchburg, Va.[12]																			
Total sample	4	11	22	14	8	1	48	11	1	0	32	28	0	34	9	3	6	5	3
Number reporting	3	11	16	9	5	0	34	9	1	0	24	20	0	26	8	2	4	4	0
Madill, Okla.																			
Total sample	3	10	16	16	9	0	53	1	0	0	36	18	0	25	7	5	10	6	1
Number reporting	3	10	14	12	7	0	45	1	0	0	28	18	0	22	6	4	8	6	0
Middlesboro, Ky.																			
Total sample	5	10	19	20	7	0	55	5	0	1	45	15	1	35	6	4	7	7	2
Number reporting	5	9	16	16	6	0	47	5	0	0	38	14	0	30	5	4	6	7	0
Middletown, Conn.[12]																			
Total sample	2	13	26	17	2	1	59	0	0	2	27	33	1	33	7	4	13	3	1
Number reporting	1	10	24	14	1	0	50	0	0	0	20	30	0	28	4	4	12	2	0
Nanty-Glo, Pa.																			
Total sample	2	16	27	17	1	0	62	0	0	1	40	23	0	47	1	2	7	6	0
Number reporting	2	14	21	9	1	0	47	0	0	0	30	17	0	35	1	2	4	5	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

TABLE 16.--Number of Families by Age of Head, Race, Tenure, and Occupation of Head in Cities with Populations of 2,500 to 30,500--Continued

City	All families[1]																		
	Age of head						Race				Tenure on December 31, 1950			Occupation of head					
	Under 25	25-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over	No report	White	Negro	Other	No report	Home-owners	Renters	No report	Wage-earner	Sales + clerical	Salaried professional	Managerial and self-employed	Retired,[13] etc.	No[14] report
Newark, Ohio[12]																			
Total sample	2	17	14	15	12	0	57	2	0	1	38	20	2	33	5	1	8	7	6
Number reporting	2	14	10	12	8	0	44	2	0	0	32	14	0	28	5	1	6	6	0
Ogden, Utah[12]																			
Total sample	5	11	19	13	9	0	55	1	1	0	34	23	0	33	11	1	7	5	0
Number reporting	5	11	18	13	7	0	52	1	1	0	31	23	0	33	11	1	6	3	0
Pecos, Tex.																			
Total sample	3	14	23	11	6	0	53	4	0	0	28	29	0	23	6	4	20	3	1
Number reporting	3	14	20	9	6	0	48	4	0	0	25	27	0	23	6	3	17	3	0
Pulaski, Va.																			
Total sample	7	10	27	9	7	0	57	3	0	0	28	30	2	36	6	3	11	3	1
Number reporting	5	10	24	5	5	0	48	1	0	0	22	27	0	32	5	3	6	2	1
Ravenna, Ohio																			
Total sample	0	15	17	18	9	0	56	2	0	1	44	13	2	23	8	2	13	6	7
Number reporting	0	14	11	12	5	0	40	2	0	0	31	11	0	20	7	1	11	3	0
Rawlins, Wyo.																			
Total sample	0	16	30	10	4	0	58	2	0	0	33	27	0	40	2	3	13	2	0
Number reporting	0	16	27	10	3	0	54	2	0	0	31	25	0	39	2	3	11	1	0
Roseburg, Oreg.																			
Total sample	5	16	18	12	9	1	61	0	0	0	36	25	0	21	6	7	20	7	0
Number reporting	5	14	17	11	8	0	55	0	0	0	33	22	0	16	6	7	19	7	0
Salina, Kans.																			
Total sample	4	15	17	12	6	0	53	1	0	0	31	23	0	21	14	3	8	8	0
Number reporting	4	15	16	11	6	0	51	1	0	0	29	23	0	21	14	3	6	8	0
Sandpoint, Idaho																			
Total sample	1	12	17	13	13	1	56	0	0	1	42	13	2	18	10	4	13	11	1
Number reporting	1	11	10	10	11	0	43	0	0	0	32	11	0	14	8	3	9	9	0
Santa Cruz, Calif.																			
Total sample	0	8	18	8	15	0	48	0	1	0	31	18	0	15	6	5	5	18	0
Number reporting	0	8	14	8	15	0	44	0	1	0	28	17	0	13	6	4	5	17	0
Shawnee, Okla.																			
Total sample	0	17	15	14	10	0	52	3	1	0	32	24	0	22	8	9	7	9	1
Number reporting	0	16	11	11	7	0	42	2	1	0	24	21	0	18	7	7	4	8	1
Shenandoah, Iowa																			
Total sample	1	15	14	13	10	0	53	0	0	0	31	22	0	21	8	3	12	7	2
Number reporting	0	15	11	10	7	0	43	0	0	0	25	18	0	18	6	3	10	5	1
Tucson, Ariz.[12]																			
Total sample	2	13	13	14	12	0	46	5	3	0	30	24	0	21	6	2	16	9	0
Number reporting	2	11	11	12	8	0	36	5	3	0	24	20	0	20	4	1	13	6	0
Washington, N.J.																			
Total sample	2	12	20	18	12	2	62	2	2	0	32	33	1	30	7	6	14	7	2
Number reporting	2	11	15	13	7	0	46	2	0	0	23	25	0	24	5	4	11	4	0

See footnotes at end of tables, p. 66.

Footnotes:

1. Families in all occupational groups. "Families" in this study include families of 2 or more persons and families consisting of one full year member and one part year member.
2. Includes families with net incomes under $10,000 in which the occupation of the head was classified as clerical or sales, crafts, foreman, operative, service (household workers excluded) or laborer.
3. Family size is based on equivalent persons, with 52 weeks of family membership considered equivalent to 1 person, 26 weeks equivalent to 0.5 person, etc.
4. Includes contract rents for tenant-occupied dwellings and for lodging away from home, and current maintenance costs for home owners (interest on mortgages, taxes, insurance, and expenses for repairs and replacements).
5. Includes china, glass, silverware, heating equipment, light bulbs, fans, clocks, lamps, pictures, sewing machines, baby carriages, bathinets, playpens, etc., and other miscellaneous furnishings and equipment.
6. Average based on an aggregate expenditure which included $20,000 spent by one family for complete furnishings for house. The average without this extreme expenditure would be $55.
7. Includes expenditures not included elsewhere, such as interest on personal loans, funeral expenses, money lost or stolen, allowances to children at home or at school, which cannot be allocated, etc.
8. Includes Federal and State income, poll, and personal property taxes.
9. Total money income from wages, salaries, self-employment, receipts from roomers and boarders, rents, interest, dividends, etc., after payment of personal taxes (Federal and State income, poll, and personal property) and occupational expenses.
10. Includes inheritances, large gifts, and lump-sum settlements from accident or health insurance policies, which were not considered current income.
11. Represents the average net difference between reported money receipts and reported money disbursements (i.e. money income, other money receipts, and net deficit, minus expenditures for current consumption, gifts and contributions, insurance, and net surplus).
12. Cities with populations of 30,500 to 50,000, included with this group because sample size was not large enough to yield reliable detail as was done for other cities of 30,500 to 50,000 population.
13. Families whose funds were solely from public and private retirement plans, private insurance annuities and trust funds, veterans pensions, dependency allotments, public social assistance and private relief, alimony, interest, dividends and/or from borrowing or withdrawals from previous savings.
14. Families with the occupation of the head not reported or unemployed.

* Less than $0.50

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : O—1953

1
342b
1098

Work Injuries in the United States During 1950

A Collection of Basic Work-Injury Data for Each of the Major Industries in the United States

Estimates of Disabling Work Injuries
Injury-Frequency Rates
Injury-Severity Measures
Changes in Injuries and Injury Rates

Bulletin No. 1098

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, *Commissioner*

Work Injuries in the United States During 1950

Bulletin No. 1098

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, *Commissioner*

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. • Price 25 cents

331
Un342
no. 1098

NOV 19 1952

Letter of Transmittal

United States Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1952.

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit a report on the occurrence of work injuries in the United States during 1950. Over 68,000 establishments with a total employment of about 11 million workers participated in the survey on which the report is based.

This bulletin, parts of which have appeared in the March 1951 and January 1952 issues of the Monthly Labor Review, was prepared by Frank S. McElroy and Robert S. Barker, of the Bureau's Branch of Industrial Hazards.

Ewan Clague, *Commissioner.*

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin,
Secretary of Labor.

Contents

Page

Estimates of disabling work injuries 1
Injury-frequency rates 2
  Manufacturing 2
  Nonmanufacturing 4
  Mining and quarrying 5
Injury severity 6
  Manufacturing 6
  Nonmanufacturing 8
  Mining and quarrying 8

Appendix

Technical notes 10
  Definitions 10
  Workers covered 10
  Industry classifications 10
  Revisions 10
Tables 10
  A.—Injury rates by industry, 1950 (with comparable injury-frequency rates for 1949) 12
  B.—Changes in exposure, disabling injuries, and injury rates for 42,171 identical establishments, 1949-50 18
  C.—Distribution of all reported injuries resulting in permanent-partial disability, according to part of body affected, by industry, 1950 22
  D.—Distribution of temporary-total disabilities, by duration of disability, 1950 24
  E.—Indexes of injury-frequency rates in manufacturing, 1926-50, by extent of disability 27
  F.—Changes in industry classification for work injury survey (manufacturing industries) 28

Charts

1.—Injury-frequency rates in manufacturing, 1938–50 3
2.—Percent change in monthly injury-frequency rates in manufacturing, 1949–50 (1949 average equals base) 4
3.—Injury-frequency rates and severity averages, major manufacturing groups, 1950 5
4.—Industrial injury-frequency rates in manufacturing, by type of disability, 1926–50 11

Work Injuries in the United States During 1950

Abstract

Disabling work injuries totaled about 1,952,000 in 1950, 4 percent above the 1949 level. Production losses accruing from the 1950 injuries ultimately will amount to the equivalent of a year's full-time employment for over 700,000 workers. The greatest proportionate increases in injury volume occurred in manufacturing and construction. Injury-frequency rates generally were somewhat higher than in 1949, but the average severity of the injuries tended to be lower. Monthly frequency rates available for manufacturing indicate that the upturn in injuries began early in 1950 and that the upward trend was continuous to the end of the year. In December, the manufacturing industries were producing injuries at a rate much higher than the full-year average of 14.7 per million employee-hours worked.

Reflecting increased employment and somewhat higher injury-frequency rates in many industries, the volume of disabling work injuries[1] in the United States in 1950 rose about 4 percent above the total recorded in 1949. The 1950 total of 1,952,000 injuries, however, was below the 2,019,000 estimate for 1948 and was the second lowest figure since 1940.

Injury-frequency rates[2] generally tended to be somewhat higher in 1950 than in 1949, but this adverse aspect was tempered by a general decline in average injury severity. Most of the increase was in the volume of temporary injuries. The proportion of fatalities was substantially the same as in the previous year and the proportion of permanent impairments actually declined.

Estimates of Disabling Work Injuries

The total volume of disabling work injuries in 1950 was estimated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics[3] as 1,952,000—an increase of 82,000 over the 1949 estimate.

Approximately 15,500 persons died as a result of work injuries experienced during 1950. An additional 84,900 suffered some permanent disability, such as the amputation of a body part or the impairment of some function of the body. This latter group included about 1,600 cases in which the impairment was serious enough to incapacitate the injured persons for any gainful employment for the remainder of their lives. The bulk of the injuries (95 percent), however, resulted only in temporary disability which incapacitated the injured persons for one or more days, but from which they recovered without any permanent ill effects.

---

[1] A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of the injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shutdowns). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

[2] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

[3] These estimates of injury volume were prepared cooperatively by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the National Safety Council. The basic estimates of the two organizations, therefore, are identical. Differences in the published figures represent variations in the rounding applied to the basic figures by the two organizations. These variations reflect primarily the National Safety Council's need for integrating the occupational estimates into totals for all types of accidental injuries, including injuries resulting from home, traffic, and public accidents, for which the Bureau does not prepare estimates.

Approximately 40 million man-days were lost in 1950 as a result of injuries which occurred during the year. This is equivalent to the loss of all productive effort from 134,000 workers throughout the year. If additional allowance were made for the future effects of the deaths and permanent physical impairments, the total economic loss would amount to about 212 million man-days—or a year's full-time employment for about 706,000 workers.

Estimated number of disabling work injuries during 1950, by industry group

	All disabilities	Fatalities	Permanent disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities
All employed persons (except domestic servants) [1]				
All groups	1, 952, 000	15, 500	[2] 84, 900	1, 851. 600
Agriculture [3]	340, 000	4, 300	15, 600	320, 100
Mining and quarrying [4]	72, 000	1, 000	3, 200	67, 800
Construction [5]	205, 000	2, 300	8, 500	194, 200
Manufacturing [6]	426. 000	2, 600	21, 700	401, 700
Public utilities [5]	24, 000	300	600	23, 100
Trade [5]	335, 000	1, 500	8, 100	325, 400
Transportation [7]	177, 000	1, 300	9, 800	165, 900
Finance, service, government, and miscellaneous industries [5]	373, 000	2, 200	17, 400	353, 400
Employees only [1]				
All groups	1, 483, 000	11, 100	65, 900	1, 406, 000
Agriculture [3]	60, 000	1, 100	3, 700	55, 200
Mining and quarrying [4]	67, 000	900	3, 000	63, 100
Construction [5]	159, 000	1, 800	6, 600	150, 600
Manufacturing [6]	419, 000	2, 500	21, 400	395, 100
Public utilities [5]	24, 000	300	600	23, 100
Trade [5]	268, 000	1, 200	6, 500	260, 300
Transportation [7]	155, 000	1, 200	8. 700	145, 100
Finance, service, government, and miscellaneous industries [5]	331, 000	2, 100	15, 400	313, 500

[1] Differences between injuries to all employed persons and injuries to employees represent injuries to self-employed and unpaid family workers.

[2] Includes approximately 1,600 permanent-total disabilities.

[3] The total number of injuries in agriculture is based on cross-section surveys made by the U. S. Department of Agriculture in 1947 and 1948. These are considered to be minimum figures; injuries experienced in performing chores are excluded, and there are some indications of under-reporting. The breakdown of agricultural injuries by extent of disabilities is based on other sources.

[4] Based largely on data of the U. S. Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.

[5] Based on small sample studies.

[6] Based on comprehensive survey.

[7] Data for railroads are based on Interstate Commerce Commission reports; data for other transportation are based on small sample surveys.

Increased employment and intensified activities in manufacturing and construction contributed to the increase of approximately 12 percent in the volume of work injuries in each of these industry classifications. In manufacturing, both employment and the average hours worked per week were higher in 1950 than in 1949. Together, these factors produced an increase of about 9 percent in the total volume of man-hours worked in manufacturing, representing a substantial rise in the exposure to industrial injury possibilities.

A similar situation existed in construction. Construction activities were at an all-time high during most of 1950. Increased employment resulted in more hours of exposure to work hazards, and the increased tempo of work tended to raise the injury rate.

The only major decrease in the number of work injuries occurred in public-utility operations. There was a slight reduction in telephone employment and a substantial drop in employment in the other communications industries. Most of the decrease in the volume of injuries, however, can be attributed to the improvement in injury-frequency rates recorded for most divisions of the public utility group.

Other industry groups showed little change or only minor increases in the number of injuries. Within the transportation group of industries, railroads had a modest decrease in work injuries. There was, however, a sufficient increase in injuries in other transportation activities to offset this decrease and result in a net increase for the entire group.

The mining industries as a group had a 3-percent increase in injuries despite a slight drop in the number of persons employed and a general improvement in the injury-frequency rates for most types of mining. The influence of these factors was more than balanced by an increase in the number of man-hours worked. Within the group, bituminous-coal mining did have a slight decrease in the number of injuries. Anthracite, metal, and nonmetallic mines and quarries each had an increase in injuries during 1950.

In trade, finance, service, government, and the miscellaneous industries, injuries increased moderately during 1950—paralleling in most instances changes in employment.

In agriculture an increase in mechanical hazards arising from more extensive use of farm machinery offset the drop in employment and held the volume of injuries at about the 1949 level.

Injury-Frequency Rates

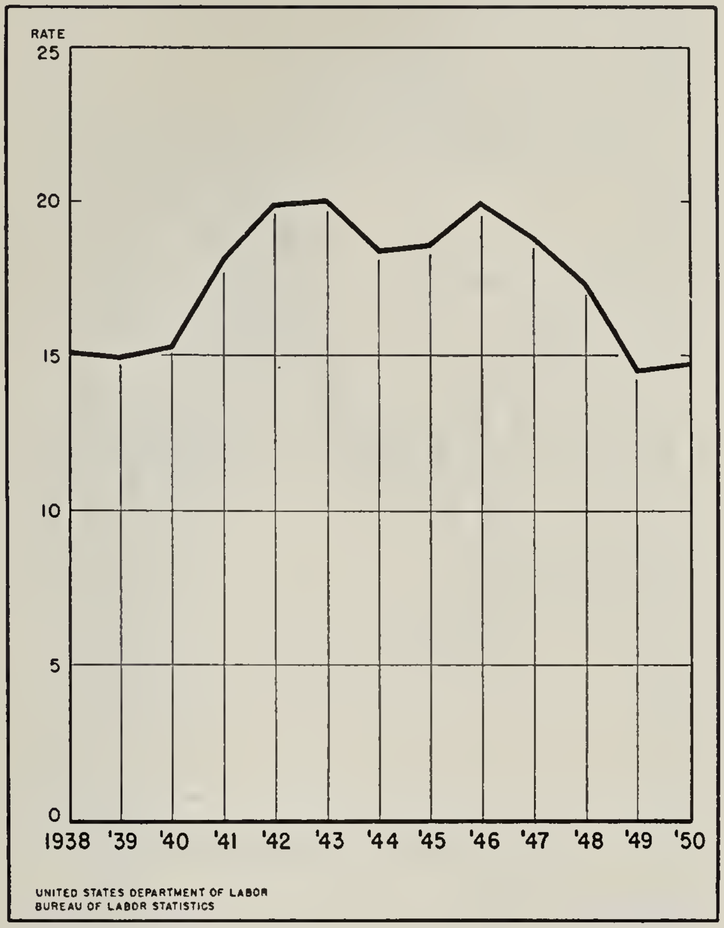
Manufacturing.—Advance indications of a 1950 reversal in the down trend of manufacturing injury rates were substantiated by the final full-year averages. The final all-manufacturing frequency rate for 1950 was 14.7, a rise of 1 percent from the 1949 average of 14.5.[4] This rise, although small in magnitude, contrasted sharply with the substantial declines recorded in the all-manufacturing rate during 1947, 1948, and 1949. (See chart 1.) Actually, however, the full-year average obscures the highly significant changes in injury experience which occurred during the year.

The monthly all-manufacturing injury-frequency rate showed a definite downward trend during most of 1949. This carried over into January 1950 when the rate was 14 percent below the January 1949 level. In each of the following 3 months the 1950 rate was lower than the 1949 rate for the corresponding month, but the differences were progressively reduced in each successive month. In May the 1950 rate moved above the 1949 level and continued to move higher through the rest of the year. In December the 1950 rate was 14 percent above the corresponding rate for 1949. This sharp shift from 14 percent below the 1949 level in January to 14 percent above the 1949 level in December is lost entirely in the comparison of the two full-year averages. (See chart 2.)

In general, the 1950 frequency rates for the major manufacturing industry groups were not significantly different from the corresponding 1949 rates. The most important changes in the group averages were: An increase from 17.5 in 1949 to 19.0 in 1950 for the fabricated metal products group; an increase from 11.6 to 13.3 for the miscellaneous manufacturing group; and a decrease from 9.4 to 8.3 in the frequency rate for the transportation equipment group.

A wider range of changes occurred in the rates for the individual manufacturing industries. Among the 164 industry frequency rates computed for 1950, there were 68 which, for all practical purposes, were unchanged from their 1949 levels; 34 were significantly lower than in 1949; and 62 were 1 or more frequency-rate points higher than in 1949. Only six manufacturing industries had 1950 frequency rates which were as much as five points higher than in 1949. (See table A, cols. 1 and 5.)

Chart 1.—Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1938–50



The greatest increase—from 36.4 disabling injuries per million employee-hours in 1949 to 50.3 in 1950—occurred in beehive coke oven operations. Average employment in this industry increased only slightly, but a sharp rise in the number of active plant-days during 1950 boosted the man-hour total 45 percent above the 1949 level. The volume of injuries, however, increased much more sharply, bringing the injury-frequency rate up 38 percent. In terms of production, the picture was somewhat more favorable inasmuch as total production rose more rapidly than the man-hours expended. Nevertheless, the injury rate expressed in terms of million tons of coke produced was 18 percent higher in 1950 than in 1949.

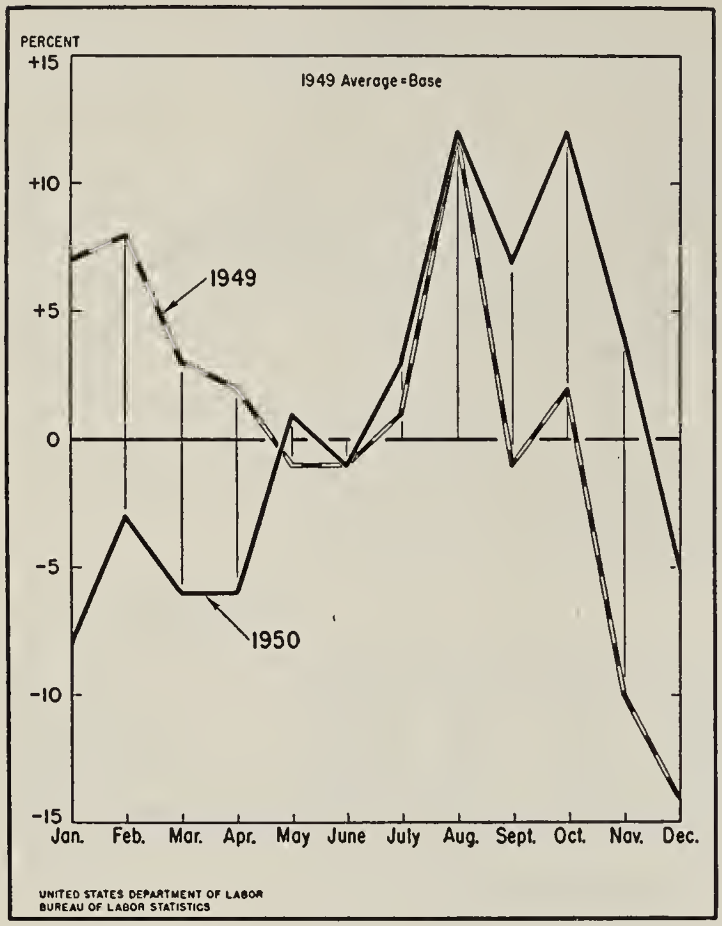
The other manufacturing industries in which outstanding injury-frequency rate increases occurred during 1950 were: Metal doors, sash, and frames, in which the rate rose from 21.0 in 1949 to 29.9 in 1950; nonferrous foundries, with a rise from 19.2 to 24.8; metal household furniture, where the rise was from 18.3 to 23.5; cold finished steel, which had an increase from 14.3 to 19.4; and planing mills, for which the increase was from 38.5 to 43.5.

---

[4] All 1949 rates quoted in this report are revised figures and may differ from the 1949 rates previously published in Bulletin No. 1025. See table A, p. 12, for a complete listing of the revised injury-frequency rates for 1949, and see Technical notes, p. 10, for a description of the revisions.

UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS LIBRARY

Chart 2.—Percent Change in Monthly Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1949-50



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

In contrast, some manufacturing industries succeeded in effecting sharp reductions in their 1950 injury-frequency rates. For wineries the rate dropped from 25.4 in 1949 to 19.8 in 1950; for elevators, escalators, and conveyors, it fell from 21.3 to 16.1; and for wood office furniture it came down from 27.4 to 22.2.

The general ranking of manufacturing industries, in terms of injury-frequency rates, during 1950 remained much the same as in previous years. The highest average for any of the industry groups was 49.8 disabling injuries per million employee-hours worked for the lumber and wood products group. (See chart 3.) The highest frequency rate for any individual manufacturing industry—96.5 for logging—was in this group and all of the other industries in the group had rates well above the all-manufacturing average.

The lowest of the industry-group averages was 6.2 for the ordnance group, followed by 6.6 for the apparel group, and 6.8 for the tobacco group. Some individual industries, however, held their frequency rates well below the best of the group averages. The most favorable industry rates were:

Industry	*Injury-frequency rates*	
	1949	*1950*
Synthetic fibers	3. 0	2. 1
Synthetic rubber	3. 2	3. 4
Explosives	1. 4	3. 8
Radio tubes	3. 1	3. 9
Aircraft	4. 3	4. 0
Electric lamps (bulbs)	3. 7	4. 0
Ophthalmic goods	5. 6	4. 8
Clothing, women's and children's	4. 3	4. 9

Nonmanufacturing.—As in manufacturing, injury-frequency rates for the nonmanufacturing industries (exclusive of mining) tended to be somewhat higher in 1950 than in 1949. Among the 52 individual industry classifications there were 21 rate increases and 13 decreases. Rates for the other 18 classifications varied by less than 1 frequency-rate point between the 2 years. (See table A, cols. 1 and 5.)

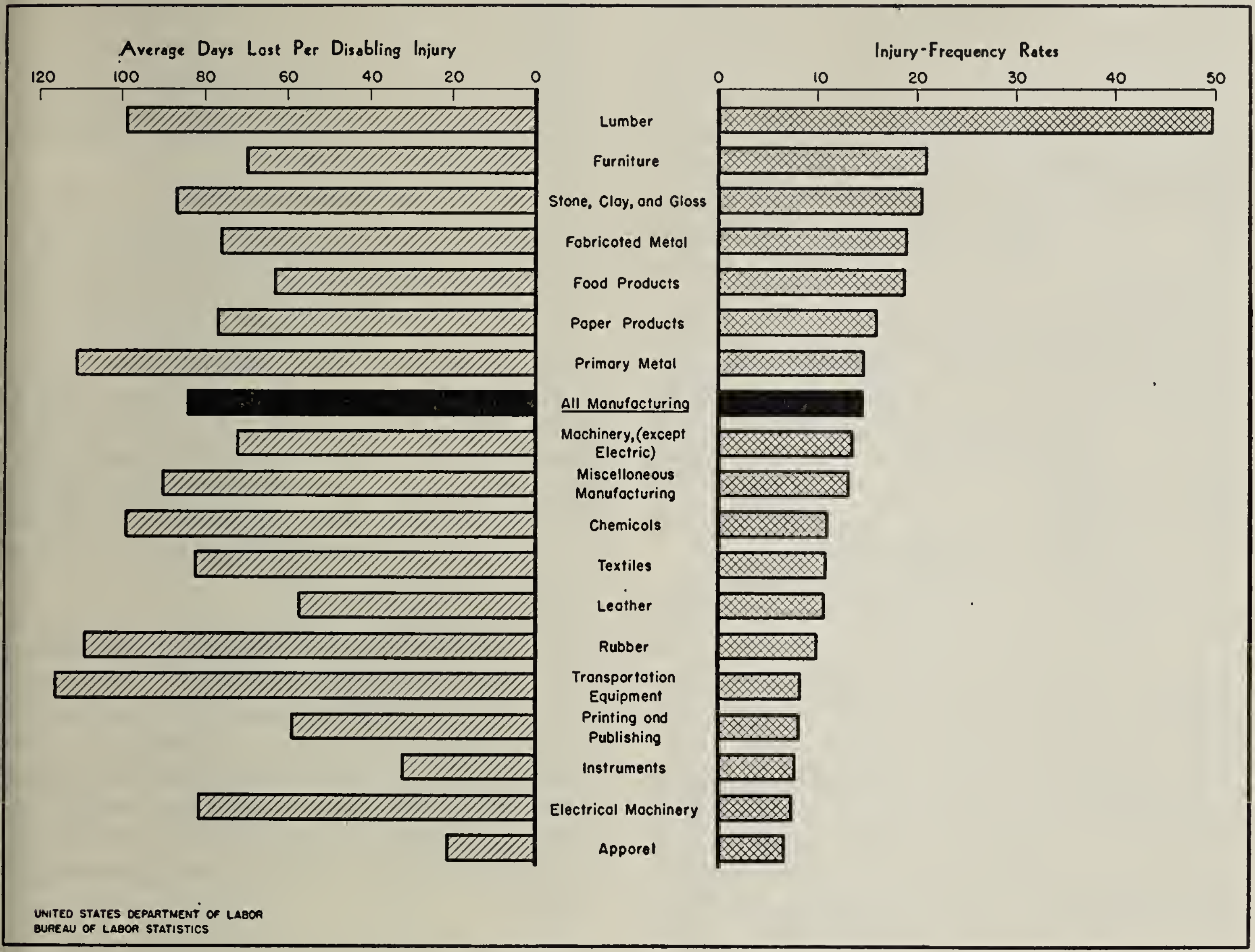
The average frequency rate for all construction operations advanced from 39.9 in 1949 to 41.0 in 1950. Sharp rises occurred in the rates for roofing and sheet-metal work, masonry and stonework, structural-steel erection and ornamental ironwork, and painting, paperhanging, and decorating. For general building contracting there was a moderate increase in injury frequency. On the other hand, the 1950 frequency rates for the installation and erection of building equipment, and for terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work were lower than in 1949.

In the personal-services group the frequency rate for hotels rose from 13.5 in 1949 to 16.0 in 1950, and the rate for dry cleaning rose from 5.1 to 6.5.

Seven of the eleven trade classifications had significant increases in their frequency rates. The most important was a rise in the rate for filling stations from 4.8 in 1949 to 12.0 in 1950. The only improvement recorded in the group was in the rate for combination wholesale and retail trade establishments, which dropped from 16.5 to 13.6.

Electric and gas utilities both had lower frequency rates in 1950 than in 1949. Similarly, local bus operations and the integrated local transportation systems lowered their frequency rates in

Chart 3.—Injury-Frequency Rates and Severity Averages, Major Manufacturing Groups, 1950



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

1950. The frequency rate for streetcar operations, on the other hand, rose somewhat. Stevedoring, with a frequency rate of 59.4 for 1950, was again near the top among the high-rate industries. This rate was substantially lower than the rate shown for 1949, but the validity of this apparent improvement may be questioned because of changes in the establishments reporting for the 2 years. Comparisons based upon the records of identical establishments reporting in both years indicate that the frequency rate for stevedoring actually rose by about 3 percent in 1950. The apparent drop in the frequency rate for waterworks is also open to question for the same reason.

Mining and quarrying.—Although the injury-frequency rates for the mining [5] and allied industries remained relatively high, there were significant decreases in the rates for 13 of the 21 operating classifications for which the Bureau of Mines compiled figures. Five increases were recorded, all in the smaller segments of the group and exercising little influence upon the general average. (See table A, cols. 1 and 5.)

---

[5] In making injury rate comparisons between mining and other industries, one should bear in mind that the rates for mining are based npon the experience of only those employees engaged in the mining operations, and exclude office workers, whereas the rates for other industries include the man-hours and injury experience of office workers and others not exposed to actual operating hazards of the industry concerned.

In respect to work injuries, 1950 was a good year for coal mining in the United States. For the second consecutive year no disasters [6] occurred in the industry and the fatality rate reached the lowest level on record. In addition, the over-all frequency rate for all coal mining dropped from 56.0 in 1949 to 52.8 in 1950. Most of this improvement resulted from a drop in the rate for bituminous-coal mining, which fell from 52.6 in 1949 to 48.8 in 1950. The rate for anthracite mining in 1950 (72.5) was essentially the same as in 1949 (72.7).

The frequency rate for metal mining also showed some improvement in 1950, dropping to 45.6 from its 1949 level of 48.5. Within the group the frequency rates for iron, copper, lead-zinc, and gold-placer mining operations were down, but the rate for gold-silver mining rose in 1950. The latter operation had the highest frequency rate (121.3) recorded for any type of mining.

The 1950 frequency rate for all quarry operations (36.6) was somewhat lower than in 1949 (38.1). This reflected minor reductions in the rates for all types of quarries except traprock operations. For traprock quarries the rate rose from 44.2 in 1949 to 51.6 in 1950.

The ore-dressing mills and auxiliaries as a group had a frequency rate of 22.8 in 1950, approximately the same as in 1949. The rate for the iron-ore treating plants, however, showed some improvement, whereas the gold-silver and lead-zinc treating plants had higher rates in 1950 than in 1949.

Injury Severity

Although the injury-frequency rate is generally accepted as the most useful measure of injury experience, some measure of the relative severity of the injuries sustained is also recognized as essential for the complete evaluation of any injury record. The standard severity rate [7] has long been the yardstick most widely used for this purpose. In recent years, however, the significance of this rate has been seriously questioned. The principal criticisms have been that the severity of an injury cannot logically be related to the amount of time worked and that the method of computation makes it, in effect, merely a weighted frequency rate rather than a true measure of injury severity. Inasmuch as it expresses the total time charges, which in turn represent the economic consequences of the injuries in terms of actual time worked, it probably should be designated more properly as an operating cost measure or index. In this capacity it is useful in evaluating the economic loss experienced in a plant or industry as a result of work injuries.

As an accurate indicator of variations in the general severity of injuries, the disability distribution offers certain advantages. Its computation is simple, involving only the classification of the injuries into well-defined groups and the computation of simple percentages. This avoids the introduction of any artificial or extraneous factors which might alter or confuse its meaning. Chief disadvantages are that it is somewhat cumbersome to use, inasmuch as a complete comparison requires reference to several sets of figures, and that it may not be entirely satisfactory when applied to small groups of injuries.

The most favored single measure of average injury severity at the present time is the average time charge per disabling injury. This is computed by adding the amount of actual time lost because of temporary-total disabilities and the standard time charges for deaths and permanent impairments, and then dividing the total by the number of injuries. It is most commonly referred to as the severity average or the average time charge.

Manufacturing.—Injuries experienced in manufacturing tended, on the average, to be somewhat less severe than those experienced in 1949. Just why this occurred is a matter of question, inasmuch as many possible factors enter into the picture. The most encouraging interpretation probably is that intensified safety activities, which are most commonly directed at the control of the more serious hazards, were responsible. This possibility is supported by the declining ratio of permanent-partial impairments [8] in the 1950 record, but is offset in some degree by the fact that the ratio of fatalities and permanent-total disabilities did not change from the 1949 level. A second possibility is that during the setting-up period at the beginning of an industrial expansion, manual operations loom disproportionately large and machine operations recede in importance until the expansion or change-over of facilities has been completed. This would account for the rise in temporary disabilities and the drop in the ratio of permanent impairments, and would throw some light upon the drop in the average time charge for permanent impairments and temporary disabilities. Another factor to be considered is the improvement in recent years in the medical procedures for the treatment of work injuries. Therefore, the decline in general injury severity apparent in 1950 may represent, at least in part, success on the part of the medical profession in minimizing the seriousness of work injuries. The decline in the average recovery time for temporary disabilities and the reduction in average time charges for permanent impairments lends credence to this possibility. In all probabilities, each of these factors contributed in some measure to the reduction in injury severity.

---

[6] The Bureau of Mines defines a mining disaster as any single mine accident which results in the death of five or more persons.

[7] The severity rate is the average number of days lost, because of disabling work injuries, per 1,000 employee-hours worked. The computation of days lost includes the use of standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities as given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

[8] A permanent-partial disability consists of the complete loss in one accident of any member or part of a member of the body, or any permanent impairment of functions of the body or part thereof to any degree less than permanent-total disability. A permanent-total disability is an injury, other than death which permanently and totally incapacitates an employee from following any gainful occupation.

For manufacturing generally, the proportion of fatalities and permanent-total disabilities remained the same in 1950 as in 1949. The ratio of permanent-partial disabilities to the total volume of disabling injuries dropped slightly from 5.4 percent to 5.1 percent. (See table A, col. 11.) Of greater importance, the average time charge for permanent-partial disabilities dropped from 943 days per case in 1949 to 892 days in 1950, and the average recovery time for temporary disabilities dropped from 17 days per case to 16 days. As a result of these factors, the average time charge (or severity average) for all disabling injuries in manufacturing came down from 93 days per case in 1949 to 84 days in 1950. In the standard severity rate, this substantial reduction in injury severity is partially offset by the rise in injury frequency. Nevertheless, the standard severity rate (or economic loss index) for all manufacturing dropped from 1.4 days per 1,000 employee-hours worked in 1949 to 1.2 in 1950, representing, on the basis of 1950 operations, a saving of about 14 percent in lost time.

Thirteen of the 21 major groups of manufacturing industries had some reduction in their average time charge per injury during 1950, and in most instances these reductions brought about a reduction in the standard severity rate. Outstanding reductions were accomplished in the following groups: food industries, apparel, lumber, furniture, rubber, fabricated metals, and electrical machinery. In contrast, the tobacco, printing, and chemicals groups had substantial increases in their average time charges per disabling injury along with increases in their standard severity rates. (See table A, cols. 6 and 7.)

An interesting characteristic apparent in the injury severity comparisons is the accompaniment of a low injury-frequency rate by a high average severity. For example, the following are the manufacturing industries which had the highest average time charges per case in 1950:

	Average days charged per case	*Frequency rate*	*Severity rate*
Aircraft manufacture	280	4. 0	0. 9
Blast furnaces and steel mills	219	5. 7	1. 2
Industrial organic chemicals	193	4. 8	1. 1
Tires and inner tubes	187	5. 6	1. 0
Pumps and compressors	153	15. 4	2. 4

Four of these industries have very low frequency rates and average or better standard severity rates. The fifth, which had the lowest average time charge in the group, had a somewhat higher than average frequency rate and a substantially higher than average severity rate.

At the other end of the scale, the opposite relationship frequently exists. For example, the manufacturing industries with the lowest average time charges in 1950 are as follows:

	Average days charged per case	*Frequency rate*	*Severity rate*
Bottled soft drinks	13	26. 7	0. 4
Medical instruments and supplies	15	13. 1	. 2
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	17	16. 1	. 4
Clothing, women's and children's	18	4. 9	. 1
Clothing, men's and boys'	18	6. 4	. 1
Metal coating and engraving	21	29. 3	. 7
Brooms and brushes	24	17. 6	. 4
Hats	24	18. 2	. 4
Envelopes	25	15. 4	. 4
Dairy products	26	17. 8	. 5
Cold-finished steel	26	19. 4	. 7
Miscellaneous food products	28	14. 9	. 6

All but 3 of the 12 industries in this group had higher than average frequency rates to offset their low average time charges.

In proportion to total employment, the logging industry probably experienced the greatest manpower losses in 1950 among all the manufacturing industries. In this industry, the proportion of fatalities and permanent-total disabilities was three times the all-manufacturing average. The proportion of permanent-partial disability cases was low, but the average time charge for these cases was double the average for all manufacturing. Similarly, the average recovery time for temporary disabilities in logging was well above the all-manufacturing level. The resulting average time charge of 129 days for each disabling injury in the industry, coupled with its high frequency rate, gave the industry a standard severity rate of 12.9, the highest recorded for any manufacturing industry. On the basis of an 8-hour day, this would represent a loss of about 10 percent of the total manpower available to the industry.

No other manufacturing industry had a severity rate which even approached the logging level. However, there were a number with rates warranting the designation of "very high." Among these were:

	Severity rate	*Average days charged per case*	*Frequency rate*
Planing mills	5.8	127	43.5
Integrated saw and planing mills	5.1	107	45.6
Sawmills	4.9	83	61.4
Sheet-metal work	3.4	138	26.8
Plywood mills	3.1	77	32.9
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	3.0	139	19.1
Fertilizers	3.0	126	23.8
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	3.0	80	29.9

Nonmanufacturing.—In most classifications of the business, personal, and educational services. and communications and trade, the injury severity rate tended to be relatively low in 1950. In all of these classifications the proportion of disabling injuries resulting in death or permanent impairment was comparatively small and in most instances the average recovery time for temporary disabilities was relatively short.

In the heat, light, and power; construction; and transportation classifications the proportion of permanent-partial impairments was generally lower than in manufacturing but the ratio of fatalities tended to be higher. As a result, the severity measures for some of these classifications were comparatively high, although none matched the highest levels reached in manufacturing.

In construction the most adverse severity record was for structural-steel erection and ornamental ironwork. The fatality rate in these operations was very high and permanent-partial disabilities were quite common. These factors were reflected in the high average time charge of 186 days per disabling injury. Coupled with the high frequency rate of 58.9, this gave the classification a standard severity rate of 11.0, indicating a manpower loss second only to that incurred in logging operations.

A similar combination of unfavorable factors gave the heavy construction (general contracting) classification an average time charge of 150 days per case and a severity rate of 6.4. A number of other construction classifications had average time charges exceeding 100 days per case, and nearly all had severity rates which substantially exceeded the average prevailing in manufacturing.

In the transportation group, stevedoring had an above-average time charge of 100 days per case and a quite high severity rate of 6.0. Trucking and hauling, and warehousing and storage also had relatively high severity rates, although the average time charges for their injuries were not particularly high.

A high ratio of fatalities resulted in a high average time charge of 172 days per case for the electric light and power industry. The low injury-frequency, however, held the severity rate down to 2.1.

Mining and quarrying.—In comparison with manufacturing, the ratio of fatalities in coal mining was quite high, but the ratio of permanent-partial disabilities was comparatively low. In bituminous-coal mining, the average time charge per disabling injury was 167 days and in anthracite mining it was 96 days. The bituminous-coal average may be characterized as quite high; the anthracite average is not exceptionally high. Because of the high frequency of injuries, however, the manpower losses in both branches of coal mining were very high. In bituminous-coal mining the loss averaged 8.1 days per 1,000 employee-hours worked and in anthracite mining it was 6.9 days.

Severity rates and average time charges were not available for the other mining classifications.

Fatalities, however, constituted 1.3 percent of all disabling injuries in metal mining; 1.7 percent in nonmetal mining; 0.8 percent in quarrying; and 0.9 percent in ore-dressing operations. Significantly, in cement quarries, which had the lowest frequency rate in the quarry group, the proportion of fatalities was unusually high (9.6 percent). Similarly, iron-ore dressing mills had the lowest frequency rate in their group, but 3.2 percent of their disabling injuries resulted in death.

APPENDIX

Technical Notes

All injury-rate data presented in this report were compiled according to the provisions of the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

Definitions.—The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked.

A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shut-downs). The term "injury" includes occupational disease.

The severity rate is the average number of days lost, because of disabling work injuries, per 1,000 employee-hours worked. The computation of days lost includes the use of standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities.

Workers covered.—Injury rates compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics include the experience of all classes of workers in each reporting establishment—production and related workers; force-account construction workers; and administrative, supervisory, sales, service, technical, professional, and office personnel.

Rates designated as having been compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior, include the experience of workers engaged in production, development, maintenance and repair work, and supervisory and technical personnel at the operation, but exclude office personnel and employees in stores or affiliated operations not directly connected with mining or refining operations.

Industry classifications.—The manufacturing classifications used in this report conform to the definitions of the 1945 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (vol. I), prepared by the Division of Statistical Standards of the United States Bureau of the Budget. Classifications used in previous reports were based upon the 1942 edition of this manual.

Nonmanufacturing classifications, except those used for construction operations, are based upon the 1942 edition of the manual as in previous years. The construction classifications follow the definitions of the 1949 edition of volume II.

Revisions.—Because of the change to more current industry definitions, which necessitated the reclassification of many reporting establishments, a considerable number of the 1950 injury rates are not strictly comparable with the rates shown for the same, or similar, industry titles in previous years. The major classification changes are shown in table F.

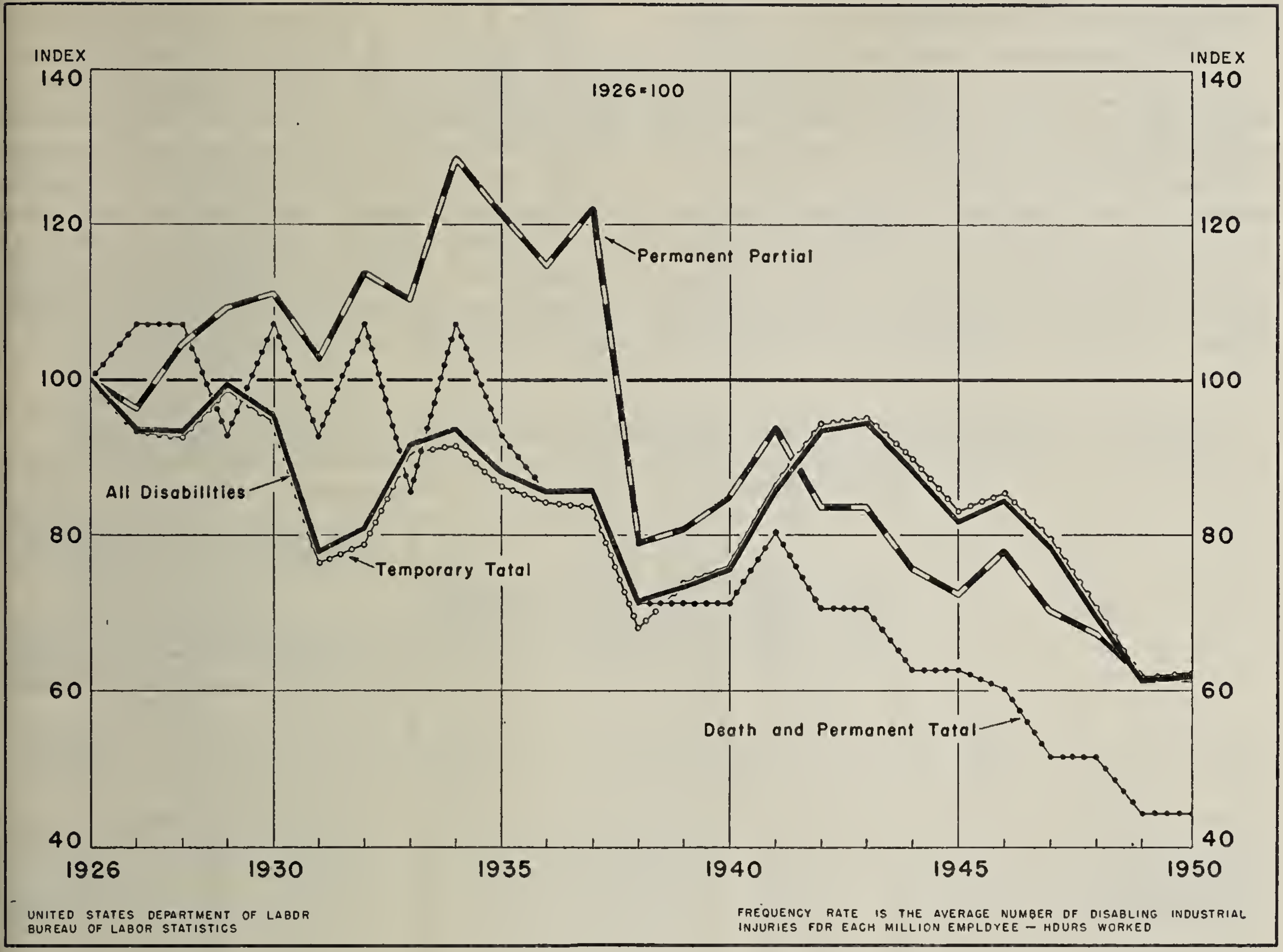
In addition, all reports in the sample were reviewed in the light of product and activity data newly available to the Bureau. On the basis of this review, a number of individual reports were reclassified. To provide a basis for comparison, all 1949 data were reprocessed on the new basis and revised frequency rates for 1949 are shown in table A for direct comparison with the 1950 rates. The degree of comparability between the revised 1949 rates and those previously published is also shown.

In retabulating the 1949 data, more current employment weights than those previously available were utilized. Use of the revised weights resulted in some change in most of the group averages and reduced the 1949 all-manufacturing frequency rate from the previously published figure of 15.0 to 14.5.

Tables

Table A shows the injury-frequency and severity rates, average time charges per case, and the disability distribution for individual industries and for industry groups for 1950. Revised injury-frequency rates for 1949 are also shown in this table. The group rates were computed by weighting the individual industry rates according to the total employment in each industry.

Chart 4.—Industrial Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, by Type of Disability, 1926–50



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

FREQUENCY RATE IS THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF DISABLING INDUSTRIAL INJURIES FOR EACH MILLION EMPLOYEE — HOURS WORKED

Table B shows changes in employment, hours worked, disabling injuries, and days lost for establishments which reported for both 1949 and 1950. The purpose of this table is to measure from year to year the safety accomplishments of establishments performing substantially identical operations over the 2-year period, by eliminating the effect of changes in the composition of each industry. It does not indicate the general injury experience of particular industries, which may be affected both by the prevailing hazards and by changes in the composition of the industry.

Table C shows in industry detail the percentage distribution of permanent-partial disabilities according to the part of body affected. This table serves, in part, to explain the variations in average days charged per case among the various industries. In interpreting the table, it should be borne in mind that the time charges for permanent injuries to the different parts of the body bear approximately the following relationship to each other:

1 finger (not thumb)	300 days
1 thumb	600 days
1 toe (not great toe)	150 days
1 great toe	300 days
1 hand	3,000 days
1 foot	2,400 days
1 arm, above elbow	4,500 days
1 arm, below elbow	3,600 days
1 leg, above knee	4,500 days
1 leg, below knee	3,000 days
1 eye	1,800 days

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Table C also presents some indications of the possibilities of reducing injuries in the various industries through greater use of certain personal protective devices such as safety shoes or goggles.

Table D shows the proportion of temporary-total disabilities which involve less than 4 days of lost time per case. Because many reporting establishments did not supply this detail, the coverage for some industries was insufficient for inclusion in this breakdown. This table is intended, in part, to assist in the interpretation of the variations in average time lost because of temporary-total disabilities among the various industries. It also serves as a basis of reference in adjusting compensable case data to an all-disabling injury basis for those States in which the waiting period is 3 days.

Table E shows the general trend of industrial safety in terms of indexes of injury-frequency rates. These yearly indexes are based upon the percent change in the rates of establishments which reported in both the current and preceding years. They should not be considered as indicating the general frequency-rate level at any given time because they do not reflect the effect of expansion or contraction in the number of operating plants. They do indicate the safety trend in plants having continuing operations.

TABLE A.—Injury rates[1] by industry, 1950 (with comparable injury-frequency rates for 1949)

Industry	1949 revised data[2]		1950 survey data									
							Average days lost or charged per case[4]			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in[4]—		
	Injury frequency rates (1)	Percent change from previously published rates (2)	Number of establishments reporting (3)	Number of employees reported[3] (4)	Injury-frequency rates (5)	Injury-severity rates[4] (6)	All cases[5] (7)	Permanent-partial disabilities (8)	Temporary-total disabilities (9)	Death and permanent-total disabilities (10)	Permanent-partial disabilities (11)	Temporary-total disabilities (12)
Manufacturing												
Total manufacturing	[6] 14.5	(7)	36, 530	3, 607, 151	[6] 14.7	[6] 1.2	84	892	16	0.4	5.1	94.5
Food and kindred products	[6] 19.7	(7)	4, 442	566, 304	[6] 18.9	[6] 1.2	63	1, 187	14	.2	2.9	96.9
Meat products	23.1	(7)	795	141, 911	21.7	1.4	33	989	11	.1	2.0	97.9
Dairy products	17.6	(7)	351	21, 199	17.8	.5	26	1, 225	14		1.0	99.0
Canning and preserving	20.8	(7)	433	69, 900	22.8	1.6	67	1, 213	15	.3	2.7	97.0
Grain-mill products	18.5	(7)	623	51, 614	17.2	1.7	90	1, 418	16	.3	3.9	95.8
Bakery products	14.8	(7)	739	76, 904	13.9	1.5	103	1, 079	16	.4	5.7	93.9
Sugar	27.0	(7)	104	26, 610	26.4	1.4	57	1, 029	14	.3	2.6	97.1
Cane sugar	23.5	(7)	25	15, 390	22.3	1.1	47	844	19		3.3	96.7
Beet sugar	33.6	(7)	79	11, 220	34.2	2.2	64	1, 227	11	.4	2.2	97.4
Confectionery and related products	13.0	(7)	258	43, 748	13.8	.6	40	1, 000	14	.1	2.0	97.9
Beverages	26.4	(8)	823	98, 748	23.8	1.1	72	1, 465	17	.2	2.8	97.0
Bottled soft drinks	29.3	(7)	335	10, 598	26.7	.4	13	300	12		.4	99.6
Malt and malt liquors	28.3	(7)	269	61, 096	25.3	2.1	80	1, 498	16	.2	3.5	96.3
Wines	25.4	(7)	106	4, 163	19.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Distilled liquors	8.5	(7)	118	22, 891	8.3	.8	71	300	24	.8	.4	98.8
Miscellaneous food products	17.1	(7)	311	35, 670	14.9	.6	28	438	14	.1	1.2	98.7
Tobacco manufacturers	7.5	(7)	172	44, 114	6.8	.5	67	867	14		6.3	93.7
Textile-mill products	[6] 10.2	(7)	2, 552	756, 795	[6] 11.0	[6] 1.0	82	1, 151	17	.2	4.6	95.2
Cotton yarn and textiles	9.6	(7)	589	288, 166	10.0	1.0	85	1, 062	19	.4	4.1	95.5
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	7.7	+12	235	71, 471	9.7	.6	52	1, 029	16	.2	2.4	97.4
Woolen and worsted textiles	13.1	(7)	329	119, 353	13.8	1.2	69	1, 400	20	.1	3.3	96.6
Knit goods	5.6	(7)	714	122, 357	5.4	.2	43	1, 058	14	.1	2.0	97.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	14.8	(7)	323	60, 201	18.3	1.8	84	1, 222	18	.2	4.6	95.2
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	15.2	(7)	84	50, 755	15.0	2.1	139	1, 271	15	.1	9.5	90.4
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	16.9	+6	73	11, 919	18.2	.4	24	800	11		1.6	98.4
Cordage and twine	15.4	(7)	57	8, 747	19.0	.7	35	320	13		7.1	92.9
Miscellaneous textile goods	14.7	−10	148	23, 826	16.3	2.1	124	1, 313	14	.7	5.3	94.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	[6] 6.2	(7)	2, 344	246, 614	[6] 6.6	[6] .2	21	610	9	.1	1.5	98.4
Clothing, men's and boys'	6.1	(7)	775	122, 969	6.4	.1	18	450	9	.1	.3	99.6
Clothing, women's and children's	4.3	+5	1, 025	84, 916	4.9	.1	18	1, 160	8		.8	99.2
Millinery	3.8	(7)	64	2, 615	8.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	5.9	−15	135	11, 688	7.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	13.9	+9	345	24, 426	12.5	.6	36	532	10		4.8	95.2

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Injury rates[1] by industry, 1950 (with comparable injury-frequency rates for 1949)—Con.

Industry	1949 revised data [2]		1950 survey data									
							Average days lost or charged per case [4]			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in [4]—		
	Injury frequency rates	Percent change from previously published rates	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees reported[3]	Injury-frequency rates	Injury-severity rates [4]	All cases [5]	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Death and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Manufacturing—Continued												
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	[6] 49.0	−12	2,622	225,368	[6] 49.8	[6] 4.3	99	1,070	17	0.7	3.7	95.6
Logging	93.3	(7)	269	23,453	96.5	12.9	129	1,717	24	1.2	2.0	96.8
Sawmills and plaing mills [10]	58.2	(8)	973	86,953	59.3	5.2	101	1,087	16	.8	3.4	95.8
Planing mills	38.5	(7)	198	12,177	43.5	5.8	127	1,085	14	.9	5.6	93.5
Sawmills	58.1	(7)	433	28,090	61.4	4.9	83	875	16	.7	2.7	96.6
Sawmills and planning mills, integrated	46.6	(7)	264	40,621	45.6	5.1	107	1,276	16	.9	3.1	96.0
Veneer mills	32.1	(7)	55	4,307	34.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Millwork and related products	28.1	(6)	618	57,134	29.5	2.4	73	874	13	.3	4.7	95.0
Millwork and structural wood products	26.5	(7)	536	37,914	28.2	2.2	72	803	12	.3	5.4	94.3
Plywood mills	32.5	(7)	82	19,220	32.9	3.1	77	1,188	17	.4	2.9	96.7
Wooden containers	34.7	(7)	413	33,722	34.6	1.8	55	651	12	.1	5.9	94.0
Miscellaneous wood products	29.0	+10	349	24,106	27.5	2.9	95	1,110	14	.2	6.1	93.7
Furniture and fixtures [16]	[6] 20.2	−11	1,465	175,660	[6] 21.0	[6] 1.5	70	794	13	.2	6.2	93.6
Household furniture	21.1	(8)	1,102	130,971	21.6	1.6	71	813	12	.1	6.3	93.6
Household furniture, nonmetal	21.8	(8)	800	92,512	21.8	1.6	70	734	12	.1	6.8	93.1
Metal household furniture	18.3	(6)	51	12,035	23.5	1.1	56	1,160	12	--------	3.9	96.1
Mattresses and bedsprings	19.0	(7)	251	26,424	18.1	2.0	91	1,264	12	.2	5.4	94.4
Office furniture	17.0	(8)	65	14,006	18.5	1.8	83	697	11	.6	5.4	94.0
Wood office furniture	27.4	(8)	19	2,408	22.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Metal office furniture	13.3	(8)	46	11,598	17.1	1.8	87	781	11	.4	6.6	93.0
Public-building and professional furniture	24.7	(8)	42	8,618	24.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Partitions and fixtures	19.1	+12	178	14,386	18.8	1.5	73	711	19	--------	7.8	92.2
Screens, shades, and blinds	15.4	(6)	76	7,346	17.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Paper and allied products	[6] 16.1	(7)	1,653	324,008	[6] 16.1	[6] 1.4	77	865	15	.3	5.3	94.4
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	16.4	(7)	474	200,843	15.7	1.6	85	894	18	.5	3.9	95.6
Envelopes	12.7	(7)	79	8,565	15.4	.4	25	333	14	--------	3.4	96.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	16.9	(7)	851	73,281	17.9	1.5	85	865	15	.2	6.7	93.1
Miscellaneous paper and allied products	14.7	(7)	249	41,319	14.8	.9	55	965	13	.1	3.6	96.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	[6] 8.3	(7)	2,918	265,308	[6] 8.2	[6] .5	59	958	14	.2	3.7	96.1
Newspapers and periodicals	8.9	(7)	927	128,834	8.3	.5	59	1,146	14	.2	2.8	97.0
Bookbinding and related products	11.2	(7)	131	9,222	8.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	7.5	(7)	1,860	127,252	8.2	.5	58	801	13	.1	4.6	95.3
Chemicals and allied products	[6] 10.4	+11	2,048	399,185	[6] 11.1	[6] 1.2	99	1,057	16	.7	3.8	95.5
Industrial inorganic chemicals	8.4	(8)	141	50,886	9.5	1.0	51	429	17	.4	2.7	96.9
Industrial organic chemicals	5.2	(8)	314	164,587	4.8	1.1	193	1,071	19	1.9	5.6	92.5
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	5.0	−8	56	33,154	7.0	1.9	132	1,336	12	.5	6.9	92.6
Synthetic rubber	3.2	+39	18	5,912	3.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Synthetic fibers	3.0	−17	24	51,969	2.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Explosives	1.4	−22	36	9,075	3.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	7.5	(8)	180	64,477	6.4	.8	131	1,119	20	.9	5.0	94.1
Drugs and medicines	9.0	−6	256	64,613	8.2	.3	41	513	16	.2	2.0	97.8
Soap and related products	7.3	(7)	197	26,867	7.9	1.6	130	1,489	17	.4	5.9	93.7
Paints, pigments, and related products	11.3	(7)	381	41,946	13.0	.8	53	1,156	12	--------	3.6	96.4
Fertilizers	22.7	+5	378	22,440	23.8	3.0	126	1,292	19	.9	4.2	94.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	21.8	+24	73	6,387	23.5	2.7	110	491	16	1.2	4.5	94.3
Compressed and liquefied gases	12.1	−14	93	5,088	11.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	13.6	+32	215	16,371	17.6	.9	42	583	14	.3	1.8	97.9
Products of petroleum and coal [16]	[6] 9.6	(8)	(9)	176,850	[6] 9.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Petroleum refining [12]	8.4	(11)	(12)	143,280	7.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .7	(9)	(9)
Coke ovens [13]	11.5	(11)	(12)	24,100	12.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.9	(9)	(9)
Beehive	36.4	(11)	(12)	3,100	50.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .5	(9)	(9)
Byproduct	10.0	(11)	(12)	21,000	8.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 2.5	(9)	(9)
Paving and roofing materials	18.0	−8	48	8,034	15.8	1.9	121	2,004	20	--------	5.1	94.9
Rubber products	[6] 9.8	(7)	297	200,498	[6] 10.0	[6] 1.2	109	1,191	25	.4	5.2	94.4
Tires and inner tubes	5.9	(7)	38	87,997	5.6	1.0	187	1,170	31	1.0	8.2	90.8
Rubber footwear	4.8	−32	16	26,971	5.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous rubber products	15.2	(7)	243	85,530	15.3	1.6	102	1,226	23	.3	5.0	94.7
Leather and leather products	[6] 10.8	+6	779	171,873	[6] 10.8	[6] .7	57	728	14	.3	3.2	96.5
Leather tanning and finishing	24.7	(7)	140	25,930	22.5	1.3	58	653	17	.5	2.2	97.3
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	18.5	(8)	59	2,941	18.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Footwear (except rubber)	7.7	(7)	388	127,343	7.5	.3	43	658	12	.3	2.0	97.7
Miscellaneous leather products	9.8	(7)	192	15,659	11.7	1.0	73	692	12	--------	9.0	91.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Injury rates[1] by industry, 1950 (with comparable injury-frequency rates for 1949)—Con.

Industry	1949 revised data [2]		1950 survey data									
							Average days lost or charged per case [4]			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in [4]—		
	Injury frequency rates	Percent change from previously published rates	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees reported[3]	Injury-frequency rates	Injury-severity rates [4]	All cases [5]	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Death and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Manufacturing—Continued												
Stone, clay, and glass products	[6] 20.6	+5	1,634	259,085	[6] 20.5	[6] 2.2	87	1,092	15	0.7	3.0	96.3
Glass and glass products	13.4	(7)	246	92,528	12.5	1.0	86	1,259	18	.2	4.3	95.5
Cement, hydraulic [12]	7.9	(11)	(12)	24,733	7.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 2.0	(9)	(9)
Structural clay products	37.1	(7)	547	53,925	35.9	2.2	61	907	14	.5	1.6	97.9
Pottery and related products	16.1	(7)	130	31,675	16.9	2.6	148	1,017	13	1.9	2.2	95.9
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	25.3	(7)	386	16,470	25.5	2.5	97	1,094	12	.7	4.1	95.2
Lime [12]	31.3	(8)	(12)	6,390	27.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .5	(9)	(9)
Cut-stone and stone products	36.7	(7)	86	2,562	34.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	16.7	(7)	239	30,802	19.1	3.0	139	1,062	15	.8	7.2	92.0
Primary metal industries [10]	[6] 14.5	(8)	2,014	935,165	[6] 14.8	[6] 1.4	111	882	22	.8	5.0	94.2
Blast furnaces and steel mills	6.8	(7)	207	551,342	5.7	1.2	219	898	40	1.8	8.4	89.8
Iron and steel foundries	29.4	(8)	886	168,953	31.7	2.2	64	835	14	.5	2.5	97.0
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	31.1	+7	745	122,160	33.7	2.2	59	878	13	.4	2.4	97.2
Steel foundries	23.7	(7)	141	46,793	25.0	2.1	92	629	19	.9	2.8	96.3
Nonferrous primary smelting and refining [12]	23.2	(11)	(12)	30,300	22.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.1	(9)	(9)
Copper	18.3	(11)	(12)	11,500	17.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.0	(9)	(9)
Lead-silver	16.7	(11)	(12)	3,700	18.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 2.4	(9)	(9)
Zinc	33.0	(11)	(12)	9,100	31.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.1	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous	20.7	(11)	(12)	6,000	22.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .6	(9)	(9)
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	11.1	(8)	68	46,182	15.3	1.6	94	919	18	.3	6.7	93.0
Nonferrous foundries	19.2	−15	454	39.292	24.8	1.0	37	504	12	.1	3.5	96.4
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	14.8	(8)	386	97,497	15.8	1.9	70	985	16	.1	5.2	94.7
Iron and steel forgings	18.5	(7)	169	46.063	21.2	1.7	71	985	15	.1	5.2	94.7
Wire drawing	10.9	(8)	51	22.891	10.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	15.5	(7)	31	10,063	14.5	1.0	65	714	29	--------	5.3	94.7
Cold-finished steel	14.3	(7)	47	13,590	19.4	.7	26	492	14	--------	2.5	97.5
Primary metal industries, not elsewhere classified	24.4	(8)	88	4,890	23.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Fabricated metal products	[6] 17.5	(8)	3,775	669,022	[6] 19.0	[6] 1.5	76	785	14	.2	6.3	93.5
Tin cans and other tinware	11.8	(7)	105	43,934	12.2	1.2	110	567	16	.5	11.6	87.9
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	13.1	(8)	520	115,091	14.5	.9	67	722	15	(14)	6.9	93.1
Cutlery and edge tools	14.3	(7)	126	20,664	18.6	1.0	49	529	15	.2	4.4	95.4
Hand tools, files, and saws	16.7	(7)	199	26,610	17.7	.8	43	650	15	--------	4.3	95.7
Hardware	11.0	(7)	195	67,817	11.6	.9	88	780	15	--------	9.6	90.4
Heating and plumbing equipment	19.0	(8)	440	118,859	21.6	1.5	61	844	13	.1	5.2	94.7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	15.5	(7)	136	48,194	19.2	1.0	45	541	14	.1	4.7	95.2
Oilburners, heating and cooking apparatus	20.3	−6	304	70,665	22.5	1.7	70	1,000	12	.1	5.5	94.4
Fabricated structural metal products	24.1	(8)	1,088	131,574	25.0	2.8	96	1,021	15	.5	5.1	94.4
Structural steel and ornamental metalwork	23.4	+5	540	67,854	23.2	2.4	100	892	17	.6	5.2	94.2
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	21.0	(8)	82	9,178	29.9	3.0	80	1,027	7	.2	5.9	93.9
Boiler-shop products	25.8	(7)	296	43,367	24.5	2.7	88	1,253	14	.3	4.3	95.4
Sheet-metal work	24.4	+11	170	11,175	26.8	3.4	138	1,003	14	1.1	5.9	93.0
Metal stamping, coating and engraving [16]	17.0	(8)	734	122,225	20.2	1.4	81	702	15	.1	8.9	91.0
Vitreous-enameled products	17.3	−21	39	8,248	20.8	1.8	89	852	15	--------	8.8	91.2
Stamped and pressed metal products	14.5	(7)	489	99,948	17.3	1.6	101	703	16	.1	11.2	88.7
Metal coating and engraving	24.8	+5	202	13,859	29.3	.7	21	409	12	--------	2.2	97.8
Fabricated wire products	17.4	(8)	237	42,576	18.3	1.1	69	559	16	.5	4.5	95.0
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	13.8	(8)	651	94,763	14.5	.8	54	657	13	--------	6.3	93.7
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	12.0	−11	33	6,622	13.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Steel springs	12.9	−5	33	8,999	17.8	.8	34	525	14	--------	3.9	96.1
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	13.6	(7)	103	24.373	16.1	.8	64	750	13	--------	6.9	93.1
Screw-machine products	16.8	+8	267	23,172	14.9	.8	48	569	12	--------	6.5	93.5
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	13.1	(8)	215	31,597	12.8	.7	52	655	14	--------	6.0	94.0
Machinery (except electrical)	[6] 13.9	(7)	3,923	1,030,825	[6] 13.8	[6] 1.1	72	781	15	.2	5.6	94.2
Engines and turbines	11.7	(7)	74	55,335	11.0	.7	53	592	15	.2	4.3	95.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors	17.1	(7)	241	147,719	15.8	1.7	74	769	13	.2	6.9	92.9
Construction and mining machinery	19.6	(7)	308	80,767	21.6	1.9	73	883	14	.1	6.0	93.9
Metalworking machinery	11.3	(7)	957	142,572	11.5	.9	75	692	14	.3	6.3	93.4
Special-industry machinery	16.1	(8)	686	116,630	15.6	1.1	63	755	15	.2	4.7	95.1
Food-products machinery	13.8	−8	151	21,614	16.3	1.4	73	750	16	.3	5.5	94.2
Textile machinery	13.2	(7)	139	34,940	11.9	.8	60	674	19	.3	3.2	96.5
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	18.3	(7)	396	60,076	17.2	1.2	62	781	13	.2	5.1	94.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.—Injury rates [1] by industry, 1950 (with comparable injury-frequency rates for 1949)—Con.

Industry	1949 revised data [2]		1950 survey data									
							Average days lost or charged per case [4]			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in [4]—		
	Injury frequency rates	Percent change from previously published rates	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees reported[3]	Injury-frequency rates	Injury-severity rates [4]	All cases [5]	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Death and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Manufacturing—Continued												
Machinery (except electrical)—Continued												
General industrial machinery	16.4	(8)	641	141,223	15.3	1.2	79	970	14	0.2	05.5	94.3
Pumps and compressors	16.4	+8	139	36,810	15.4	2.4	153	1,092	14	.4	10.7	88.9
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	21.3	+7	85	21,993	16.1	.4	17	300	14	--------	1.2	98.8
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	14.6	−14	125	32,371	13.8	.5	40	413	16	--------	6.2	93.8
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	15.1	(7)	292	50,049	15.9	1.4	72	1,145	14	.3	3.8	95.9
Commercial and household machinery	8.0	(7)	323	227,742	9.1	.8	99	738	17	.4	7.9	91.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts	14.7	(8)	693	118,837	15.4	.9	55	627	16	.3	3.4	96.3
Valves and fittings	17.9	(8)	103	27,050	17.7	1.1	60	550	21	.5	2.3	97.2
Fabricated pipe and fittings	12.1	−36	38	4,379	16.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Ball and roller bearings	10.9	(7)	62	50,797	12.0	.5	49	668	14	.1	4.3	95.6
Machine shops, general	14.3	−16	490	36,611	15.1	.6	44	516	18	.2	2.9	96.9
Electrical machinery	[6] 6.7	(7)	1,122	632,992	[6] 7.4	[6] .7	81	739	14	.2	7.6	92.2
Electrical industrial apparatus	7.1	(7)	523	244,471	7.9	.7	74	737	14	.2	6.7	93.1
Electrical appliances	6.7	−25	74	40,866	7.4	1.0	143	774	15	.3	14.8	84.9
Insulated wire and cable	13.7	+19	46	14,129	15.6	1.1	63	818	17	.3	3.5	96.2
Electrical equipment for vehicles	8.0	−16	51	42,779	5.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Electric lamps	3.7	(7)	36	21,244	4.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Communication equipment	4.9	(8)	294	250,838	6.1	.5	71	647	13	.1	8.1	91.8
Radios and related products	5.3	+20	221	159,550	6.9	.3	62	624	12	--------	8.2	91.8
Radio tubes	3.1	(8)	20	27,992	3.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous communication equipment	4.6	(7)	53	63,296	5.1	.7	89	683	15	.4	7.7	91.9
Miscellaneous electrical products	11.5	(8)	98	18,665	12.7	1.5	108	791	11	.4	9.3	90.3
Batteries	14.9	(7)	53	12,187	15.0	1.3	73	591	11	.5	5.5	94.0
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified	4.9	−14	45	6,478	8.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Transportation equipment	[6] 9.4	−7	1,008	1,176,941	[6] 8.3	[6] .8	116	753	23	.5	8.9	90.6
Motor vehicles and equipment	7.7	(8)	498	745,785	7.3	.6	115	687	19	.4	10.8	88.8
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	6.8	(7)	263	469,260	5.9	.6	113	742	19	.5	9.1	90.4
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	9.6	−11	235	276,525	9.6	.7	120	610	20	.2	14.6	85.2
Aircraft and parts	5.9	(8)	131	295,210	4.6	.8	159	1,029	18	1.0	8.1	90.9
Aircraft	4.3	(7)	32	188,185	4.0	.9	280	994	20	2.6	10.7	86.7
Aircraft parts	9.2	+6	99	107,025	5.9	.6	94	1,059	17	.1	6.7	93.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	27.4	(8)	267	62,174	27.5	2.2	88	985	31	.4	3.7	95.9
Ship building and repairing	25.9	(7)	139	57,974	25.4	2.3	94	1,020	33	.4	3.7	95.9
Boat building and repairing	38.3	(7)	128	4,200	38.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Railroad equipment	14.0	(7)	90	64,717	11.4	1.1	146	866	43	.7	7.3	92.0
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	13.6	(7)	22	9,055	15.8	1.0	73	668	13	.5	5.0	94.5
Instruments and related products	[6] 8.2	(8)	488	166,643	[6] 7.7	[6] .3	32	548	11	--------	3.9	96.1
Scientific instruments	4.4	(8)	37	7,237	5.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	8.5	−12	125	46,457	8.5	.5	51	593	15	--------	6.1	93.9
Optical instruments and lenses	6.1	(8)	34	8,831	5.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Medical instruments and supplies	16.4	(8)	140	24,709	13.1	.2	15	675	8	--------	1.1	98.9
Ophthalmic goods	5.6	(8)	43	8,487	4.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Photographic equipment and supplies	5.3	(7)	63	44,412	5.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Watches and clocks	5.8	(8)	46	26,510	5.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	[6] 11.6	(8)	1,159	159,546	[6] 13.3	[6] 1.3	90	827	13	.3	7.3	92.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	6.0	(8)	118	24,057	8.0	.7	96	1,200	16	--------	6.7	93.3
Fabricated plastics products	14.9	+12	179	26,211	16.2	1.9	100	1,336	11	.4	5.0	94.6
Brooms and brushes	14.6	(7)	81	8,285	17.6	.4	24	394	14	--------	2.7	97.3
Morticians' goods	19.0	+14	100	7,325	20.9	.9	42	600	15	--------	4.6	95.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	11.3	(7)	681	93,668	12.7	1.4	109	708	13	.5	10.0	89.5
Ordnance and accessories	6.6	(7)	29	24,355	6.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Nonmanufacturing												
Construction	39.9	(7)	[15] 5,606	(9)	41.0	3.8	93	1,332	14	.7	2.7	96.6
General contractors	42.6	(6)	2,752	(9)	44.5	4.2	93	1,312	14	.7	2.8	96.5
General building contractors	41.7	(7)	1,846	(9)	45.4	2.9	64	1,219	13	.4	2.2	97.4
Heavy construction, except highway and street	41.9	(7)	330	(9)	42.8	6.4	150	1,236	19	1.3	4.2	94.5
Highway and street construction	45.5	(7)	576	(9)	44.8	4.0	89	1,644	11	.7	2.4	96.9

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Injury rates[1] by industry, 1950 (with comparable injury-frequency rates for 1949)—Con.

Industry	1949 revised data[2]		1950 survey data									
							Average days lost or charged per case[4]			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in[4]—		
	Injury frequency rates	Percent change from previously published rates	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees reported[3]	Injury-frequency rates	Injury-severity rates[4]	All cases[4]	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Death and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Nonmanufacturing—Continued												
Construction—Continued												
Special-trades contractors	33.2	(8)	2,854	(9)	33.4	3.1	91	1,399	13	0.7	2.4	96.9
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	30.7	(7)	726	(9)	28.5	1.7	61	1,356	10	.7	.9	98.4
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating	17.7	(7)	419	(9)	23.5	3.4	144	1,533	23	1.3	2.7	96.0
Electrical work	27.7	(7)	363	(9)	26.0	3.2	125	1,584	15	1.1	2.7	96.2
Masonry, stone setting, and other stonework	29.3	(7)	211	(9)	39.6	2.2	55	1,700	13.	.4	1.2	98.4
Plastering and lathing	42.5	(7)	99	(9)	44.8	.5	10	--------	10	--------	--------	100.0
Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work	27.1	(7)	71	(9)	21.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Roofing and sheet-metal work	32.6	(7)	278	(9)	43.1	2.4	56	1,517	11	.4	1.3	98.3
Structural-steel erection and ornamental iron work	52.8	+9	55	(9)	58.9	11.0	186	1,582	14	1.4	5.7	92.9
Installation or erection of building equipment, not elsewhere classified	37.6	(7)	29	(9)	25.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous special-trades contractors [16]	36.3	(8)	603	(9)	36.8	3.1	84	1,072	14	.6	3.4	96.0
Communication:[17]												
Telephone (wire and radio)	2.3	(7)	[15] 126	541,165	2.1	.1	64	1,830	18	.6	.5	98.9
Radio broadcasting and television	1.7	(7)	[15] 429	16,306	2.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Transportation:[17]												
Stevedoring	67.6	(7)	49	(9)	59.4	6.0	100	1,384	30	.4	3.6	96.0
Streetcar	13.4	−6	14	8,074	16.7	.7	44	450	15	.4	1.8	97.8
Bus (local)	13.1	−5	299	39,784	11.4	.7	62	1,171	18	.2	2.8	97.0
Local transportation systems, integrated	17.6	(7)	39	128,935	16.1	1.2	73	1,834	17	.6	1.2	98.2
Trucking and hauling	28.3	(7)	1,288	30,473	36.6	3.4	92	1,330	13	1.0	1.7	97.3
Warehousing and storage	31.0	(7)	2,062	33,885	32.5	2.4	74	1,061	13	.4	3.8	95.8
Transportation, not elsewhere classified	5.3	(7)	130	2,329	5.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Heat, light, and power [10]	16.0	(7)	[15] 599	370,524	13.8	1.9	136	1,549	17	1.3	2.8	95.9
Electric light and power	13.9	(7)	371	276,835	12.1	2.1	172	1,569	18	1.8	3.1	95.1
Gas	22.1	(7)	214	93,195	18.9	1.3	68	1,496	14	.4	2.2	97.4
Waterworks	27.5	(7)	[16] 173	12,265	21.9	1.6	73	2,433	14	.8	.6	98.6
Personal services	8.9	(7)	3,482	147,429	10.0	.5	51	1,389	13	.4	1.2	98.4
Dry cleaning	5.1	(7)	701	17,287	6.5	.1	18	1,150	9	--------	.9	99.1
Laundries	6.7	(7)	589	25,502	7.1	.4	54	1,556	16	--------	2.5	97.5
Laundry with dry cleaning	7.5	(7)	493	35,286	7.8	.5	65	1,294	15	.4	2.3	97.3
Amusement and related services	10.8	(7)	370	10,006	8.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Hotels	13.5	(7)	507	45,836	16.0	.7	44	1,490	12	.4	.6	99.0
Medical and other professional services	4.0	(7)	449	8,613	4.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous personal services	4.9	(7)	373	4,899	5.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Business services	3.9	(7)	3,468	193,343	3.9	.3	81	1,823	13	.4	2.4	97.2
Banks and other financial agencies	2.4	(7)	1,162	56,346	2.1	.3	123	1,562	12	.4	5.5	94.1
Insurance	2.1	(7)	593	104,345	2.0	.1	51	1,780	14	.2	1.2	98.6
Real estate	5.7	(7)	399	5,434	5.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous business services	12.7	(7)	490	16,100	12.3	1.5	119	2,404	13	.5	3.1	96.4
Automobile repair shops and garages	11.4	−16	495	5,703	13.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous repair services	27.2	+6	329	5,415	21.9	1.4	63	1,150	12	.4	2.2	97.4
Educational services	7.6	(7)	256	124,403	7.9	.3	43	1,267	13	.2	1.3	98.5
Fire departments	32.1	(7)	215	32,266	35.5	1.9	55	1,350	14	.6	.6	98.8
Police departments	27.5	(7)	173	22,992	32.4	1.5	47	2,470	15	.4	.3	99.3
Trade	[6] 10.9	(7)	13,924	449,334	[6] 12.3	[6] .6	45	1,046	12	.2	1.8	98.0
Wholesale distributors	13.3	(7)	3,383	112,393	15.2	.7	47	1,070	11	.4	1.4	98.2
Retail, general merchandise	5.2	(7)	686	102,724	5.8	.2	32	835	14	.2	.9	98.9
Retail food	11.7	(7)	1,178	40,479	13.3	.5	36	1,187	12	.1	1.6	98.3
Wholesale and retail dairy products	23.7	(7)	473	32.209	26.9	1.4	52	1,557	14	.2	1.8	98.0
Retail automobiles and accessories	14.1	(7)	1,397	28,651	15.5	.6	37	657	11	.2	2.1	97.7
Filling stations	4.8	(7)	373	4,346	12.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)
Retail apparel and accessories	3.9	−11	1,154	32,136	4.0	.1	33	1,533	14	--------	1.2	98.8
Miscellaneous retail stores	9.7	(7)	2,578	43,588	11.1	.7	61	867	15	.4	2.6	97.0
Wholesale and retail building supplies	26.4	(7)	824	22,340	29.1	1.4	50	828	13	.2	2.9	96.9
Wholesale and retail trade combined, not elsewhere classified	16.5	(7)	442	11,296	13.6	.5	37	1,283	14	--------	1.8	98.2
Eating and drinking places	10.6	(7)	1,436	19,172	10.8	.5	48	1,044	11	.2	2.2	97.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A.—Injury rates[1] by industry, 1950 (with comparable injury-frequency rates for 1949)—Con.

Industry	1949 revised data [2]		1950 survey data									
							Average days lost or charged per case [4]			Percent of disabling injuries resulting in [4]—		
	Injury frequency rates	Percent change from previously published rates	Number of establishments reporting	Number of employees reported[3]	Injury-frequency rates	Injury-severity rates [4]	All cases [5]	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities	Death and permanent-total disabilities	Permanent-partial disabilities	Temporary-total disabilities
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Mining and quarrying [12]												
Coal mines	56.0	(11)	(12)	476,800	52.8	7.9	150	725	29	[13] 1.8	[18] 2.1	96.1
Bituminous	52.6	(11)	(12)	402,000	48.8	8.1	167	689	32	[13] 2.0	[18] 2.4	95.6
Anthracite	72.7	(11)	(12)	74,800	72.5	6.9	96	977	22	[13] 1.1	[18] 1.1	97.8
Metal mines	48.5	(11)	(12)	69,700	45.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.3	(9)	(9)
Iron	21.3	(11)	(12)	27,800	18.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.9	(9)	(9)
Copper	34.6	(11)	(12)	15,900	32.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.5	(9)	(9)
Lead-zinc	89.3	(11)	(12)	14,700	84.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.2	(9)	(9)
Gold-silver	112.6	(11)	(12)	5,300	121.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .8	(9)	(9)
Gold placer	30.7	(11)	(12)	3,400	24.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	--------	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous metal	70.9	(11)	(12)	2,600	79.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.3	(9)	(9)
Nonmetal mines	42.1	(11)	(12)	12,100	41.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.7	(9)	(9)
Quarries	38.1	(11)	(12)	51,877	36.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .8	(9)	(9)
Cement (excluding mills)	11.7	(11)	(12)	4,067	10.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 9.6	(9)	(9)
Limestone	39.0	(19)	(12)	28,910	37.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .8	(9)	(9)
Marble	38.1	(11)	(12)	2,700	32.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 1.1	(9)	(9)
Granite	40.7	(11)	(12)	7,300	39.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	--------	(9)	(9)
Traprock	44.2	(11)	(12)	2,800	51.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .7	(9)	(9)
Slate	54.2	(11)	(12)	1,900	43.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .5	(9)	(9)
Sandstone	44.4	(11)	(12)	4,200	40.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	--------	(9)	(9)
Ore dressing (mills and auxiliaries)	23.0	(11)	(12)	15,700	22.8	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .9	(9)	(9)
Copper	15.2	(11)	(12)	5,900	15.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .8	(9)	(9)
Iron	15.4	(11)	(12)	3,700	13.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] 3.2	(9)	(9)
Gold-silver	39.4	(11)	(12)	900	45.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	--------	(9)	(9)
Lead-zinc	28.5	(11)	(12)	3,600	31.6	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	[13] .9	(9)	(9)
Miscellaneous metals	52.8	(11)	(12)	1,600	45.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	--------	(9)	(9)

---

[1] The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shut-down). The severity rate is the average number of days lost for each 1,000 employee-hours worked. The computations of days lost include standard time charges for fatalities and permanent disabilities. These data are compiled according to the American Standard Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

[2] Revised injury-frequency rates for 1949 reflect both changes in industry definitions and reclassification of individual reports on the basis of improved classification information. Revisions in rates for nonmanufacturing industries reflect reclassifications only, as there were no changes in definition in that group.

The use of revised employment weights also affected the averages for industry groups, e. g., the 1949 average for all-manufacturing was changed from 15.0 to 14.5. This revised figure is reasonably comparable, however, with the all-manufacturing injury-frequency rates published for previous years. (See table F for an analysis of changes in industry definitions. See also footnotes 7 and 8.)

[3] Reports in this survey secured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics include all employees—production and related workers; force-account construction workers; administrative, supervisory, sales, technical, service, and office personnel. Reports compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior (see footnote 12), include men engaged in production, development, maintenance, and repair work, and supervisory and technical personnel at the operation; but exclude office personnel and employees in stores or affiliated operations not directly connected with mining or refining.

[4] Based on reports (approximately 60 percent of the total sample) which furnished details regarding the resulting disabilities.

[5] Each death or permanent-total disability was charged with a time loss of 6,000 days.

[6] Weighted average; rate for each industry was weighted by the estimated total current employment in that industry.

[7] Change from previously published figure was less than 5 percent; rate may be considered reasonably comparable with those published previously.

[8] New industry, comparable rates not available for earlier years.

[9] Not available or insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

[10] Includes data for industries not shown separately.

[11] Rates shown represent final averages for the year, as compiled by the Bureau of Mines, rather than revisions in industry definition.

[12] Compiled by the Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior; data represent preliminary estimates based on an average of 80 percent coverage of all mining industries.

[13] Fatalities only.

[14] Less than 0.05.

[15] Primarily reported by company instead of by establishment.

[16] Includes carpentering, concrete work, excavating and foundation work, and wrecking and demolition work, shown separately in previous tabulations.

[17] Data not available for all industries within group.

[18] Includes permanent-total and permanent-partial disabilities.

[19] Revised to include quarries of lime plants.

TABLE B.—Changes in exposure, disabling injuries, and injury rates for 42,171 identical establishments, 1949–50

Industry	Number of establishments reporting (1)	Percent of change in—					
		Employees (2)	Employee-hours worked (3)	Disabling injuries (4)	Total time lost [1] (5)	Frequency rate (6)	Severity rate [1] (7)
Manufacturing							
Total, manufacturing	27,098	+6	+10	+9	(2)	[3] +1	[3] −3
Food and kindred products	3,444	+1	+1	−3	−19	[3] −4	[3] −14
Meat products	652	+2	+1	−3	−11	−5	−14
Dairy products	241	−4	−5	−4	−22	(2)	−15
Canning and preserving	342	+1	+3	+1	+68	−1	+63
Grain-mill products	523	−3	−2	−8	−33	−6	−31
Bakery products	535	+2	+1	+1	+21	(2)	+20
Sugar	88	+1	+6	+2	−17	−5	−23
Cane sugar	24	−3	+2	−8	−18	−10	−21
Beet sugar	64	+6	+13	+15	−16	+2	−25
Confectionery and related products	199	(2)	−1	+8	−1	+9	(2)
Beverages	647	+1	+2	−7	−48	−9	−54
Bottled soft drinks	209	−5	−6	−14	(4)	−9	(4)
Malt and malt liquors	250	+2	+3	−7	−48	−10	−50
Wines	88	+5	+3	−30	+18	−31	+10
Distilled liquors	100	+3	+3	+18	−36	+13	−39
Miscellaneous food products	217	+1	+1	−11	−32	−12	−34
Tobacco manufacturers	138	−6	−6	−13	+14	−7	+21
Textile-mill products	1,938	+6	+10	+17	+7	[3] +6	[3] +7
Cotton yarn and textiles	483	+7	+15	+18	+14	+3	+1
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	170	+4	+8	+29	+44	+19	+32
Woolen and worsted textiles	288	+9	+13	+20	+38	+6	+30
Knit goods	512	+2	+3	−3	+2	−5	(2)
Dyeing and finishing textiles	270	+3	+5	+20	−9	+15	−12
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	67	+5	+10	+2	−2	−7	−11
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	27	−12	−9	+8	(4)	+19	(4)
Cordage and twine	47	+5	+10	+45	−18	+33	−26
Miscellaneous textile goods	74	+8	+13	+23	+234	+9	+209
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,432	+2	+4	+8	−52	[3] +3	[3] −56
Clothing, men's and boys'	541	+3	+6	+11	−33	+5	−36
Clothing, women's and children's	572	+1	+1	+14	−66	+11	−65
Millinery	48	+11	+7	+154	(4)	+138	(4)
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	68	−3	−1	−5	(4)	−4	(4)
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	203	+1	+5	−7	−58	−11	−59
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) [5]	2,002	+7	+8	+7	−6	[3] +1	[3] −5
Logging	207	+4	+1	+5	−31	+4	−32
Sawmills and planing mills [5]	716	+5	+5	+3	+18	−2	+15
Planing mills	135	+10	+11	+22	+146	+10	+119
Sawmills	324	+6	+7	+2	+8	−5	+2
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated	197	+2	+1	−2	+6	−3	+6
Veneer mills	42	+27	+33	+43	(4)	+7	(4)
Millwork and related products	487	+15	+16	+22	+27	+5	+8
Millwork and structural wood products	415	+13	+13	+19	+33	+6	+18
Plywood mills	72	+19	+24	+27	+17	+3	−8
Wooden containers	329	+6	+8	+7	−29	−1	−33
Miscellaneous wood products	263	+3	+4	(2)	−12	−5	−19
Furniture and fixtures [5]	1,096	+12	+18	+23	+7	[3] +4	[3] −14
Household furniture	842	+15	+21	+27	+10	+6	−8
Household furniture, nonmetal	606	+14	+21	+24	−4	+3	−20
Metal household furniture	40	+22	+26	+73	+59	+37	+22
Mattresses and bedsprings	196	+16	+22	+21	+240	−1	+191
Office furniture	46	(2)	+6	+12	+95	−1	+82
Wood office furniture	17	+11	+30	+7	(4)	−18	(4)
Metal office furniture	29	−2	+1	+14	(4)	+13	(4)
Public-building and professional furniture	32	+11	+11	+11	(4)	−1	(4)
Partitions and fixtures	131	+5	+7	+7	+26	+1	+22
Screens, shades, and blinds	44	+7	+9	+18	(4)	+8	(4)
Paper and allied products	968	+4	+7	+6	−5	[3] +3	[3] −5
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	427	+4	+7	+2	(2)	−6	−4
Envelopes	71	+5	+2	+31	−51	+29	−52
Paperboard containers and boxes	285	+3	+7	+27	+18	+18	+13
Miscellaneous paper and allied products	185	+6	+6	+6	−25	−1	−28
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	2,220	+2	+1	+1	+41	[3] −1	[3] +31
Newspapers and periodicals	727	+3	+2	−3	+58	−6	+54
Bookbinding and related products	93	+3	+3	−30	(4)	−32	(4)
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	1,400	(2)	(2)	+10	+33	+11	+34

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B.—Changes in exposure, disabling injuries, and injury rates for 42,171 identical establishments, 1949-50—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments reporting (1)	Percent of change in— Employees (2)	Employee-hours worked (3)	Disabling injuries (4)	Total time lost [1] (5)	Frequency rate (6)	Severity rate [1] (7)
Manufacturing—Continued							
Chemicals and allied products	1,653	+3	+4	+6	+40	[3] +5	[3] +36
Industrial inorganic chemicals	116	−3	−2	+13	−64	+15	−54
Industrial organic chemicals	235	+4	+4	−2	+133	−8	+95
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	41	+4	+5	+33	(4)	+28	(4)
Synthetic rubber	15	+5	+6	+14	(4)	+6	(4)
Synthetic fibers	21	+4	+5	−26	(4)	−30	(4)
Explosives	34	+9	+9	+144	(4)	+119	(4)
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	124	+3	+2	−10	+28	−12	+22
Drugs and medicines	209	+6	+7	−1	−10	−8	−20
Soap and related products	150	+3	+5	+13	+261	+8	+245
Paints, pigments, and related products	329	+7	+9	+23	+1	+13	−7
Fertilizers	348	−3	−4	−2	+24	+2	+30
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	54	−1	(2)	+10	(4)	+10	(4)
Compressed and liquefied gases	71	+7	+4	−1	(4)	−5	(4)
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	141	+2	+4	+19	+187	+14	+186
Products of petroleum and coal:							
Paving and roofing materials	38	+15	+19	+3	−18	−13	−31
Rubber products	239	+4	+13	+19	−3	[3] +6	[3] +7
Tires and inner tubes	37	(2)	+13	+17	(4)	+4	(4)
Rubber footwear	13	−5	−1	+41	(4)	+40	(4)
Miscellaneous rubber products	189	+12	+17	+18	−15	(2)	−26
Leather and leather products	625	+2	+4	(2)	−21	[3] +2	[3] +3
Leather tanning and finishing	127	+1	+2	−8	−35	−10	−36
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	44	+7	+7	+12	(4)	+5	(4)
Footwear (except rubber)	323	+2	+4	+3	+3	(2)	(2)
Miscellaneous leather products	131	−1	+3	+28	−5	+24	−11
Stone, clay, and glass products	1,218	+5	+9	+5	+10	(2)	[3] −7
Glass and glass products	204	+7	+12	+4	+46	−7	+30
Structural clay products	474	+1	+4	(2)	−15	−3	−19
Pottery and related products	119	(2)	+2	+7	+155	+4	+151
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	235	+13	+15	+14	−16	(2)	−28
Cut-stone and stone products	57	−1	−1	−3	(4)	−2	(4)
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	129	+6	+11	+25	−21	+13	−26
Primary metal industries [5]	1,612	+9	+24	+22	+6	[3] +1	[3] −10
Blast furnaces and steel mills	188	+10	+27	+8	−6	−15	−31
Iron and steel foundries	746	+6	+17	+27	+24	+7	+6
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	622	+8	+20	+29	+20	+8	+1
Steel foundries	124	+3	+12	+18	+37	+6	+26
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	38	+12	+22	+44	(4)	+18	(4)
Nonferrous foundries	335	+17	+23	+51	−14	+22	−28
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	299	+8	+13	+24	+108	+9	+130
Iron and steel forgings	135	+7	+10	+20	+79	+9	+68
Wire drawing	41	+8	+17	+22	(4)	+4	(4)
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	28	+1	+2	−1	(4)	−2	(4)
Cold-finished steel	42	+11	+19	+66	(4)	+39	(4)
Primary metal industries, not elsewhere classified	53	+23	+30	+38	(4)	+6	(4)
Fabricated metal products [5]	2,768	+9	+13	+20	+23	[3] +5	[3] +13
Tin cans and other tinware	93	+10	+13	+16	+152	+3	+116
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	413	+10	+15	+27	+1	+12	−14
Cutlery and edge tools	100	+1	+5	+37	−9	+31	−10
Hand tools, files, and saws	160	+2	+7	+18	−39	+10	−43
Hardware	153	+17	+22	+29	+28	+5	+7
Heating and plumbing equipment	350	+15	+22	+40	+28	+13	+7
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	109	+16	+24	+55	−19	+25	−38
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	241	+15	+21	+32	+52	+10	+22
Fabricated structural metal products	852	+3	+3	+1	+22	−2	+28
Structural steel and ornamental metalwork	437	+6	+4	+2	+28	−1	+25
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	53	+11	+11	+31	(4)	+17	(4)
Boiler-shop products	241	−3	(2)	−7	−7	−7	−5
Sheet-metal work	121	+6	+4	+2	+45	−2	+53
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [6]	481	+12	+17	+33	+29	+13	+7
Stamped and pressed metal products	352	+12	+17	+32	+18	+14	+3
Metal coating and engraving	102	+8	+11	+20	+21	+8	+4
Fabricated wire products	164	+6	+11	+18	+86	+6	+72
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	415	+9	+14	+17	−10	(2)	−20
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	25	+9	+10	+19	(4)	+9	(4)
Steel springs	26	−18	−13	+32	(4)	+52	(4)
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	87	+8	+17	+28	(4)	+10	(4)
Screw-machine products	149	+17	+26	+9	−30	−14	−41
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	128	+15	+16	+8	−31	−7	−43

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B.—Changes in exposure, disabling injuries, and injury rates for 42,171 identical establishments, 1949–50—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments reporting (1)	Percent of change in— Employees (2)	Employee-hours worked (3)	Disabling injuries (4)	Total time lost [1] (5)	Frequency rate (6)	Severity rate [1] (7)
Manufacturing—Continued							
Machinery (except electrical)	2,938	+5	+8	+7	−2	(2)	[3] −11
Engines and turbines	59	+1	+3	−3	−65	−5	−67
Agricultural machinery and tractors	201	−3	−3	−11	−27	−8	−23
Construction and mining machinery	265	+4	+7	+17	+52	+10	+45
Metalworking machinery	619	+7	+15	+21	+55	+6	+35
Special-industry machinery	567	−1	+3	−1	−22	−4	−23
Food-products machinery	132	(2)	+2	+18	+118	+15	+106
Textile machinery	119	−4	(2)	−11	+48	−12	+43
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	316	+1	+4	−2	−46	−5	−45
General industrial machinery	491	+2	+4	−4	−16	−7	−24
Pumps and compressors	100	+3	+1	−4	−22	−5	−27
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	72	−4	−3	−28	−80	−25	−79
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	99	+8	+13	+7	−18	−5	−25
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	220	−1	+4	+7	+44	+3	+34
Commercial and household machinery	243	+13	+16	+35	+29	+17	+9
Miscellaneous machinery parts	493	+11	+15	+24	+10	+7	−7
Valves and fittings	82	+3	+7	+5	−32	−2	−36
Fabricated pipe and fittings	20	−5	−4	+17	(4)	+23	(4)
Ball and roller bearings	52	+24	+28	+43	+42	+12	+9
Machine shops, general	339	+2	+6	+26	−30	+18	−32
Electrical machinery	839	+11	+12	+21	+4	[3] +8	[3] +25
Electrical industrial apparatus	414	+3	+4	+14	−13	+10	−10
Electrical appliances	54	+12	+14	+18	−27	+3	−30
Insulated wire and cable	34	+12	+14	+32	(4)	+17	(4)
Electrical equipment for vehicles	33	+19	+25	−13	(4)	−30	(4)
Electric lamps (bulbs)	29	+7	+11	+13	(4)	(2)	(4)
Communication equipment	205	+20	+23	+51	+118	+21	+62
Radios and related products	164	+40	+43	+86	+133	+30	+54
Radio tubes	4	+26	+39	+102	(4)	+44	(4)
Miscellaneous communication equipment	37	−16	−16	−15	(4)	(2)	(4)
Miscellaneous electrical products	70	−6	−3	−6	+12	−1	+42
Batteries	42	−12	−9	−14	(4)	−7	(4)
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified	28	+7	+9	+38	(4)	+27	(4)
Transportation equipment	780	+7	+11	−3	−14	[3]−12	[3]−24
Motor vehicles and equipment	390	+8	+14	(2)	−8	−12	−18
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	215	+8	+13	−1	−8	−13	−17
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	175	+9	+17	+2	−7	−13	−19
Aircraft and parts	85	+13	+16	+7	+18	−9	−9
Aircraft	22	+9	+10	+8	+10	−2	−6
Aircraft parts	63	+24	+30	+5	+40	−19	−17
Ship and boat building and repairing	204	−18	−17	−11	−41	+9	−32
Shipbuilding and repairing	125	−19	−17	−13	−40	+5	−28
Boatbuilding and repairing	79	+1	+3	+19	(4)	+15	(4)
Railroad equipment	81	−7	−7	−24	−30	−18	−30
Miscellaneous transportation equipment	20	+5	+8	+28	+12	+18	+3
Instruments and related products	343	+5	+7	+4	−9	[3]−4	[3]−3
Scientific instruments	31	+14	+13	+35	(4)	+21	(4)
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	91	+18	+21	+19	+197	−1	+138
Optical instruments and lenses	28	−4	−2	−7	(4)	−5	(4)
Medical instruments and supplies	93	+7	+8	−10	−66	−17	−70
Ophthalmic goods	21	−5	−5	−18	(4)	−15	(4)
Photographic equipment and supplies	47	−3	+1	+16	(4)	+15	(4)
Watches and clocks	32	+2	+1	−7	(4)	−9	(4)
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	764	+6	+8	+23	+14	[3]+13	[3]+31
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	80	−2	+3	+8	(4)	+5	(4)
Fabricated plastics products	106	+20	+21	+46	+90	+21	+58
Brooms and brushes	66	+10	+14	+27	−66	+11	−70
Morticians' goods	88	+8	+12	+25	−70	+12	−73
Miscellaneous manufacturing	424	+4	+6	+17	+81	+11	+67
Ordnance and accessories	20	−14	−12	−24	(4)	−13	(4)
Nonmanufacturing							
Construction	2,905	(4)	+1	+2	−2	+1	−3
General contractors	1,601	(4)	−2	−1	−3	(2)	−1
General building contractors	948	(4)	−4	−1	−12	+3	−8
Heavy construction, except highway and street	241	(4)	−7	−4	+14	+3	+22
Highway and street construction	412	(4)	+10	+2	−14	−7	−22

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B.—Changes in exposure, disabling injuries, and injury rates for 42,171 identical establishments, 1949–50—Continued

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Percent of change in—					
		Employes	Employee-hours worked	Disabling injuries	Total time lost [1]	Frequency rate	Severity rate [1]
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nonmanufacturing—Continued							
Construction—Continued							
Special-trade contractors	1,304	(4)	+8	+14	+1	+6	−6
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	325	(4)	+9	+14	+98	+4	+80
Painting, paperhanging, and decorating	156	(4)	−3	+34	(4)	+37	(4)
Electrical work	211	(4)	+10	+10	+58	(2)	+44
Masonry, stone setting, and other stone work	67	(4)	+19	+52	(4)	+28	(4)
Plastering and lathing	60	(4)	+12	+11	+8	(2)	−2
Terrazzo, tile, marble, and mosaic work	48	(4)	+4	−32	(4)	−35	(4)
Roofing and sheet-metal work	141	(4)	+1	+32	−53	+32	−54
Structural-steel erection and ornamental ironwork	33	(4)	+13	+29	−13	+14	−23
Installation or erection of building equipment, not elsewhere classified	18	(4)	+63	+9	(4)	−33	(4)
Special-trade contractors, other	245	(4)	(2)	−3	+11	−3	+11
Communication:							
Telephone (wire and radio)	105	−3	−2	−10	−15	−5	−13
Radio broadcasting and television	372	+3	+3	+56	(4)	+53	(4)
Transportation [5]	808	−6	−7	−10	+11	−3	+20
Stevedoring	43	(4)	−15	−12	−31	+3	−19
Streetcar	14	−7	−11	+10	+76	+25	+100
Bus (local)	230	−4	−6	−21	−7	−16	−1
Local transportation systems, integrated	37	−7	−8	−12	+40	−4	+52
Trucking and hauling (local)	306	+6	+7	+17	+185	+9	+167
Warehousing and storage	150	−8	−8	−19	−9	−12	−2
Heat, light, and power [5]	549	+2	+2	−10	−14	−13	−16
Electric light and power	350	+3	+2	−8	−13	−10	−15
Gas	186	+1	+1	−14	−19	−15	−20
Waterworks	128	+7	+1	+3	+33	+1	+31
Personal services	1,910	−3	−4	+6	−24	+11	−20
Dry cleaning	465	−2	(2)	+50	(4)	+49	(4)
Laundries	460	−2	−3	+7	−46	+10	−44
Laundry with dry cleaning	426	−1	−3	−4	−17	−1	−15
Amusements and related services	82	−1	−4	−31	(4)	−28	(4)
Hotels	283	−6	−8	+8	−5	+17	+4
Medical and other professional services	121	−1	(2)	+30	(4)	+33	(4)
Miscellaneous personal services	73	−1	−1	+23	(4)	+24	(4)
Business services	1,712	(2)	(2)	−4	+129	−5	+133
Banks and other financial agencies	673	−1	(2)	−6	+152	−4	+158
Insurance	358	(2)	(2)	−9	+35	−5	+29
Real estate	155	−1	−1	−12	(4)	−12	(4)
Miscellaneous business services	192	+3	+2	+7	+288	+5	+282
Automobile repair shops and garages	164	+4	+2	+16	(4)	+15	(4)
Miscellaneous repair services	170	+13	+5	−13	(4)	−17	(4)
Educational services	175	−1	+1	+11	+11	+11	+10
Fire departments	195	+2	−1	+6	−20	+7	−20
Police departments	139	+9	+6	+18	−23	+11	−27
Trade	6,070	(2)	+1	+10	+2	[3] +9	[3] +8
Wholesale distributors	1,857	+1	+2	+14	−10	+12	−12
Retail, general merchandise	334	−3	−1	−1	+12	(2)	+12
Retail food	449	+1	+3	+21	+85	+18	+83
Wholesale and retail dairy products	306	+2	+1	+11	−8	+10	−9
Retail automobiles and accessories	604	+6	+5	+11	+84	+6	+78
Filling stations	115	+6	+9	+138	(4)	+120	(4)
Retail apparel and accessories	436	+2	+2	+3	(4)	(2)	(4)
Eating and drinking places	271	+3	+2	+3	(4)	+1	(4)
Wholesale and retail building supplies	502	−1	−3	+11	−21	+14	−18
Miscellaneous retail stores	957	+2	+2	+3	+229	(2)	+222
Wholesale and retail trade combined, not elsewhere classified	239	−1	(2)	−6	−86	−6	−86

---

[1] Based on reports which furnished details regarding the resulting disabilities, constituting approximately 50 percent of the total sample. The standard time-loss ratings for fatalities and permanent disabilities are given in Method of Compiling Industrial Injury Rates, approved by the American Standards Association, 1945.

[2] Change was less than 0.5 percent.

[3] Weighted according to estimates of total employment in each industry.

[4] Not available.

[5] Totals include data for industries not shown separately, because of insufficient coverage.

TABLE C.—Distribution of all reported injuries resulting in permanent-partial disability, according to part of body affected, by industry, 1950

Industry	Total	Percent of permanent-partial disability cases involving the loss, or loss of use of—						
	(1)	An arm (2)	A hand or fingers (3)	A leg (4)	A foot or toes (5)	An eye (6)	One or both ears (hearing) (7)	Other and unclassified (8)
Manufacturing								
Total, manufacturing [1]	100	3	79	3	7	4	(2)	4
Food and kindred products [1]	100	7	73	5	7	3	1	4
Meat products	100	10	75	3	3	3	0	6
Canning and preserving	100	5	75	5	3	2	2	8
Grain-mill products	100	8	64	8	8	2	2	8
Bakery products	100	11	78	3	3	1	0	4
Beverages	100	4	60	10	19	5	1	1
Textile-mill products [1]	100	6	74	5	9	3	(2)	3
Cotton yarn and textiles	100	4	82	3	5	5	0	1
Woolen and worsted textiles	100	12	69	2	5	5	2	5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	100	10	60	6	9	4	0	11
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	100	7	70	8	14	0	0	1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture) [1]	100	3	73	5	6	6	(2)	7
Logging	100	9	41	13	9	11	2	15
Sawmills and planing mills [1]	100	4	67	6	6	6	1	10
Planing mills	100	2	61	9	7	5	2	14
Sawmills	100	3	70	3	6	5	0	13
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated	100	7	66	7	5	8	0	7
Millwork and related products	100	1	91	1	1	3	0	3
Wooden containers	100	0	90	0	3	5	0	2
Miscellaneous wood products	100	0	82	4	8	4	0	2
Furniture and fixtures [1]	100	2	91	1	2	2	0	2
Household furniture	100	2	91	1	1	3	0	2
Paper and allied products [1]	100	4	79	2	5	1	0	9
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	100	5	76	0	5	2	0	12
Paperboard containers and boxes	100	4	80	2	5	1	0	8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries [1]	100	2	84	4	6	1	0	3
Newspapers and periodicals	100	2	76	8	8	2	0	4
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	100	2	90	0	5	0	0	3
Chemicals and allied products	100	7	68	2	6	9	0	8
Rubber products	100	3	88	1	2	3	0	3
Leather and leather products	100	0	86	2	7	2	0	3
Stone, clay, and glass products [1]	100	6	68	3	10	6	0	7
Glass and glass products	100	9	68	4	7	6	0	6
Structural clay products	100	2	62	4	16	8	0	8
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	100	7	77	0	7	2	0	7
Primary metal industries [1]	100	2	76	3	9	6	1	3
Blast furnaces and steel mills	100	2	74	4	10	7	0	3
Iron and steel foundries [1]	100	2	71	3	12	9	0	3
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	100	1	69	4	12	11	0	3
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	100	6	82	4	4	2	0	2
Miscellaneous primary metal industries [1]	100	2	74	2	8	5	4	5
Iron and steel forgings	100	2	77	4	2	4	7	4
Fabricated metal products [1]	100	2	85	2	6	2	(2)	3
Tin cans and other tinware	100	0	96	0	4	0	0	0
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware [1]	100	1	89	1	3	3	0	3
Hardware	100	2	87	2	2	2	0	5
Heating and plumbing equipment	100	1	89	1	6	2	1	0
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	100	0	98	0	0	2	0	0
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	100	1	85	2	9	2	1	0
Fabricated structural metal products [1]	100	4	64	5	13	4	0	10
Structural steel and ornamental metalwork	100	4	60	4	14	3	0	15
Boiler-shop products	100	6	61	8	13	8	0	4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [1]	100	2	92	1	2	0	1	2
Stamped and pressed metal products	100	2	93	0	2	0	1	2
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [1]	100	1	88	1	8	2	0	0

See **footnotes at end of table.**

TABLE C.—Distribution of all reported injuries resulting in permanent-partial disability, according to part of body affected, by industry, 1950—Continued

Industry	Total	Percent of permanent-partial disability cases involving the loss, or loss of use of—						
		An arm	A hand or fingers	A leg	A foot or toes	An eye	One or both ears (hearing)	Other and unclassified
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Manufacturing—Continued								
Machinery (except electrical) [1]	100	2	82	2	9	3	0	2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	100	3	83	0	7	7	0	0
Construction and mining machinery	100	2	75	6	10	6	0	1
Metalworking machinery	100	2	89	2	2	4	0	1
Special-industry machinery	100	1	69	1	24	2	0	3
General industrial machinery [1]	100	6	70	4	17	2	0	1
Pumps and compressors	100	6	61	8	23	2	0	0
Commercial and household machinery	100	1	90	3	1	2	0	3
Miscellaneous machinery parts	100	1	90	0	0	3	0	6
Electrical machinery [1]	100	1	85	2	7	2	0	3
Electrical industrial apparatus	100	0	85	2	7	4	0	2
Electrical appliances	100	2	79	0	15	2	0	2
Communication equipment [1]	100	0	89	4	3	0	0	4
Radios and related products	100	0	85	4	4	0	0	7
Transportation equipment [1]	100	2	79	3	5	5	(2)	6
Motor vehicles and equipment	100	2	80	1	5	5	(2)	7
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	100	1	77	1	4	7	(2)	10
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	100	2	86	1	6	2	0	3
Aircraft and parts	100	1	85	10	2	2	0	0
Aircraft	100	2	85	9	2	2	0	0
Aircraft parts	100	0	84	12	2	2	0	0
Ship and boat building and repairing [1]	100	3	70	6	4	8	1	8
Shipbuilding and repairing	100	3	67	6	5	8	2	9
Railroad equipment	100	4	76	2	14	2	0	2
Instruments and related products	100	0	92	2	6	0	0	0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	100	4	89	0	3	2	1	1
Nonmanufacturing								
Construction [1]	100	7	55	7	12	6	1	12
General contractors	100	7	57	6	11	6	1	12
General building contractors	100	6	63	6	7	8	1	9
Heavy construction, except highway and street	100	5	55	6	12	4	1	17
Highway and street construction	100	14	50	8	14	6	1	7
Special-trade contractors	100	8	51	10	14	6	0	11
Transportation [1]	100	7	55	9	18	4	(2)	7
Stevedoring	100	8	51	8	28	0	0	5
Local transportation systems, integrated	100	9	46	18	18	7	0	2
Trucking and hauling	100	5	46	15	10	5	2	17
Warehousing and storage	100	8	63	4	18	2	0	5
Heat, light, and power [1]	100	7	48	13	15	5	(2)	12
Electric light and power	100	9	49	12	14	3	(2)	13
Gas	100	3	46	14	18	11	0	8
Trade [1]	100	6	69	6	7	4	0	8
Wholesale distributors	100	6	64	4	12	6	0	8
Wholesale and retail building supplies	100	5	79	0	10	3	0	3

---

[1] Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE D.—Distribution of temporary-total disabilities,[1] by duration of disability, 1950

Industry	Number of cases [2] (1)	Percent of cases resulting in—		Total days lost [2] (4)	Percent of total days lost accruing from—	
		1, 2, or 3 days of disability (2)	4 or more days of disability (3)		1-, 2-, or 3-day cases (5)	4-or-more-day cases (6)
Manufacturing						
Total, manufacturing [3]	101,975	35.7	64.3	1,550,799	4.4	95.6
Food and kindred products:						
Meat products	2,773	41.5	58.5	29,849	7.4	92.6
Dairy products	390	39.7	60.3	5,393	5.6	94.4
Canning and preserving	1,873	35.4	64.6	27,462	4.8	95.2
Grain-mill products	1,287	35.1	64.9	20,433	4.2	95.8
Bakery products	1,606	33.9	66.1	25,270	4.0	96.0
Sugar	1,049	32.7	67.3	14,622	4.5	95.5
Cane sugar	408	21.8	78.2	8,326	2.0	98.0
Beet sugar	641	39.6	60.4	6,296	7.6	92.4
Confectionery and related products	873	36.3	63.7	12,005	4.8	95.2
Beverages [3]	2,707	29.6	70.4	45,257	3.3	96.7
Bottled soft drinks	261	46.4	53.6	3,004	7.6	92.4
Malt and malt liquors	2,112	28.2	71.8	34,995	3.2	96.8
Distilled liquors	256	21.1	78.9	5,923	1.6	98.4
Miscellaneous food products	665	36.8	63.2	9,359	4.9	95.1
Tobacco manufacturers	507	34.9	65.1	6,812	4.3	95.7
Textile-mill products:						
Cotton yarn and textiles	2,955	27.3	72.7	54,362	2.9	97.1
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	1,086	31.9	68.1	17,585	3.6	96.4
Woolen and worsted textiles	1,137	30.2	69.8	22,636	2.9	97.1
Knit goods	831	32.9	67.1	12,108	4.3	95.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1,553	33.2	66.8	27,903	2.9	97.1
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	1,374	30.7	69.3	20,556	4.0	96.0
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	348	44.8	55.2	3,835	7.7	92.3
Cordage and twine	282	38.3	61.7	3,726	5.1	94.9
Miscellaneous textile goods	394	34.3	65.7	5,139	5.1	94.9
Apparel and other finished textile products:						
Clothing, men's and boys'	715	47.7	52.3	6,500	9.2	90.8
Clothing, women's and children's	554	54.3	45.7	4,331	10.9	89.1
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	358	48.6	51.4	3,373	9.7	90.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):						
Logging	2,007	24.6	75.4	41,169	2.5	97.5
Sawmills and planing mills [3]	4,249	35.1	64.9	64,639	4.8	95.2
Planing mills	621	38.5	61.5	8,464	5.8	94.2
Sawmills	1,961	36.0	64.0	30,965	4.8	95.2
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated	1,522	32.9	67.1	23,225	4.5	95.5
Millwork and related products	2,211	36.5	63.5	27,584	5.8	94.2
Millwork and structural wood products	917	40.6	59.4	10,085	7.1	92.9
Plywood mills	374	31.3	68.7	6,240	3.8	96.2
Wooden containers	920	34.6	65.4	11,259	5.8	94.2
Miscellaneous wood products	772	29.5	70.5	11,540	3.9	96.1
Furniture and fixtures:						
Household furniture	3,594	39.2	60.8	43,705	6.3	93.7
Household furniture, nonmetal	2,842	39.2	60.8	34,570	6.4	93.6
Metal household furniture	336	37.5	62.5	4,143	5.6	94.4
Mattresses and bedsprings	416	40.9	59.1	4,992	6.1	93.9
Office furniture [3]	323	43.0	57.0	3,613	6.8	93.2
Metal office furniture	223	43.9	56.1	2,634	6.5	93.5
Partitions and fixtures	301	32.6	67.4	5,698	3.2	96.8
Paper and allied products:						
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1,171	31.5	68.5	19,481	3.6	96.4
Envelopes	250	25.6	74.4	3,477	3.4	96.6
Miscellaneous paper and allied products	759	36.2	63.8	9,933	5.4	94.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:						
Newspapers and periodicals	1,588	34.9	65.1	23,138	4.7	95.3
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	1,268	39.8	60.2	15,867	6.0	94.0
Chemicals and allied products:						
Industrial inorganic chemicals	231	29.4	70.6	3,807	3.3	96.7
Industrial organic chemicals	569	32.5	67.5	10,220	3.4	96.6
Drugs and medicine	390	37.2	62.8	5,900	4.5	95.5
Soap and related products	210	26.2	73.8	3,586	3.1	96.9
Paints, pigments, and related products	703	43.0	57.0	8,435	6.2	93.8
Fertilizers	701	32.0	68.0	12,998	3.1	96.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	218	29.4	70.6	3,408	3.3	96.7
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	327	41.6	58.4	4,699	5.7	94.3
Products of petroleum and coal:						
Paving and roofing materials	238	29.8	70.2	4,691	2.7	97.3
Rubber products:						
Tires and inner tubes	256	12.9	87.1	7,957	.8	99.2
Miscellaneous rubber products	1,160	34.3	65.7	26,447	2.7	97.3

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D.—Distribution of temporary-total disabilities,[1] by duration of disability, 1950—Continued

Industry	Number of cases [2]	Percent of cases resulting in—		Total days lost [2]	Percent of total days lost accruing from—	
		1, 2, or 3 days of disability	4 or more days of disability		1-, 2-, or 3-day cases	4-or-more-day cases
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Manufacturing—Continued						
Leather and leather products:						
Leather tanning and finishing	827	26.8	73.2	13,906	3.1	96.9
Footwear (except rubber)	596	43.5	56.5	6,678	7.1	92.9
Miscellaneous leather products	255	40.4	59.6	2,824	6.8	93.2
Stone, clay, and glass products:						
Glass and glass products	1,441	30.5	69.5	23,293	3.7	96.3
Structural clay products	2,659	35.6	64.4	33,806	5.4	94.6
Pottery and related products	556	39.0	61.0	7,056	6.0	94.0
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	534	41.0	59.0	6,395	6.5	93.5
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	586	34.1	65.9	8,245	4.1	95.9
Primary metal industries:						
Blast furnaces and steel mills	2,743	17.9	82.1	91,896	1.1	98.9
Iron and steel foundries	4,381	36.5	63.5	55,051	5.6	94.4
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	3,818	38.0	62.0	45,825	6.0	94.0
Steel foundries	563	26.5	73.5	9,226	3.4	96.6
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	603	35.5	64.5	8,596	5.0	95.0
Nonferrous foundries	509	39.1	60.9	7,033	6.1	93.9
Miscellaneous primary metal industries [3]	1,467	32.7	67.3	24,387	3.8	96.2
Iron and steel forgings	765	29.3	70.7	12,555	3.5	96.5
Cold-finished steel	233	43.3	56.7	3,189	6.1	93.9
Fabricated metal products:						
Tin cans and other tinware	348	32.5	67.5	5,405	3.7	96.3
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	1,867	34.8	65.2	27,182	4.6	95.4
Cutlery and edge tools	438	44.5	55.5	6,403	5.9	94.1
Hand tools, files, and saws	520	34.4	65.6	7,866	4.4	95.6
Hardware	909	30.4	69.6	12,913	4.1	95.9
Heating and plumbing equipment	2,453	34.1	65.9	31,863	4.7	95.3
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	904	35.1	64.9	12,892	4.2	95.8
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	1,549	33.5	66.5	18,971	5.0	95.0
Fabricated structural metal products	3,376	45.2	54.8	46,632	5.7	94.3
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	1,591	44.2	55.8	24,138	5.1	94.9
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	446	59.6	40.4	3,292	10.7	89.3
Boiler-shop products	1,097	42.1	57.9	16,084	5.7	94.3
Sheet-metal work	242	39.7	60.3	3,118	5.5	94.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving [3]	1,809	34.8	65.2	24,660	4.6	95.4
Stamped and pressed metal products	1,125	32.3	67.7	15,561	4.3	95.7
Metal coating and engraving	484	42.4	57.6	5,952	5.7	94.3
Fabricated wire products	603	30.3	69.7	9,048	4.1	95.9
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products [3]	1,234	35.9	64.1	17,420	4.8	95.2
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	240	35.0	65.0	3,356	4.3	95.7
Screw-machine products	298	39.3	60.7	3,360	6.3	93.7
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	455	38.2	61.8	7,214	4.7	95.3
Machinery (except electrical):						
Engines and turbines	400	33.0	67.0	5,678	4.7	95.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	1,163	37.3	62.7	14,653	5.9	94.1
Construction and mining machinery	1,593	43.6	56.4	20,228	5.9	94.1
Metalworking machinery	1,201	41.1	58.9	17,189	5.1	94.9
Special-industry machinery	2,002	39.8	60.2	29,196	4.9	95.1
Food-products machinery	316	34.8	65.2	4,722	4.3	95.7
Textile machinery	534	37.6	62.4	9,460	3.9	96.1
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	1,152	42.1	57.9	15,014	5.8	94.2
General industrial machinery	1,717	35.5	64.5	23,561	5.0	95.0
Pumps and compressors	418	37.8	62.2	5,201	6.1	93.9
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	298	36.6	63.4	3,895	5.1	94.9
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	239	38.5	61.5	3,687	4.9	95.1
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	762	32.9	67.1	10,778	4.5	95.5
Commercial and household machinery	1,184	32.4	67.6	18,029	3.8	96.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts [3]	1,852	33.5	66.5	29.859	4.0	96.0
Valves and fittings	405	28.6	71.4	8,815	2.6	97.4
Ball and roller bearings	852	36.4	63.6	11,531	5.0	95.0
Machine shops, general	483	32.1	67.9	8,278	3.7	96.3
Electrical machinery:						
Electrical industrial apparatus	1,840	36.5	63.5	25,435	4.9	95.1
Electrical appliances	312	26.3	73.7	4,649	3.6	96.4
Insulated wire and cable	305	33.8	66.2	5,114	3.6	96.4
Communication equipment [3]	759	46.6	53.4	9,752	6.8	93.2
Radios and related products	444	44.1	55.9	5,075	7.1	92.9
Miscellaneous communication equipment	252	50.0	50.0	3,790	6.6	93.4
Miscellaneous electrical products	224	39.3	60.7	2,502	6.5	93.5
Transportation equipment:						
Motor vehicles and equipment	1,572	41.5	58.5	18,853	6.6	93.4
Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	670	44.8	55.2	8,228	6.6	93.4
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	902	39.0	61.0	10,625	6.5	93.5
Aircraft and parts	1,056	37.8	62.2	18,284	4.2	95.8
Aircraft	360	23.6	76.4	7,161	2.1	97.9
Aircraft parts	696	45.1	54.9	11,123	5.6	94.4

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE D.—Distribution of temporary-total disabilities,[1] by duration of disability, 1950—Continued

Industry	Number of cases [2]	Percent of cases resulting in—		Total days lost [3]	Percent of total days lost accruing from—	
		1, 2, or 3 days of disability	4 or more days of disability		1-, 2-, or 3-day cases	4-or-more-day cases
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Manufacturing—Continued						
Transportation equipment—Continued						
Ship and boat building and repairing [3]	1,190	56.5	43.5	20,475	5.4	94.6
Shipbuilding and repairing	1,026	54.3	45.7	18,947	4.9	95.1
Railroad equipment	565	35.0	65.0	25,255	1.4	98.6
Instruments and related products:						
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	378	32.3	67.7	5,431	4.4	95.6
Medical instruments and supplies	524	55.0	45.0	4,099	13.8	86.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:						
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	248	45.2	54.8	3,513	5.5	94.5
Fabricated plastics products	513	45.0	55.0	5,764	7.1	92.9
Brooms and brushes	229	45.0	55.0	3,022	5.6	94.4
Morticians' goods	285	31.6	68.4	4,156	4.6	95.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	1,213	38.5	61.5	15,200	5.7	94.3
Nonmanufacturing						
Construction:						
General contractors	11,182	46.6	53.4	148,570	7.0	93.0
General building contractors	5,844	45.7	54.3	71,978	7.0	93.0
Heavy construction, except highway and street	2,772	47.2	52.8	48,813	6.1	93.9
Highway and street construction	2,566	48.0	52.0	27,779	8.6	91.4
Special-trade contractors [3]	3,766	48.7	51.3	46,342	7.8	92.2
Plumbing, heating, and air conditioning	798	50.8	49.2	7,864	9.6	90.4
Electrical work	468	52.6	47.4	6,641	6.5	93.5
Masonry, stone setting, and other stonework	248	46.4	53.6	2,858	8.9	91.1
Plastering and lathing	254	49.2	50.8	2,492	12.4	87.6
Roofing and sheet-metal work	438	51.4	48.6	4,699	11.4	88.6
Structural-steel erection and ornamental ironwork	495	48.9	51.1	6,414	6.7	93.3
Special-trade contractors, other	728	45.5	54.5	9,844	6.2	93.8
Transportation:						
Stevedoring	1,182	18.4	81.6	40,144	1.2	98.8
Streetcar	270	39.3	60.7	3,752	5.1	94.9
Bus (local)	957	30.4	69.6	16,312	3.4	96.6
Local transportation systems, integrated	4,134	31.8	68.2	69,118	3.6	96.4
Trucking and hauling (local)	1,416	42.5	57.5	16,345	7.2	92.8
Warehousing and storage	404	45.5	54.5	6,153	5.5	94.5
Heat, light, and power:						
Electric light and power	5,815	33.1	66.9	103,599	3.7	96.3
Gas	3,337	37.7	62.3	45,226	5.1	94.9
Waterworks	476	32.1	67.9	7,432	3.5	96.5
Personal services:						
Dry cleaning	222	63.5	36.5	1,858	14.9	85.1
Laundries	313	43.1	56.9	4,835	5.6	94.4
Laundry with dry cleaning	493	44.0	56.0	6,788	5.5	94.5
Hotels	1,431	45.8	54.2	16,025	7.4	92.6
Business services:						
Banks and other financial agencies	205	41.5	58.5	2,463	7.4	92.6
Insurance	384	41.4	58.6	5,506	5.2	94.8
Miscellaneous business services	360	47.8	52.2	4,643	6.0	94.0
Educational services	1,564	46.2	53.8	19,425	6.8	93.2
Fire departments	2,646	38.9	61.1	38,448	5.7	94.3
Police departments	1,362	32.5	67.5	21,538	3.9	96.1
Trade:						
Wholesale distributors	3,265	50.5	49.5	34,134	9.6	90.4
Retail, general merchandise	1,093	40.9	59.1	14,873	5.4	94.6
Retail food	1,088	46.5	53.5	12,959	7.2	92.8
Wholesale and retail dairy products	1,838	30.4	69.6	26,759	3.8	96.2
Retail automobiles and accessories	920	53.8	46.2	10,112	9.3	90.7
Retail apparel and accessories	238	39.5	60.5	3,118	5.4	94.6
Eating and drinking places	395	45.3	54.7	4,342	8.3	91.7
Wholesale and retail building supplies	1,254	43.3	56.7	15,860	6.5	93.5
Miscellaneous retail stores	933	46.9	53.1	13,144	6.0	94.0
Wholesale and retail trade combined, not elsewhere classified	295	40.0	60.0	4,099	5.5	94.5

---

[1] Any injury which does not result in death or permanent impairment but which renders the injured person unable to perform a regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift on any one or more days after the day of injury is designated as a temporary-total disability.

[2] Based on reports from those establishments which were able to supply the requested breakdown.

[3] Total includes data for industries not shown separately.

TABLE E.—Indexes of injury-frequency rates in manufacturing, 1926–50, by extent of disability [1]

[1926=100]

Year	All injuries	Death and permanent-total disability	Permanent-partial disability	Temporary-total disability
1926	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1927	93.6	107.1	96.3	93.3
1928	93.2	107.1	104.6	92.5
1929	99.2	92.9	109.2	98.7
1930	95.5	107.1	111.0	94.6
1931	78.0	92.9	102.8	76.5
1932	80.9	107.1	113.8	78.9
1933	91.8	85.7	110.1	90.8
1934	93.6	107.1	128.4	91.6
1935	88.1	92.9	121.1	86.2
1936	85.7	85.7	114.7	84.1
1937	85.8	85.7	122.0	83.7
1938	71.7	71.4	78.9	68.1
1939	73.4	71.4	80.7	73.9
1940	75.3	71.4	84.8	75.6
1941	85.8	80.3	93.7	86.2
1942	93.5	70.7	83.4	94.1
1943	94.4	70.7	83.4	95.0
1944	88.3	62.8	75.4	89.7
1945	81.9	62.8	72.3	83.0
1946	84.3	60.1	77.9	85.3
1947	78.4	51.7	70.1	79.3
1948	69.8	51.7	67.3	70.6
1949	61.2	44.3	61.9	61.6
1950	61.8	44.3	61.3	62.2

---

[1] Beginning with 1937, the indexes are based on the percent of change of the frequency rates of identical establishments in each pair of successive years.

TABLE F.—Changes in industry classification for work-injury survey (manufacturing industries)

Former industry title [1]	S. I. C. code (1942 edition)[2]	New comparable industry title [1]	S. I. C. code (1945 edition)[2]	Changes in industry definition
Apparel and other finished textile products	23	**Same**	23	**No change.**
Clothing, men's and boys'	231, 232, 23X	Same	231, 232	No change.
Clothing, women's and children's	233, 234, 236	Same	233, 234, 236	No change.
Millinery	235	Same	235	No change.
Apparel and accessories, n. e. c.	237, 238	Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel	237, 238	No change.
Trimmings and fabricated textile products, n. e. c.	23V, 239	Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	239 (except 2399P)	No change. (Sponging and shrinking of cloth for the trade, 2399P—is included in "Dyeing and finishing textiles" (Group 22) in both the new and old series.)
Chemicals and allied products	28, 29	**Chemicals and allied products**	28	**Broken down into 2 separate industry groups; several products were transferred to other industry groups (see below).**
		Products of petroleum and coal	29	
Compressed and liquefied gases	2886	Same	2896	No change.
Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides	2831-2833	Drugs and medicines	283	Includes medicinal chemicals, transferred from "Industrial chemicals." Perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations; insecticides and fungicides, household insecticides and repellants, such as fly spray, rat, ant, and roach poisons, and moth repellants, were transferred to "Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products."
Explosives	2884, 2897	Same	2826	Fireworks and pyrotechnics were transferred to "Miscellaneous manufacturing."
Fertilizers	287	Same	287	Incomplete fertilizer materials (except superphosphate) were transferred to "Industrial inorganic chemicals."
Industrial chemicals	2834, 2881, 2882, 2885, 2887-2889	Industrial inorganic chemicals	281	New industry, broken out of "Industrial chemicals"; also includes incomplete fertilizer materials (except superphosphate), transferred from "Fertilizers."
		Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	2821, 2822, 2829	New industry, broken out of "Industrial chemicals"; also includes organic lakes, toners, and colors, transferred from "Paints, varnishes, and colors."
				The following products were transferred to other industries: ester gum, to "Plastics, except synthetic rubber"; coal-tar medicinals, to "Drugs and medicines"; sulfonated oils and assistants, to "Soap and related products"; fatty acids, to "Vegetable and animal oils and fats"; natural dyeing and tanning materials; bone, carbon, and lamp black; salt; rosin, gum, and dextrine sizes; agricultural, industrial, and household disinfectants and deodorants; industrial compounds, such as boiler and insulating compounds, metal-, oil-, and water-treating and water-proofing compounds, and chemical supplies for foundries—to "Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products"; electrometallurgical products—high-percentage ferro-alloys and nonferrous additive alloys, to "Blast furnaces and steel mills" (Group 33.)
Paints, varnishes, and colors	281	Paints, pigments, and related products	285	Organic lakes, toners, and colors were transferred to "Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals."
Paving and roofing materials	293	Same	295	Industry transferred to Group 29. Includes mastic floor composition, transferred from "Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products" (Group 32).
Petroleum refining	291	Same	291	Industry transferred to Group 29. No change. (Data compiled by Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior).
Plastic materials, except rubber	2883P	Plastics, except synthetic rubber	2823	Includes ester gum, transferred from "Industrial chemicals."
Soap and glycerin	284	Soap and related products	284	Includes sulfonated oils and assistants, transferred from "Industrial chemicals"; and cleaning and polishing preparations, transferred from "Chemical products, n. e. c."
Synthetic rubber	2883P	Same	2824	No change.
Synthetic textile fibers	285	Synthetic fibers	2825	No change.
Vegetable and animal oils	282	Vegetable and animal oils and fats	288	Includes fatty acids, transferred from "Industrial chemicals"; grease and tallow, transferred from "Chemical products, n. e. c." Essential oils were transferred to "Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products."
Chemical products, n. e. c.	286, 2891, 2893-2896, 2898, 2899, 299	Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products.	286, 2891-2895, 2897-2899	Includes natural dyeing and tanning materials; bone, carbon, and lamp black; salt; rosin, gum, and dextrine sizes; agricultural, industrial, and household disinfectants and deodorants; industrial compounds, such as boiler and insulating compounds, metal-, oil-, and water-treating and water-proofing compounds, and chemical supplies for foundries—transferred from "Industrial chemicals"; essential oils, transferred from "Vegetable and animal oils"; perfumes, cosmetics, and other toilet preparations; agricultural insecticides and fungicides and household insecticides and repellants—transferred from "Drugs, toiletries, and insecticides." The following were transferred to other industries: Industrial starches, to "Miscellaneous food products" (Group 20); cleaning and polishing preparations, to "Soap and related products"; grease and tallow, to "Vegetable and animal oils and fats"; fuel briquets and packaged fuel, lubricating oils and greases not made in petroleum refineries, and products of petroleum and coal not elsewhere classified, to "Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal" (Group 29); candles, to "Miscellaneous manufacturing" (Group 39).
		Miscellaneous products of petroleum and coal.	299	New industry, assigned to Group 29. Includes fuel briquets and packaged fuel, lubricating oils and greases not made in petroleum refineries, and products of petroleum and coal, not elsewhere classified—transferred from "Chemicals products, n. e. c."

Electrical machinery, equipment, and supplies	36	**Electrical machinery**	36	**A few products were transferred to other industry groups (see below).**
Automotive electrical equipment	364	Electrical equipment for vehicles	364	No change.
Batteries	3691	Same	3691, 3692	No change.
Communication and signaling equipment, except radio.	3662	Miscellaneous communication equipment	3664, 3669	No change.
Electrical appliances	362	Same	362	Vacuum cleaners were transferred to "Commercial and household machinery" (Group 35).
Electric equipment for industrial use	361	Electrical industrial apparatus	361	Electric industrial furnaces were transferred to "Miscellaneous general industrial machinery" (Group 35).
Electric lamps (bulbs)	365	Same	365	No change.
Insulated wire and cable	363	Same	363	No change. (However, under former definition many establishments drawing as well as insulating wire were included in this industry; under a clarifying clause in the present definition such establishments are classified under "Wiredrawing" (Group 33).
Radios and phonographs	3661	Radios and related products	3661	Radios tubes and phonograph records were transferred to new industries.
		Radio tubes	3662	New industry, transferred from "Radios and phonographs."
		Phonograph records	3663	New industry, transferred from "Radios and phonographs."
Electrical equipment, n. e. c.	3692, 3699	Electrical products, n. e. c.	3693, 3699	No change.
Food products	20	**Food and kindred products**	20	**Only one minor change (see below).**
Baking	205	Bakery products	205	No change.
Bottling, soft drinks	2081	Bottled soft drinks	2081	No change.
Breweries	2082, 2083	Malt and malt liquors	2082, 2083	No change.
Canning and preserving	203	Same	203	No change.
Confectionery	207	Confectionery and related products	207	No change.
Dairy products	202	Same	202	No change.
Distilleries	2085	Distilled liquors	2085	No change.
Flour, feed, and grain-mill products	204	Grain-mill products	204	No change.
Slaughtering and meat packing	201	Meat products	201	No change.
Sugar, beet	2063	Same	2063	No change.
Sugar, cane	2061, 2062	Same	2061, 2062	No change.
Wineries	2084	Wines	2084	No change.
Food products, n. e. c.	209	Miscellaneous food products	209	Includes industrial starches, transferred from "Chemical products, n. e. c." (Group 28).
Furniture and finished lumber products	25	**Furniture and fixtures**	25	**Several products were transferred to other industry groups (see below).**
Furniture, metal	2514, 2522 253P	Metal household furniture	2514	New industry, broken out of "Furniture, metal"; also includes metal-frame upholstered furniture, transferred from "Furniture, except metal."
		Metal office furniture	2522	New industry, broken out of "Furniture, metal."
				Metal public building and professional furniture and metal restaurant and other furniture and fixtures were transferred to new industries (see below).
Furniture, except metal	2511–2513, 2519, 2521, 253P	Household furniture, nonmetal	2511–2513, 2519	New industry, broken out of "Furniture, except metal."
		Wood office furniture	2521	New industry, broken out of "Furniture, except metal."
		Public-building and professional furniture	253	New industry, broken out of "Furniture, except metal," and including metal public-building and professional furniture, transferred from "Furniture, metal."
		Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	259	New industry, broken out of "Furniture, except metal," and including metal restaurant and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures, transferred from "Furniture, metal." Metal-frame upholstered furniture was transferred to "Metal household furniture."
Mattresses and bedsprings	2515	Same	2515	No change.
Morticians' supplies	257	Morticians' goods	3988	No change. Transferred to "Miscellaneous manufacturing industries" (Group 39).
Office, store, and restaurant fixtures	254	Partitions and fixtures	254	No change.
Wooden containers	255	Same	244	No change. Transferred to "Lumber and wood products." (Group 24).
Miscellaneous wood products, n. e. c.	256, 259	Screens, shades, and blinds	256	New industry, broken out of "Miscellaneous wood products, n. e. c."
		Miscellaneous wood products	249	Industry transferred to "Lumber and wood products" (Group 24). The following products were transferred to other industries: Window and door screens, weather strip, window shades, and venetian blinds, to new industry, above; wooden brooders and incubators, to "Agricultural machinery and tractors" (Group 35); excelsior mills, to "Miscellaneous special-product sawmills" (Group 24); cork products and matches, to "Miscellaneous manufacturing" (Group 39).
Iron and steel and their products	33	**Primary metal industries**	33	**Two former industry groups were combined and regrouped. A number of products were transferred to other industries (see below).**
Nonferrous metals and their products	34	**Fabricated metal industries**	34	
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	3391	Same	3494	No change.
Cold-finished steel	3399P	Same	3399P	No change.
Cutlery and edge tools	3351, 3354	Same	3421, 3422	Hand saws and saw blades were transferred to "Hand tools, files, and saws."
Fabricated structural steel	3381	Structural steel and ornamental metalwork.	3441	Includes ornamental metalwork.
Forgings, iron and steel	3392	Same	3391	No change.
Foundries, iron	3321, 3322, 3324	Gray-iron and malleable foundries	3321, 3322	No change.
Foundries, steel	3323	Steel foundries	3323	No change.
Hardware	3359	Same	3429	No change.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE F.—Changes in industry classification for work-injury survey (manufacturing industries)—Continued

Former industry title [1]	S. I. C. code (1942 edition)[2]	New comparable industry title [1]	S. I. C. code (1945 edition)[2]	Changes in industry definition
Iron and steel and their products **Nonferrous metals and their products** } Con.				
Heating equipment, n. e. c.	3362, 3363, 3369	Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus.	3432, 3439	Includes domestic steam and hot water heating apparatus, cast-iron and nonferrous radiators, complete gas and oil boiler-burner units, transferred from "Steam fittings and apparatus." Metal brooders and incubators were transferred to "Agricultural machinery and tractors" (Group 35).
Iron and steel	331	Blast furnaces and steel mills	331	Includes electrometallurgical products such as high percentage ferro-alloys and nonferrous additive alloys, transferred from "Industrial chemicals" (Group 28).
Metal coating and engraving	3374, 3375, 347	Same	3465–3468	No change.
Ornamental metalwork	3382, 3383	Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	3442	New industry, broken out of "Ornamental metalwork"; ornamental metalwork was transferred to "Structural steel and ornamental metalwork."
Plate fabrication and boiler-shop products	3364	Boiler-shop products	3443	No change.
Plumbers' supplies	3361	Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3431	No change.
Screw-machine products	3395	Same	3495	No change.
Sheet-metal work	3495	Same	3444	No change.
Stamped and pressed metal products	3372, 3373	Same	3462, 3463	Includes aluminum and other nonferrous stampings, transferred from "Aluminum and magnesium products" and from "Nonferrous metal products, n. e. c."
Steam fittings and apparatus	3365, 3366	No comparable industry		Domestic steam and hot water heating apparatus, cast-iron and nonferrous radiators, complete gas and oil boiler-burner units were transferred to "Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus." Steam valves, fittings, and specialties were transferred to "Valves and fittings" (Group 35). Thermostats, temperature control devices, gages and regulators were transferred to "Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments" (Group 38).
Steel barrels, kegs, drums, and packages	3396	Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	3491	Includes aluminum and other nonferrous barrels, drums, kegs, and pails, transferred from "Aluminum and magnesium products," and from "Nonferrous metal products, n. e. c."
Steel springs	3394	Same	3493	No change.
Tin cans and other tinware	333	Same	341	No change.
Tools, except edge tools	3352, 3353	Hand tools, files, and saws	3423–3425	Includes hand saws and saw blades, transferred from "Cutlery and edge tools."
Vitreous-enameled products	3371	Same	3461	No change.
Wire and wire products	334	Wire drawing	3392	New industry, broken out of "Wire and wire products"; also includes manufacturers of insulated wire and cable who draw their own wire.
		Fabricated wire products	348	New industry, broken out of "Wire and wire products."
Wrought pipes, welded and heavy-riveted	3393	Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	3393	No change.
Iron and steel products, n.e.c.	3398, 3399P	No comparable industry		Parts of industry were transferred to "Primary metal products, n.e.c.," and "Fabricated metal products, n.e.c."
Aluminum and magnesium products	344P	No comparable industry		Parts of industry were transferred to "Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying," "Stamped and pressed metal products," "Metal barrels, kegs, drums, and pails," and "Primary metal industries, n.e.c."
Foundries, nonferrous	3491, 344P	Nonferrous foundries	336	Nonferrous forgings were transferred to "Primary metal industries, n.e.c."
Nonferrous basic shapes and forms	342, 343	Nonferrous secondary smelting and refining	334	New industry, broken out of "Nonferrous basic shapes and forms."
		Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	335	New industry, broken out of "Nonferrous basic shapes and forms"; also includes rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum and magnesium, transferred from "Aluminum and magnesium products."
Primary smelting and refining	341	Nonferrous primary smelting and refining	333	No change. (Data compiled by Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior.)
Watches, clocks, jewelry, and silverware	345, 346	Watches and clocks	387	New industry, broken out and transferred to "Instruments and related products" (Group 38). Time clocks and time stamps were transferred to "Commercial and household machinery" (Group 35).
		Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	391	New industry, broken out and transferred to "Miscellaneous manufacturing industries" (Group 39).
Nonferrous metal products, n. e. c.	348, 3492–3494, 3499	No comparable industry		Parts of industry transferred to "Primary metal industries, n. e. c.," "Fabricated metal products, n. e. c.," "Stamped and pressed metal products," "Metal barrels, kegs, drums, and pails," and "Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products" (Group 32).
None		Primary metal industries, n. e. c.	3399P	New industry, includes: nonferrous forgings, flakes and powders, and other primary nonferrous metal products, not elsewhere classified, transferred from "Foundries, nonferrous"; "Nonferrous metal products, n. e. c;" and from "Aluminum and magnesium products"; primary iron and steel products, not elsewhere classified, and annealing and heat treating of steel for the trade, transferred from "Iron and steel products, n. e. c."
None		Fabricated metal products, n. e. c.	347, 3492, 3496–3499	New industry, includes: lighting fixtures, collapsible tubes, gold, silver, tin, aluminum, and other foil, and other fabricated nonferrous metal products, transferred from "Nonferrous metal products, n. e. c."; safes, vaults, and other fabricated iron and steel products, transferred from "Iron and steel products, n. e. c."

Leather and leather products	31	Same	31	No change.
Boots and shoes, not rubber	313, 314	Footwear (except rubber)	314	Boot and shoe cut stock and findings broken out as new industry.
		Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	313	
Leather	311, 312	Leather tanning and finishing	311	Industrial leather belting and packing was transferred to "Miscellaneous leather products."
Leather products, n. e. c	315, 316, 317, 319	Miscellaneous leather products	312, 315, 316, 317, 319	Includes industrial leather belting and packing, transferred from "Leather."
Lumber and timber basic products	24	**Lumber and wood products (except furniture)**	24	**Includes wooden containers and miscellaneous wood products, transferred from "Furniture and finished lumber products."**
Logging	241	Same	241	No change.
Millwork, structural	2431P	Millwork and structural wood products	2431, 2433	Includes unfinished wood molding, transferred from "Planing mills."
Planing mills	2431P	Same	2421P	Unfinished wood molding was transferred to "Millwork and structural wood products."
Plywood mills	2432	Same	2432	No change.
Sawmills	2421P, 2423, 2424, 2429	Sawmills	2421P	Shingle, cooperage stock, and other special-product sawmills were transferred to new industry, which also includes excelsior mills, transferred from "Miscellaneous wood products, n. e. c."
		Miscellaneous special-products sawmills	2423–2425, 2429	
Saw and planing mills, integrated	2421P	Same	2421P	No change.
Veneer mills	2422	Same	2422	No change.
Machinery, except electric	35	**Machinery (except electrical)**	35	**Includes several products transferred from other industries (see below). Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments were transferred to "Instruments and related products" (Group 38).**
Agricultural machinery and tractors	352	Same	352	Includes brooders and incubators, transferred from "Miscellaneous wood products, n. e. c.," and from "Heating equipment, n. e. c." Industrial tractors were transferred to "Miscellaneous general industrial machinery."
Bearings, ball and roller	3566P	Ball and roller bearings	3593	No change.
Commercial and household machinery	357, 358	Same	357, 358	Includes vacuum cleaners, transferred from "Electrical appliances" (Group 36); measuring and dispensing pumps, transferred from "Pumps and compressors"; time-clocks and time stamps, transferred from "Watches and clocks" (Group 34).
Construction and mining machinery	353	Same	353	No change.
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	3562	Same	3562, 3563	Includes overhead traveling cranes, transferred from "General industrial machinery and equipment, n. e. c."
Engines and turbines	351	Same	351	Includes military tank engines, transferred from "Ordnance and accessories."
Fabricated pipe and fittings	3569P	Same	3592	No change.
Food-products machinery	3551	Same	3551	No change.
General industrial machinery and equipment, n. e. c.	3563, 3564, 3567, 3569P	Miscellaneous general industrial machinery.	3564, 3565, 3567–3569	Includes electric industrial furnaces, transferred from "Electrical equipment for industrial use" (Group 36); industrial tractors, transferred from "Agricultural machinery and tractors." Valves and valve parts (other than plumbers' and steam valves) were transferred to "Valves and fittings"; overhead traveling cranes were transferred to "Elevators, escalators, and conveyors"; Blowtorches, air brakes, calking guns, carburators, pistons and piston rings were transferred to "Machine shops, general."
General machine shops (jobbing and repair)	3569P	Machine shops, general	3599	Includes blowtorches, air brakes, calking guns, carburetors, pistons and piston rings, transferred from "General industrial machinery and equipment, n. e. c."
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments.	3565, 3911P	Same	382	Industry transferred to "Instruments and related products" (Group 38). Includes thermostats, temperature control devices, gauges and regulators, transferred from "Steam fittings and apparatus" (Group 33).
Mechanical power transmission equipment, except ball and roller bearings.	3566P	Same	3566	No change.
Metalworking machinery	354	Same	354	No change.
Pumps and compressors	3561	Same	3561	Measuring and dispensing pumps were transferred to "Commercial and household machinery."
Special-industry machinery, n. e. c	3553–3555, 3559	Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	3553–3555, 3559	No change.
Textile machinery	3552	Same	3552	No change.
None		Valves and fittings	3591	New industry: includes valves and valve parts (other than plumbers' and steam valves), transferred from "General industrial machinery and equipment, n. e. c."; steam valves, fittings, and specialties, transferred from "Steam fittings and apparatus" (Group 33).
Nonferrous metals and their products (see above).	34	**Primary metal industries**	33	**Combined with "Iron and steel and their products" and regrouped (see above).**
		Fabricated metal industries	34	
Ordnance and accessories	19	**Same**	19	**Military tank engines were transferred to "Engines and turbines."**
Paper and allied products	26	**Same**	26	**Only minor changes (see below).**
Envelopes	264	Same	265	No change.
Paper boxes and containers	266	Paperboard containers and boxes	267	No change.
Paper and pulp	261, 262	Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	261	No change.
Paper products, n. e. c	263, 265, 269	Miscellaneous paper and allied products	264, 266, 269	Includes cellophane and pliofilm bags, transferred from "Fabricated plastics products."

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE F.—Changes in industry classification for work-injury survey (manufacturing industries)—Continued

Former industry title [1]	S. I. C. code (1942 edition)[2]	New comparable industry title [1]	S. I. C. code (1945 edition)[1]	Changes in industry definition
Printing and publishing	27	**Printing, publishing, and allied industries**	27	**No change.**
Book and job printing	273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 279	Miscellaneous printing and publishing	273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 279	No change.
Bookbinding	278	Bookbinding and related products	278	No change.
News and periodicals	271, 272	Newspapers and periodicals	271, 272	No change.
Rubber products	30	**Same**	30	**Only minor changes (see below).**
Rubber boots and shoes	302	Rubber footwear	302	No change.
Rubber tires and tubes	301	Tires and inner tubes	301	No change.
Rubber products, n. e. c.	303, 304, 305, 309	Miscellaneous rubber products	303, 309	Rubber dolls were transferred to "Miscellaneous manufacturing" (Group 39).
Stone, clay, and glass products	32	**Same**	32	**Only minor changes (see below):**
Cement mills (excluding quarries)	324	Same	324	No change. (Data compiled by Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.)
Clay products, structural	325	Structural clay products	325	No change.
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	3271–3274	Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	3271, 3272, 3275	Includes glass wool and fiberglass insulation, transferred from "Glass"; Mastic composition floor covering was transferred to "Paving and roofing materials"; (Group 29); Asphalt floor tile, to "Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products."
Cut stone and cut-stone products	328	Cut-stone and stone products	328	No change.
Glass	321, 322, 323	Glass and glass products	321, 322, 323	Fiberglass insulation and glass wool were transferred to "Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool."
Pottery and related products	326	Same	326	No change.
Stone, clay, and glass products, n. e. c.	329	Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products.	329	Includes gaskets regardless of materials, transferred from various industries; and asphalt floor tile, transferred from "Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products."
None		Lime	3274	Includes only lime kilns, formerly included with lime quarries under mining group. (Data compiled by Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior.)
Textile and textile mill products	22	**Textile-mill products**	22	**No change.**
Carpets, rugs, and other floor coverings	226	Same	(3)	No change.
Cordage and twine	2298	Same	(3)	No change.
Cotton yarn and textiles	221	Same	(3)	No change.
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2235, 225	Same	(3)	No change.
Hats, except cloth and millinery	227	Same	(3)	No change.
Knit goods	224	Same	(3)	No change.
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	222	Same	(3)	No change.
Woolen and worsted textiles	2231–2234	Same	(3)	No change.
Miscellaneous textile goods, n. e. c.	2291–2297, 2299	Miscellaneous textile goods	(3)	No change.
Transportation equipment	37, 38	**Same**	37	**No change.**
Aircraft	3721	Same	3721	Parachutes were transferred to "Aircraft parts."
Aircraft parts	3722, 3723, 3729	Same	3722, 3723, 3729	Includes parachutes, transferred from "Aircraft."
Boat building and repairing	3732	Same	3732	No change.
Motor vehicles	381, 382, 384	Motor vehicles, bodies, and trailers	3711–3713, 3715, 3716	No change.
Motor-vehicle parts	383	Motor vehicle parts and accessories	3714	No change.
Railroad equipment	371	Same	374	No change.
Shipbuilding and repairing	3731	Same	3731	No change.
Transportation equipment, n. e. c.	374, 379	Miscellaneous transportation equipment	375, 379	No change.
Miscellaneous manufacturing	21, 39, 2922	**Tobacco manufactures** **Instruments and related products** **Miscellaneous manufacturing industries**	21 38 39	**New industry groups set up and industries regrouped.**
Brooms and brushes	392	Same	3981	No change.
Coke ovens	292	Same	293	No change; industry transferred to "Products of petroleum and coal" (Group 29). (Data compiled by Bureau of Mines, U. S. Department of the Interior.)
Fabricated plastics products	398	Same	397	Cellophane bags were transferred to "Miscellaneous paper and allied products."
Optical and ophthalmic goods	3913, 3914	Optical instruments and lenses Ophthalmic goods	383 385	Two new industries, broken out of former industry, and transferred to "Instruments and related products" (Group 38).
Photographic apparatus and materials	3912	Photographic equipment and supplies	386	No change; industry transferred to "Instruments and related products" (Group 38).
Professional and scientific instruments and supplies.	3915–3917, 3911P	Scientific instruments Medical instruments and supplies	381 384	Two new industries, broken out of former industry and transferred to "Instruments and related products" (Group 38).

Tobacco products	211, 212, 213, 214	Tobacco manufactures	211, 212, 213, 214	No change; industry transferred to separate group, "Tobacco manufactures" (Group 21).
Miscellaneous manufacturing, n. e. c	393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 399	Miscellaneous manufacturing	393, 394, 395, 396, 3982–3987, 399	Includes cork products and matches, transferred from "Miscellaneous wood products"; fireworks and pyrotechnics, from "Explosives"; candles, from "Chemical products, n. e. c."; and rubber dolls, from "Rubber products, n. e. c."

---

[1] The abbreviations n. e. c., used in certain industry titles, indicate "not elsewhere classified."

[2] The code numbers refer to those used in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, vol 1. Manufacturing Industries, prepared by the Division of Statistical Standards, U. S. Bureau of the Budget. The 2-digit codes refer to major industry groups. The code numbers shown for individual industries refer to the 3-digit or 4-digit industry codes of the S. I. C. included in the industry as defined for purposes of compiling injury rates. Where several 3-digit industries are included under one title, the respective code numbers are shown. Where a series of 4-digit industries are combined, a dash (—) is used to show that all codes in the 3-digit classification from the first to the last indicated are included—for example, 2831–2833 indicates that industries 2831, 2832, and 2833 are included. The letter P following a code number, indicates that only part of that S. I. C. industry is included.

[3] Industry classifications for work-injury surveys in this group were not changed, and are still based on the earlier edition of the Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952

Recent Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports on Industrial Hazards and Working Conditions*

Annual Reports on Work Injuries: A collection of basic industrial injury data for each year, presenting national averag injury-frequency and severity rates for each of the major industries in the United States. Individual establishment may evaluate their own injury records by comparison with these data.

Bulletin No.		*Price*
1025	Work Injuries in the United States During 1949	20 cent
975	Work Injuries in the United States During 1948	15 cent
945	Work Injuries in the United States During 1947	15 cents
921	Work Injuries in the United States During 1946	10 cents
889	Work Injuries in the United States During 1945	10 cents
849	Work Injuries in the United States During 1944	10 cents
802	Work Injuries in the United States During 1943	10 cents
758	Work Injuries in the United States During 1942	10 cents

Injuries and Accident Causes: Intensive studies of the frequency and severity of work injuries, the kinds of injuries, type of accidents, and causes of accidents in selected major industries:

Bulletin No.		*Price*
1079	Injuries and Accident Causes in Plumbing Operations, 1948 and 1949	25 cents
1036	Injuries and Accident Causes in the Manufacture of Pulp and Paper	30 cents
1023	Injuries and Accident Causes in the Manufacture of Clay Construction Products	30 cents
1004	Work Injuries in Construction, 1948–49	25 cents
962	Injuries and Accident Causes in Textile Dyeing and Finishing	45 cents
949	Injuries and Accident Causes in Fertilizer Manufacturing	20 cents
924	Injuries and Accident Causes in the Pulpwood-Logging Industry, 1943 and 1944	10 cents
884	Injuries and Accident Causes in the Brewing Industry, 1944	15 cents
855	Injuries and Accident Causes in the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry, 1943	15 cents
839	Fatal Work Injuries in Shipyards, 1943 and 1944	10 cents
834	Shipyard Injuries, 1944	5 cents
805	Injuries and Accident Causes in the Foundry Industry, 1942	15 cents
Special Series No. 5	Injuries to Crewmen on Inland Waterways	20 cents

Performance of Physically Impaired Workers in Manufacturing Industries. Bulletin No. 923. Price 55 cents.

This report compares the work performance of physically impaired persons and unimpaired workers on the same jobs in respect to absenteeism, work injuries, output, and stability on the job. Consideration is also given to placement practices and the jobs at which the impaired persons were employed. Separate chapters are devoted to the work performance records of persons who had any of the 10 specific impairments included in the study.

Hours of Work and Output. Bulletin No. 917. Price 35 cents.

A study of production, efficiency, absenteeism, and accidents under different schedules of working hours. Findings are based upon 78 case studies which are described in detail.

Workmen's Compensation and the Protection of Seamen. Bulletin No. 869. Price 20 cents.

A report on the financial protection afforded merchant seamen who are disabled because of injury or disease while in the service of their vessels. Presents the status of such seamen under both foreign and domestic legislation and examines the probable results of applying to seamen the recommendations of an Interdepartmental Committee for a workmen's compensation act, fitted to the existing rights of merchant seamen.

Quarterly and Monthly Reports on Work Injuries in Manufacturing:

Press releases presenting injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, by months and quarters. Issued quarterly. For free distribution upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Also appears in Monthly Labor Review.

---

*Unless otherwise designated, for sale by the Superintendent of Documents at prices indicated. *How to order publications:* Address your order to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., with remittance in check or money order. Currency is sent at sender's risk. Postage stamps not acceptable.

331
Un342b
1099

Occupational Wage Survey

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

March 1952

Bulletin No. 1099

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Maurice J. Tobin - Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague - Commissioner

Contents

Page

INTRODUCTION 1

THE MILWAUKEE METROPOLITAN AREA 1

OCCUPATIONAL WAGE STRUCTURE 2

TABLES:

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an area basis -

A-1 Office occupations 3
A-2 Professional and technical occupations 8
A-3 Maintenance and power plant occupations 9
A-4 Custodial, warehousing, and shipping occupations 11

Average earnings for selected occupations studied on an industry basis* -

B-2071 Candy and other confectionery products 14
B-336 Foundries, nonferrous 14
B-3463 Stamped and pressed metal products 15
B-35 Machinery industries:
  Machinery 15
  Machine-tool accessories 18
B-63 Insurance carriers 18

Union wage scales for selected occupations -

C-15 Building construction 19
C-205 Bakeries 19
C-2082 Malt liquors 19
C-27 Printing 20
C-41 Local transit operating employees 20
C-42 Motortruck drivers and helpers 20
C-541 Grocery stores 21
C-5452 Milk dealers 21
C-7411 Hotels and restaurants 21

Entrance rates -

D-1 Minimum entrance rates for plant workers 22

Wage practices -

E-1 Shift differential provisions 22
E-2 Scheduled weekly hours 23
E-3 Paid holidays 23
E-4 Paid vacations 24
E-5 Paid sick leave 25
E-6 Nonproduction bonuses 27
E-7 Insurance and pension plans 27

APPENDIX

Scope and method of survey 28

INDEX 30

* NOTE - Additional occupational earnings reports are available upon request for auto repair shops (May 1951), ferrous foundries (June 1951), and power laundries (May 1951).

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington 25, D. C. Price 20 cents

June 20, 1952

31
m342 b
no 1099

M. SMITH AUG 18 1952

Introduction 1/

The Milwaukee area is 1 of 40 major labor markets in which the Bureau of Labor Statistics is currently conducting occupational wage surveys. Occupations common to a variety of manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were studied on a community-wide basis. Cross-industry methods of sampling were thus utilized in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office; (b) professional and technical; (c) maintenance and power plant; (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping. In presenting earnings information for such jobs (tables A-1 through A-4) separate data have been provided wherever possible for individual broad industry divisions.

Occupations characteristic of particular, important, local industries were studied on an industry basis, within the framework of the community survey. 2/ Earnings data for these jobs have been presented in Series B tables. Union scales (Series C tables) are presented in lieu of (or supplementing) occupational earnings for several industries or trades in which the great majority of the workers are employed under terms of collective-bargaining agreements, and the contract or minimum rates are indicative of prevailing pay practices.

Data were collected and summarized on shift operations and differentials, hours of work, and supplementary benefits such as vacation and sick leave allowances, paid holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and insurance and pension plans.

The Milwaukee Metropolitan Area

The Milwaukee Metropolitan Area (Milwaukee County) had an estimated total population of 871,000 in 1950, representing an increase of 12 percent since 1940. More than 70 percent of this total lived in the city of Milwaukee. Nationally, the Milwaukee area ranks as the sixteenth largest standard metropolitan area. Milwaukee's central location, its ample transportation facilities, and its close proximity to all types of mineral, forest, and agricultural resources make it one of the Nation's important industrial areas.

Nonagricultural employment in the area totaled 359,800 in March, of which 190,400 were employed in manufacturing establishments. Seventy percent of the manufacturing plant workers were on the payrolls of plants producing durable goods. Employment in the durable-goods industries was dominated by the nonelectrical machinery group, with 58,500 workers. Other major durable-goods industries included electrical machinery with 23,000 workers, fabricated metal products with 15,400, and primary metal products and transportation equipment with 14,500 workers each. Among the prominent nondurable-goods industries in the Milwaukee area were food and kindred products with 21,800 workers, leather and leather products with 8,400, printing and publishing with 7,200, and apparel with 6,600.

Milwaukee is a leading center for the manufacture of Diesel and gasoline engines, outboard motors, motorcycles, tractors, wheelbarrows, padlocks, malt beverages, hosiery, work shoes, leather gloves and mittens, tin and enamelware, saw and flour mill equipment, and graphic arts products.

An estimated 169,400 wage and salary workers were on the payrolls of Milwaukee nonmanufacturing establishments in March. Wholesale and retail trade establishments provided employment to approximately 66,000 persons, and another 16,000 were employed in finance, insurance, and real estate institutions. The combined employment of the transportation (including railroads), communication, and public utilities industries was 24,400. The service industries employed 29,700 workers, and the building construction industry employed another 13,600. Federal, State, and local government agencies reported employment of 19,700.

Among the industries and establishment-size groups studied by the Bureau, more than four-fifths of the plant workers were employed in establishments having written agreements with labor organizations. Nine of ten factory workers in manufacturing plants were working under the terms of collective-bargaining agreements. In nonmanufacturing industries, the proportion of nonoffice workers covered by union agreements ranged from less than a third in retail trade to nearly 100 percent in the transportation (except railroads), communication, and public utilities group. Union contracts covered about two-thirds of the nonoffice workers in wholesale trade and approximately 80 percent in the service industries.

Only in the public utilities group of industries was there any appreciable degree of unionization among office workers. About 90 percent of the office workers in this industry group were employed in establishments having union contract provisions covering office workers.

1/ Prepared in the Bureau's regional office in Chicago, Ill., by Marvin H. Glick under the direction of George E. Votava, Regional Wage and Industrial Relations Analyst. The planning and central direction of the program was carried on in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

2/ Construction and extractive industries and government institutions were excluded from this study; see appendix for discussion of scope and method of survey.

Occupational Wage Structure

Wages and salaries were formally adjusted upwards by most Milwaukee establishments between January 1950, the base date of the Wage Stabilization Board's 10 percent "catch-up" wage increase formula, and the time of the survey. Nearly all manufacturing plant workers received formal wage adjustments during this period. More than half the nonoffice workers in nonmanufacturing establishments had received at least one general wage increase; virtually all the remaining workers had received pay increases granted on an individual basis.

Formal revisions of office workers' salaries were less prevalent, although office workers in the larger manufacturing establishments frequently were granted increases comparable to those given plant workers. Individual merit or length-of-service raises were more commonly used to adjust salary levels of office workers.

Wage rates for 85 percent of all Milwaukee plant workers were determined on the basis of formal rate structures. More than half of all time-rated plant workers were working under wage progression plans which provide a range of rates for each job. Plans setting forth a single or flat rate for time-rated job classifications were typical of nondurable-goods manufacturing and wholesale trade establishments. Piece-rate or bonus incentive payment plans covered plant jobs in which nearly half the workers in durable goods and about 40 percent in nondurable-goods manufacturing plants were employed. Incentive plans were either nonexistent or relatively insignificant among the nonmanufacturing industries.

Three-fifths of all office workers were employed in establishments that based salaries on formalized plans providing for a range of salaries. Ten percent were paid salaries based on single rate plans and the remaining office workers were employed in establishments that determined salaries on an individual basis.

Established minimum entrance rates for inexperienced plant workers constituted part of the formal wage structure of establishments employing nearly all plant workers in the area. Although entrance rates ranged from less than 60 cents to more than $1.65 an hour, approximately three-fifths of the plant workers were employed in establishments with minimum rates of $1 or more. A 75-cent minimum was the lowest rate reported in any manufacturing or wholesale trade establishment.

Wages and salaries of workers in manufacturing establishments were generally higher than those in nonmanufacturing. In 27 of 33 office classifications permitting comparison, average salaries of workers in manufacturing plants exceeded those of workers in nonmanufacturing establishments. Average hourly earnings for plant jobs studied in all industries were higher in manufacturing for 13 of 23 job categories for which comparisons were possible.

More than one-fifth of all plant workers in manufacturing industries were scheduled to work late shifts in March 1952. Virtually all these workers received shift premiums--usually expressed as uniform cents-per-hour (although in some instances as a uniform percentage) additions to day rates. The most common shift differential paid to second-shift workers was 5 cents and to third-shift workers, 10 cents.

Approximately two-thirds of the Milwaukee area plant workers were scheduled to work 40 hours a week in March 1952. Nearly all the remaining nonoffice workers in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries were scheduled to work more than 40 hours. More than three-fourths of the office workers in all industries were scheduled for 40 hours of work a week. However, in finance, insurance, and real estate more than one-fourth of the office workers were scheduled to work 37½ hours, and in services about one-third were on a 35-hour work schedule.

A: Cross-Industry Occupations

Table A-1: *Office Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 and over
Men																										
Bookkeepers, hand	214	40.0	$ 78.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	1	14	9	34	25	34	35	21	14	16
Manufacturing	131	39.5	79.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	7	14	13	26	32	14	10	7
Durable goods	100	40.0	78.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	3	5	10	5	24	31	13	3	1
Nondurable goods	31	40.0	83.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	8	2	1	1	7	6
Nonmanufacturing	83	40.0	75.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	11	2	20	12	8	3	7	4	9
Retail trade	38	40.0	70.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	1	18	-	7	-	-	-	1
Clerks, accounting	483	40.0	69.00	-	-	-	1	14	11	12	3	4	11	30	27	29	37	36	19	38	18	67	100	13	10	3
Manufacturing	416	40.0	70.00	-	-	-	-	11	1	8	3	2	8	29	25	23	36	31	7	33	15	64	98	9	10	3
Durable goods	375	40.0	70.50	-	-	-	-	11	1	8	3	2	8	21	23	16	32	29	6	30	12	61	93	6	10	3
Nondurable goods	41	40.5	68.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	2	7	4	2	1	3	3	3	5	3	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	67	39.5	62.00	-	-	-	1	3	10	4	-	2	3	1	2	6	1	5	12	5	3	3	2	4	-	-
Wholesale trade	39	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	4	8	4	1	1	1	-	-	-
Clerks, general	415	40.0	73.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	3	6	3	13	10	13	11	54	37	34	37	51	104	25	5	5
Manufacturing	362	40.0	73.00	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	6	3	13	9	6	11	53	35	31	28	46	102	13	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	53	40.0	79.00	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	1	2	3	9	5	2	12	5	5
Wholesale trade	40	40.0	79.50	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	1	1	6	5	1	10	4	4
Clerks, order	240	40.0	64.00	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	20	10	16	21	22	23	17	20	9	9	22	14	25	2	2	1
Manufacturing	75	39.5	65.00	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	2	7	3	11	6	4	2	4	9	1	-	1	14	2	2	1
Durable goods	54	39.5	67.50	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	2	5	1	-	6	2	2	-	9	1	-	1	14	2	2	1
Nondurable goods	21	40.0	58.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	11	-	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	165	40.5	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	18	3	13	10	16	19	15	16	-	8	22	13	11	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	153	40.5	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	13	10	15	19	14	16	-	4	21	12	11	-	-	-
Clerks, payroll	110	40.0	60.50	-	-	-	-	12	1	9	-	3	5	4	11	13	11	15	6	7	4	8	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	102	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	-	12	-	9	-	3	5	4	11	11	9	15	6	7	4	5	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	79	40.0	59.00	-	-	-	-	10	-	9	-	1	3	4	11	9	9	7	5	6	3	1	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	23	40.0	63.00	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	8	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators	18	39.5	48.50	-	-	1	1	2	3	1	2	3	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office boys	112	40.0	38.50	2/ 13	25	10	7	35	7	7	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	76	40.0	39.50	5	20	1	5	26	6	5	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	53	40.0	40.00	-	14	1	4	20	3	4	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	23	40.0	37.00	5	6	-	1	6	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	36	39.5	37.00	8	5	9	2	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	20	39.5	37.00	3	3	7	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	160	39.5	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	2	4	9	9	15	11	7	22	6	15	8	14	8	3	8	3
Manufacturing	123	40.0	66.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	4	8	6	15	8	4	22	4	15	8	11	5	1	2	3
Nonmanufacturing	37	39.0	65.50	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	-	-	1	3	-	3	3	-	2	-	-	3	3	2	6	-

See footnotes at end of table.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average: Weekly hours (Standard)	Average: Weekly earnings (Standard)	Number of workers receiving straight-time weekly earnings of— Under $32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 and over
Women																										
Billers, machine (billing machine)	284	40.0	$45.50	1	1	5	29	71	40	41	25	32	13	9	3	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	132	40.0	46.00	-	1	4	23	27	15	22	4	5	12	5	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	63	40.0	47.00	-	1	4	4	22	4	5	1	2	2	4	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	69	39.5	45.00	-	-	-	19	5	11	17	3	3	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	152	40.0	45.50	1	-	1	6	44	25	19	21	27	1	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	97	40.0	46.00	-	-	-	-	28	20	12	10	22	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	19	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	9	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billers, machine (bookkeeping machine)....	71	40.0	49.50	-	-	1	2	12	6	8	10	13	1	8	2	1	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	36	40.0	54.00	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	5	8	1	7	2	1	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	35	40.0	44.50	-	-	-	2	10	5	7	5	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	24	40.5	46.50	-	-	-	2	-	5	7	4	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeepers, hand	465	40.0	61.50	-	-	-	1	6	29	30	7	37	26	36	31	55	41	21	13	60	15	14	22	11	-	10
Manufacturing	167	40.0	61.50	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	7	18	7	22	14	25	-	13	20	-	11	5	5	-	-
Durable goods	76	39.5	62.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	7	-	7	8	14	16	-	5	-	-	9	4	1	-	-
Nondurable goods	91	40.0	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	18	-	14	-	9	-	8	20	-	2	1	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	298	40.5	61.50	-	-	-	1	6	9	30	7	30	8	29	9	41	16	21	-	40	15	3	17	6	-	10
Wholesale trade	67	40.0	60.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	18	-	-	-	21	4	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	4
Retail trade	125	41.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	1	-	5	1	18	1	21	-	40	2	1	12	3	-	-
Finance **	38	39.5	58.50	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	7	1	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Services	38	40.5	57.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	8	4	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class A ...	212	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	6	24	16	15	18	39	19	30	19	10	12	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	134	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	9	9	22	15	30	14	10	8	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	93	40.0	56.00	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	6	7	8	12	26	6	9	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	41	39.5	56.50	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	2	14	3	4	8	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	78	39.5	50.00	-	-	-	-	6	14	12	6	9	17	4	-	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	40	38.5	47.50	-	-	-	-	2	12	10	5	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bookkeeping-machine operators, class B ...	710	40.0	44.50	8	54	47	107	103	61	81	88	59	44	32	13	3	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	247	40.0	47.00	-	2	15	24	37	23	30	40	26	15	18	4	3	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	140	40.0	47.50	-	2	5	21	16	16	11	20	5	15	14	2	3	5	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	107	40.0	46.00	-	-	10	3	21	7	19	20	21	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	463	40.0	43.00	8	52	32	83	66	38	51	48	33	29	14	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	122	40.0	50.00	-	-	-	-	11	11	12	22	16	29	13	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	273	39.5	40.50	8	52	32	49	44	25	27	22	13	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Calculating-machine operators (Comptometer type)	1,047	39.5	47.00	6	2	33	36	176	153	161	145	158	79	45	39	6	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	509	40.5	48.50	-	-	10	19	78	68	84	69	58	54	28	32	2	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	301	40.0	49.50	-	-	9	8	31	39	38	36	34	43	25	29	2	4	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	208	41.0	47.00	-	-	1	11	47	29	46	33	24	11	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	538	39.0	46.00	6	2	23	17	98	85	77	76	100	25	17	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	140	40.0	47.50	-	-	-	-	32	10	18	30	25	10	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	123	37.5	44.50	4	1	12	4	26	26	16	6	13	4	2	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	101	40.0	44.50	2	1	3	9	27	20	13	4	10	9	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 and over
Women - Continued																										
Calculating-machine operators (other than Comptometer type)	112	39.5	$46.50	4	-	4	16	27	12	8	13	6	3	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23	40.0	50.00	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	6	3	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	89	39.0	45.50	4	-	4	16	27	7	6	7	3	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Retail trade	57	39.0	40.50	4	-	4	16	23	2	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	27	39.5	56.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	4	2	2	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-
Clerks, accounting	1,244	40.0	49.50	5	3	27	59	139	169	122	96	202	136	112	63	41	16	24	8	11	1	9	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	490	39.5	51.50	-	2	5	16	39	58	51	29	59	88	33	43	20	11	11	6	8	1	9	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	257	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	11	15	23	14	24	29	59	17	7	19	8	10	6	5	1	8	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	233	39.5	50.00	-	2	5	5	24	35	37	5	30	29	16	36	1	3	1	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	754	40.0	48.00	5	1	22	43	100	111	71	67	143	48	79	20	21	5	13	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	177	40.0	49.00	-	-	-	3	28	33	13	20	37	17	6	12	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	177	40.5	46.50	4	-	4	14	15	30	27	16	33	5	20	5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	200	39.5	46.50	1	-	10	19	48	37	14	10	24	8	9	3	12	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	39	41.0	49.00	-	-	2	2	6	4	2	7	6	-	5	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	198	40.0	49.00	-	3	-	24	23	24	18	16	34	10	18	10	5	3	3	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	138	40.0	50.00	-	2	-	12	16	15	9	11	26	7	16	8	5	3	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	60	39.5	46.50	-	1	-	12	7	9	9	5	8	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	30	39.0	46.50	-	-	-	1	5	5	9	3	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	1,166	40.0	40.00	67	151	271	186	147	137	69	27	24	79	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	648	40.0	42.50	3	34	114	108	100	93	60	26	23	79	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	559	40.0	43.00	3	23	93	91	90	83	49	26	15	78	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	89	40.0	40.50	-	11	21	17	10	10	11	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	518	39.5	36.50	64	117	157	78	47	44	9	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	86	40.0	41.00	-	-	21	3	28	24	8	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	107	40.0	34.50	17	37	32	17	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	219	39.0	35.00	45	76	52	40	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	20	40.0	38.50	2	4	2	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, general	770	39.5	53.50	-	2	12	22	52	40	92	59	69	53	135	44	64	31	43	11	26	-	15	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	314	40.0	57.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	39	26	29	27	50	24	52	13	22	11	11	-	9	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	273	40.0	57.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	25	25	27	50	23	37	11	20	11	11	-	9	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	41	40.0	54.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	15	1	4	-	-	1	15	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	456	39.0	51.00	-	2	12	22	52	39	53	33	40	26	85	20	12	18	21	-	15	-	6	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	83	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	2	-	9	5	7	7	3	20	6	-	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	104	38.5	48.00	-	1	3	7	21	15	10	12	12	4	4	4	3	-	2	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Finance **	174	38.5	50.00	-	1	9	12	27	15	22	13	8	13	17	5	8	2	8	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	35	42.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	4	-	16	-	2	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, order	414	40.0	47.00	11	23	38	31	39	49	40	37	34	31	35	18	8	3	5	2	-	5	4	-	-	1	-
Manufacturing	196	40.0	47.00	-	10	11	16	20	34	17	30	9	18	13	3	4	1	3	-	-	5	1	-	-	1	-
Durable goods	83	40.0	48.00	-	2	6	3	8	22	6	14	3	4	5	-	2	1	2	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goode	113	40.0	46.50	-	8	5	13	12	12	11	16	6	14	8	3	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Nonmanufacturing	218	39.5	46.50	11	13	27	15	19	15	23	7	25	13	22	15	4	2	2	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	104	40.0	49.50	-	-	12	-	4	8	16	5	22	13	2	15	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	82	39.0	39.50	11	13	15	14	11	6	5	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average		NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME WEEKLY EARNINGS OF—																						
		Weekly hours (Standard)	Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 and over
Women - Continued																										
Clerks, payroll	600	40.0	$ 50.50	-	-	8	19	95	67	74	55	57	49	60	24	25	31	12	4	7	8	1	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	427	40.0	50.00	-	-	7	15	73	62	41	36	33	41	36	22	17	30	2	3	5	3	1	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	231	40.0	51.00	-	-	3	6	45	26	6	30	10	22	24	15	13	21	2	2	3	2	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	196	40.0	48.50	-	-	4	9	28	36	35	6	23	19	12	7	4	9	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	173	40.0	51.50	-	-	1	4	22	5	33	19	24	8	24	2	8	1	10	1	2	5	-	4	-	-	-
Public utilities *	67	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	1	2	2	8	10	7	4	17	-	1	1	9	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	23	40.0	53.50	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	2	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
Retail trade	66	39.5	47.00	-	-	1	1	18	3	13	6	14	1	4	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Duplicating-machine operators	202	40.0	46.00	2	2	15	24	33	30	9	14	6	64	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	180	40.0	47.00	2	-	11	22	22	30	7	13	6	64	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	165	40.0	47.50	2	-	8	18	16	29	7	12	6	64	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	15	39.5	39.50	-	-	3	4	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	22	38.5	40.00	-	2	4	2	11	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	354	40.0	48.50	-	10	11	25	32	25	57	47	45	44	20	18	16	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	271	40.0	49.50	-	-	4	12	25	20	41	43	36	41	18	16	11	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	207	40.0	50.00	-	-	3	8	22	4	32	31	21	41	16	16	9	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	64	39.5	47.00	-	-	1	4	3	16	9	12	15	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	83	39.5	44.50	-	10	7	13	7	5	16	4	9	3	2	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	22	40.0	47.50	-	-	5	-	-	1	4	3	3	3	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	48	39.0	40.50	-	10	2	13	7	4	9	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office girls	228	39.5	40.00	10	48	56	27	22	9	11	6	9	14	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	157	40.0	42.00	2	26	36	20	15	7	8	6	8	14	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	113	40.0	44.00	2	13	19	16	5	7	8	6	8	14	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	44	39.5	36.50	-	13	17	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	71	39.0	36.50	8	22	20	7	7	2	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	38	38.5	37.00	1	14	10	6	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Secretaries	1,259	39.5	62.00	-	-	-	1	15	16	53	43	146	77	105	132	139	77	93	72	65	45	77	53	21	15	14
Manufacturing	777	40.0	63.50	-	-	-	-	5	3	8	19	59	46	65	95	100	65	73	55	52	32	53	25	10	4	8
Durable goods	531	40.0	64.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	48	29	24	77	73	38	62	34	36	25	41	19	6	2	5
Nondurable goods	246	39.5	62.00	-	-	-	-	5	2	6	10	11	17	41	18	27	27	11	21	16	7	12	6	4	2	3
Nonmanufacturing	482	39.5	60.00	-	-	-	1	10	13	45	24	87	31	40	37	39	12	20	17	13	13	24	28	11	11	6
Public utilities *	30	39.5	66.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	12	2	2	5	1	1	-	2	-	2	-
Wholesale trade	112	40.0	58.50	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	-	28	8	23	10	10	7	6	1	2	-	7	-	-	4	-
Retail trade	110	40.0	52.50	-	-	-	-	6	2	10	10	42	9	6	11	3	-	5	-	2	3	1	-	-	-	-
Finance **	157	38.0	66.00	-	-	-	-	3	6	19	7	9	3	8	13	4	3	5	9	8	7	14	26	6	3	4
Services	73	40.5	58.50	-	-	-	-	1	2	14	7	8	10	2	2	10	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	5	2	2
Stenographers, general	2,104	40.0	48.50	1	13	26	97	267	239	331	254	321	185	151	102	45	19	32	19	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,127	40.0	50.50	-	-	2	24	86	118	198	156	158	118	106	71	30	12	30	16	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	785	40.0	50.50	-	-	2	18	64	62	155	123	94	72	74	51	27	12	23	6	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	342	39.5	50.00	-	-	-	6	22	56	43	33	64	46	32	20	3	-	7	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	977	40.0	46.50	1	13	24	73	181	121	133	98	163	67	45	31	15	7	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	125	40.0	49.00	-	-	4	4	9	15	13	18	19	20	14	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	246	40.0	50.50	-	-	-	1	29	4	33	28	86	24	12	17	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	109	40.5	42.50	-	-	1	12	56	12	11	4	6	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	387	39.0	44.50	1	13	18	51	73	71	45	27	40	21	7	9	4	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	110	41.0	46.00	-	-	1	5	14	19	31	21	12	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $ 32.50	$ 32.50 - 35.00	$ 35.00 - 37.50	$ 37.50 - 40.00	$ 40.00 - 42.50	$ 42.50 - 45.00	$ 45.00 - 47.50	$ 47.50 - 50.00	$ 50.00 - 52.50	$ 52.50 - 55.00	$ 55.00 - 57.50	$ 57.50 - 60.00	$ 60.00 - 62.50	$ 62.50 - 65.00	$ 65.00 - 67.50	$ 67.50 - 70.00	$ 70.00 - 72.50	$ 72.50 - 75.00	$ 75.00 - 80.00	$ 80.00 - 85.00	$ 85.00 - 90.00	$ 90.00 - 95.00	$ 95.00 and over
Women - Continued																										
Stenographers, technical	98	39.5	$ 54.00	-	-	-	1	3	9	15	11	6	9	2	11	13	9	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	78	40.0	53.00	-	-	-	1	3	9	14	11	4	9	2	2	8	6	3	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	20	37.5	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	9	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	18	37.0	59.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	9	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operators	258	41.0	46.50	5	3	26	9	48	28	45	14	23	6	14	16	7	1	7	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	77	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	1	1	4	9	8	7	4	11	15	7	1	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	62	40.0	55.00	-	-	-	1	1	4	7	7	5	4	8	9	7	1	6	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	15	39.5	55.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	3	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	181	41.5	43.00	5	3	26	8	47	24	36	6	16	2	3	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	50	40.0	39.50	5	3	11	6	5	10	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	21	40.0	47.00	-	-	4	-	-	-	8	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	49	46.0	43.00	-	-	-	2	23	12	8	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Switchboard operator-receptionists	455	40.0	45.50	-	1	32	48	94	42	74	60	39	18	20	11	1	10	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	217	39.5	47.00	-	1	1	10	63	19	31	28	25	8	7	10	-	9	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	125	39.5	48.50	-	-	-	8	26	5	20	24	20	2	2	9	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	92	40.0	46.00	-	1	1	2	37	14	11	4	5	6	5	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	238	40.0	44.00	-	-	31	38	31	23	43	32	14	10	13	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	27	40.0	47.00	-	-	8	-	1	-	2	2	9	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	90	40.5	45.00	-	-	9	18	-	15	13	18	4	2	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	34	40.0	41.50	-	-	1	10	11	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	57	39.0	44.00	-	-	9	6	11	3	15	4	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	30	40.5	43.00	-	-	4	4	8	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tabulating-machine operators	96	40.0	53.50	-	-	3	2	11	1	10	3	7	9	11	14	12	1	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	59	40.0	52.50	-	-	3	2	8	-	10	2	-	-	5	12	12	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	38	40.0	55.50	-	-	-	-	5	-	6	-	-	-	2	11	10	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	21	40.0	48.00	-	-	3	2	3	-	4	2	-	-	3	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	37	39.5	54.50	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	7	9	6	2	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	17	39.5	52.00	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	3	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, general	407	40.5	48.00	-	2	14	29	40	36	57	110	67	16	17	10	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	246	40.0	48.00	-	-	4	12	25	25	38	47	49	14	14	10	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	194	39.5	49.50	-	-	1	1	7	23	35	45	41	13	12	9	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	52	40.0	43.50	-	-	3	11	18	2	3	2	8	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	161	41.5	48.00	-	2	10	17	15	11	19	63	18	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	44	39.5	48.50	-	-	-	-	3	-	10	18	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	58	38.5	42.50	-	2	10	16	4	11	5	1	6	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transcribing-machine operators, technical	27	40.0	45.50	-	-	2	1	4	5	8	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-1: *Office Occupations - Continued*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 and over
Women - Continued																										
Typists, class A	640	40.0	$ 50.50	-	-	6	27	32	70	98	90	62	71	55	84	15	18	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	373	40.0	52.00	-	-	4	14	8	17	40	52	40	52	52	72	6	11	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	340	40.0	52.00	-	-	4	14	8	16	38	50	26	46	46	70	6	11	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	33	40.0	52.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	14	6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	267	40.0	48.00	-	-	2	13	24	53	58	38	22	19	3	12	9	7	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	27	40.5	49.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	29	42.0	49.50	-	-	2	8	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	128	40.0	47.00	-	-	-	4	10	39	24	24	9	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	55	40.5	50.00	-	-	-	1	5	8	16	8	2	2	2	-	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	1,888	40.0	41.50	58	163	221	290	440	272	199	97	83	40	14	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,042	40.0	43.00	8	30	61	170	280	164	135	74	60	38	13	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	744	40.0	43.00	4	26	34	154	172	119	90	54	32	37	13	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	298	40.0	42.50	4	4	27	16	108	45	45	20	28	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	846	39.5	39.50	50	133	160	120	160	108	64	23	23	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	82	40.0	42.00	-	-	18	13	21	12	10	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	163	40.0	43.00	-	9	19	5	33	41	32	10	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	68	39.5	39.50	5	9	10	10	17	4	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	438	39.0	37.00	41	107	95	92	64	31	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	95	41.0	41.00	4	8	18	-	25	20	14	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
2/ All were at $30 to $32.50.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table A-2: *Professional and Technical Occupations*

(Average straight-time weekly hours and earnings 1/ for selected occupations studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Sex, occupation, and industry division	Number of workers	Average Weekly hours (Standard)	Average Weekly earnings (Standard)	Under $40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 95.00	$95.00 - 100.00	$100.00 - 105.00	$105.00 - 110.00	$110.00 - 115.00	$115.00 and over
Men																										
Draftsmen, chief	132	40.0	$ 105.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	2	4	14	30	46	14	11
Manufacturing	130	40.0	105.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	1	4	14	29	46	14	11
Draftsmen	684	40.0	81.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	18	25	37	118	150	128	67	39	60	26	3	-	4
Manufacturing	654	40.0	80.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	18	24	37	117	146	121	62	36	54	25	2	-	3
Durable goods	633	40.0	80.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	18	22	31	117	141	119	57	36	53	25	2	-	3
Nondurable goods	21	41.5	77.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	-	5	2	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
Draftsmen, junior	446	40.0	65.00	-	3	2	4	13	13	16	30	54	57	40	26	45	73	41	26	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	439	40.0	65.00	-	3	2	4	13	13	14	30	54	55	40	25	45	72	41	25	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tracers	97	40.0	52.50	8	13	9	9	10	9	11	1	3	2	-	-	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	95	40.0	52.50	8	13	8	9	9	9	11	1	3	2	-	-	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																										
Tracers	50	40.0	50.00	2	1	4	12	10	3	9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	50	40.0	50.00	2	1	4	12	10	3	9	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nurses, industrial (registered)	216	40.0	60.00	-	-	-	9	2	28	18	17	49	25	9	22	14	16	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	201	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	9	2	25	18	16	48	25	9	18	13	14	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	156	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	9	2	21	11	12	34	21	6	14	12	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	45	40.0	59.50	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	4	14	4	3	4	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	15	40.0	65.00	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	4	1	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.35	$2.35 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.45	$2.45 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
Carpenters, maintenance	414	$ 1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	10	20	33	56	79	37	27	7	1	24	41	1	1	1	5	30	24	-	7
Manufacturing	281	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	19	16	28	27	37	27	7	1	23	41	-	1	1	3	30	4	-	-
Durable goods	199	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	18	7	26	10	32	27	7	1	13	41	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	82	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	9	2	17	5	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	30	4	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	133	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	17	28	52	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	20	-	7
Electricians, maintenance	958	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	18	15	23	52	66	54	61	69	61	101	116	76	113	30	29	11	14	4	42
Manufacturing	781	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	18	10	21	44	65	51	60	67	60	91	115	52	108	-	5	-	1	1	9
Durable goods	622	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	20	38	59	43	47	59	47	91	115	50	33	-	5	-	1	1	1
Nondurable goods	159	2.06	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	18	-	1	6	6	8	13	8	13	-	-	2	75	-	-	-	-	-	8
Nonmanufacturing	177	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	8	1	3	1	2	1	10	1	24	5	30	24	11	13	3	2/ 33
Engineers, stationary	414	1.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	23	48	53	42	20	41	29	86	14	13	19	2	1	1	1	-	-	1
Manufacturing	317	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	18	1	48	30	42	20	16	15	79	14	12	18	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	133	1.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	21	29	15	10	7	11	6	3	18	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	184	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	48	9	13	5	6	8	68	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	97	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	22	-	23	-	-	25	14	7	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Services	31	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	17	-	-	-	2	7	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Firemen, stationary boiler	596	1.63	22	8	2	21	50	22	62	65	56	72	62	62	5	14	8	45	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	493	1.65	14	3	2	21	26	19	42	65	52	72	34	58	5	12	3	45	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	272	1.64	12	3	-	21	7	4	6	37	36	45	34	27	5	6	3	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	221	1.65	2	-	2	-	19	15	36	28	16	27	-	31	-	6	-	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	103	1.55	8	5	-	-	24	3	20	-	4	-	28	4	-	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	24	1.59	1	-	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Services	30	1.50	4	4	-	-	-	-	13	-	4	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Helpers, trades, maintenance	637	1.55	14	15	7	84	49	21	87	81	127	29	53	27	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	435	1.52	8	14	6	81	46	21	53	74	39	28	31	8	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	261	1.57	-	5	-	35	29	9	26	67	16	9	31	8	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	174	1.46	8	9	6	46	17	12	27	7	23	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom	537	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	2	8	10	46	95	68	103	68	45	25	9	44	1	-	2	-	1	-
Manufacturing	537	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	2	8	10	46	95	68	103	68	45	25	9	44	1	-	2	-	1	-
Machinists, maintenance	1,135	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	14	6	44	62	71	86	52	90	107	67	59	149	282	37	-	-	2	-
Manufacturing	1,113	2.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	9	6	30	62	71	84	51	90	107	67	59	149	282	37	-	-	2	-
Durable goods	794	2.05	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	5	26	47	65	65	37	90	107	65	59	143	42	37	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	319	2.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	4	15	6	19	14	-	-	2	-	6	240	-	-	-	2	-
Maintenance men, general utility	440	1.76	-	-	-	-	2	3	9	39	35	70	55	29	67	34	66	19	7	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	353	1.76	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	39	25	65	42	17	50	29	63	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	282	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	20	65	42	17	49	19	32	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	71	1.76	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	16	5	-	-	-	1	10	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	87	1.78	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	10	5	13	12	17	5	3	11	-	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	15	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	45	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	7	-	4	8	9	2	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Occupational Wage Survey, Milwaukee, Wis., March 1952
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Bureau of Labor Statistics

Table A-3: *Maintenance and Power Plant Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for men in selected occupations studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.35	$2.35 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.45	$2.45 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
Mechanics, automotive (maintenance)	553	$1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	54	14	124	233	43	11	17	5	10	4	26	-	1	-	4	4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	136	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	6	4	12	18	7	17	5	3	3	26	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	75	1.85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	4	12	18	6	16	4	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	61	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	3	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	417	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	20	8	120	221	25	4	-	-	7	1	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-
Public utilities *	354	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	120	208	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	25	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	35	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	15	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mechanics, maintenance	806	1.95	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	23	39	57	64	71	70	31	49	78	65	85	157	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
Manufacturing	797	1.95	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	23	39	54	64	71	69	31	48	78	65	85	157	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	684	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	25	36	40	62	61	31	39	70	61	85	157	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	113	1.78	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	11	6	14	18	24	9	8	-	9	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Millwrights	340	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	12	11	20	43	23	17	52	18	51	29	12	-	-	-	44	1	-	-
Manufacturing	327	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	12	11	20	43	23	17	52	18	51	29	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
Durable goods	263	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	11	10	20	43	23	15	50	18	51	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	64	2.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
Oilers	398	1.66	4	11	9	21	17	34	35	29	37	48	5	5	26	4	27	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	387	1.67	1	11	9	21	17	34	35	29	29	48	5	5	26	4	27	86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	251	1.61	1	2	9	17	17	21	27	23	26	39	5	5	26	4	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	136	1.77	-	9	-	4	-	13	8	6	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Painters, maintenance	246	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	3	13	27	18	21	11	4	16	28	11	7	2	71	-	1	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	160	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	3	13	20	4	13	2	4	14	26	4	3	2	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	84	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	1	13	2	2	-	2	4	14	26	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	76	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	18	2	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	39	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	86	2.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	8	9	-	2	2	7	4	-	32	-	1	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	41	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	12	8	9	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe fitters, maintenance	291	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	17	22	38	13	10	40	2	24	49	10	9	-	-	-	44	-	1
Manufacturing	260	2.02	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	14	17	37	13	10	40	1	24	48	-	9	-	-	-	36	-	1
Durable goods	181	1.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	9	16	24	9	3	40	1	24	39	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nondurable goods	79	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	1	13	4	7	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	36	-	-
Sheet-metal workers, maintenance	123	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	10	10	16	3	6	7	15	14	15	3	1	2	-	2	9	-	8
Manufacturing	114	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	6	16	3	5	7	14	13	15	3	1	1	-	2	9	-	8
Durable goods	96	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	5	16	3	5	7	14	13	15	3	1	1	-	2	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	18	2.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	8
Tool-and-die makers	1,422	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6	21	78	132	169	133	238	188	155	119	73	105	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,421	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	21	78	132	169	133	238	188	155	119	73	105	-	-	-

---

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
2/ Workers were distributed as follows: 31 at $2.50 to $2.60; 1 at $2.60 to $2.70; 1 at $2.70 to $2.80.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing, and Shipping Occupations*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area
basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $ 0.75	$ 0.75 - .80	$ 0.80 - .85	$ 0.85 - .90	$ 0.90 - .95	$ 0.95 - 1.00	$ 1.00 - 1.05	$ 1.05 - 1.10	$ 1.10 - 1.15	$ 1.15 - 1.20	$ 1.20 - 1.25	$ 1.25 - 1.30	$ 1.30 - 1.35	$ 1.35 - 1.40	$ 1.40 - 1.45	$ 1.45 - 1.50	$ 1.50 - 1.55	$ 1.55 - 1.60	$ 1.60 - 1.65	$ 1.65 - 1.70	$ 1.70 - 1.75	$ 1.75 - 1.80	$ 1.80 - 1.85	$ 1.85 - 1.90	$ 1.90 - 1.95	$ 1.95 - 2.00	$ 2.00 and over
Crane operators, electric bridge (under 20 tons)	564	$ 1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	12	101	28	94	33	70	144	-	8	12	12	34
Manufacturing	564	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	12	101	28	94	33	70	144	-	8	12	12	34
Guards	449	1.47	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	1	12	8	21	7	68	39	53	47	39	23	8	31	14	25	42	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	434	1.48	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	-	12	7	21	5	68	38	49	41	39	23	8	31	14	25	42	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	329	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	-	12	1	21	5	28	34	22	39	17	23	8	31	14	25	42	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	105	1.37	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	6	-	-	40	4	27	2	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (men)	2,315	1.30	9	24	27	52	44	43	100	54	168	248	134	157	160	216	215	193	125	211	74	34	10	13	3	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	1,577	1.37	-	-	8	12	26	-	15	7	63	178	90	122	101	187	190	180	94	202	60	23	7	11	-	1	-	-	-
Durable goods	1,088	1.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	13	26	48	91	56	159	178	153	73	198	48	22	6	9	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	489	1.22	-	-	8	12	26	-	7	7	50	152	42	31	45	28	12	27	21	4	12	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	738	1.16	9	24	19	40	18	43	85	47	105	70	44	35	59	29	25	13	31	9	14	11	3	2	3	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	111	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	5	8	2	7	10	13	18	14	-	2	-	-	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	74	1.21	-	10	-	4	-	-	3	21	1	2	-	4	4	5	2	4	2	-	7	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	332	1.11	2	4	7	17	12	32	62	20	29	61	29	11	20	1	1	1	20	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	119	1.26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	63	5	1	5	7	5	6	8	7	9	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Services	102	1.02	7	10	12	19	6	11	-	-	4	-	7	5	15	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners (women)	1,425	.99	18	7	24	304	422	178	94	90	26	45	33	20	25	111	9	11	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	377	1.20	-	-	10	11	32	32	18	8	17	37	29	19	25	111	9	11	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	234	1.30	-	-	-	-	26	-	1	-	-	8	22	14	24	111	9	11	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	143	1.04	-	-	10	11	6	32	17	8	17	29	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	1,048	.92	18	7	14	293	390	146	76	82	9	8	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Public utilities *	149	.99	-	-	-	-	71	-	2	70	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	19	1.10	-	-	-	-	2	-	5	2	3	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	240	.90	18	4	11	60	37	77	30	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance **	606	.90	-	-	3	233	276	69	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Order fillers	1,890	1.52	-	-	-	1	-	10	7	19	36	19	48	71	127	195	138	190	228	97	166	86	85	126	99	82	40	16	4
Manufacturing	922	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	9	16	2	24	32	76	92	94	112	120	47	19	10	51	30	46	77	35	16	2
Durable goods	745	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5	19	16	73	83	105	120	47	15	10	43	30	46	77	35	16	2
Nondurable goods	177	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	6	16	2	19	13	60	19	11	7	-	-	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	968	1.52	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	10	20	17	24	39	51	103	44	78	108	50	147	76	34	96	53	5	5	-	2
Wholesale trade	612	1.49	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	12	12	21	35	49	71	37	48	44	35	88	40	18	34	53	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	335	1.58	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	5	3	4	2	32	7	9	64	15	59	36	16	62	-	5	5	-	2
Packers (men)	1,258	1.48	2	-	2	16	10	2	27	12	17	14	52	50	72	192	89	133	141	67	10	82	54	57	30	76	39	9	3
Manufacturing	1,020	1.52	-	-	2	4	-	2	20	-	14	6	49	40	51	139	73	115	101	55	9	82	54	55	24	76	38	9	2
Durable goods	666	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	27	6	18	70	28	61	68	45	9	82	46	55	16	76	38	9	2
Nondurable goods	354	1.37	-	-	2	4	-	2	10	-	14	6	22	34	33	69	45	54	33	10	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	238	1.33	2	-	-	12	10	-	7	12	3	8	3	10	21	53	16	18	40	12	1	-	-	2	6	-	1	-	1
Wholesale trade	187	1.30	-	-	-	10	10	-	6	12	2	8	2	10	18	49	16	18	8	12	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing, and Shipping Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $0.75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 and over
Packers (women)	944	$1.11	2	3	17	197	45	31	42	184	11	51	36	150	37	67	31	9	5	23	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	827	1.12	-	-	-	185	38	18	14	184	10	45	34	141	33	65	28	1	5	23	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	460	1.19	-	-	-	12	8	-	12	184	10	13	16	133	10	2	28	1	5	23	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	367	1.04	-	-	-	173	30	18	2	-	-	32	18	8	23	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	117	1.03	2	3	17	12	7	13	28	-	1	6	2	9	4	2	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	111	1.02	2	3	17	12	7	13	28	-	1	2	-	9	4	2	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving clerks	369	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	6	12	9	14	37	54	25	32	47	37	49	19	10	8	4	-	-
Manufacturing	203	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	8	1	3	25	32	20	20	19	9	49	11	-	2	-	-	-
Durable goods	157	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	5	22	19	20	17	9	49	11	-	2	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	46	1.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	8	1	1	20	10	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	166	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	3	4	8	11	12	22	5	12	28	28	-	8	10	6	4	-	-
Wholesale trade	102	1.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	10	11	10	4	10	27	12	-	4	6	6	-	-	-
Retail trade	61	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	4	8	1	1	12	1	-	1	16	-	4	4	-	4	-	-
Shipping clerks	344	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	10	3	5	42	16	18	11	44	40	51	32	20	14	5	12	10	6
Manufacturing	242	1.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	5	32	14	9	9	44	38	15	32	14	6	3	1	8	6
Durable goods	153	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	2	9	9	16	35	10	31	13	2	3	1	8	3
Nondurable goods	89	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3	-	26	12	-	-	28	3	5	1	1	4	-	-	-	3
Nonmanufacturing	102	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	-	10	2	9	2	-	2	36	-	6	8	2	11	2	-
Wholesale trade	75	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	9	-	-	2	-	2	36	-	6	4	2	4	2	-
Retail trade	23	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	7	-	-
Shipping-and-receiving clerks	485	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	3	21	19	12	55	57	36	40	59	36	10	23	13	7	9	12	3/ 65
Manufacturing	304	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	17	5	12	48	19	22	28	42	28	6	18	10	-	-	12	36
Durable goods	192	1.64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	5	4	11	19	-	28	38	20	6	5	10	-	-	12	17
Nondurable goods	112	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	37	-	22	-	4	8	-	13	-	-	-	-	19
Nonmanufacturing	181	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	3	4	14	-	7	38	14	12	17	8	4	5	3	7	9	-	29
Wholesale trade	104	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	1	4	14	-	5	24	11	11	11	2	4	2	1	-	-	-	9
Retail trade	34	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	3	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4/ 20
Stock handlers and truckers, hand	3,727	1.47	2	8	13	14	12	20	28	78	23	101	155	161	269	399	465	286	660	186	240	56	111	63	44	333	-	-	-
Manufacturing	2,772	1.47	-	-	-	14	8	15	10	19	12	88	94	150	248	399	345	200	572	97	27	48	39	49	7	331	-	-	-
Durable goods	1,750	1.46	-	-	-	4	8	4	-	-	5	3	29	55	151	306	278	186	466	93	27	48	35	49	2	1	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	1,022	1.49	-	-	-	10	-	11	10	19	7	85	65	95	97	93	67	14	106	4	-	-	4	-	5	330	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	955	1.47	2	8	13	-	4	5	18	59	11	13	61	11	21	-	120	86	88	89	213	8	72	14	37	2	-	-	-
Public utilities *	187	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63	-	11	1	106	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	372	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	6	13	11	10	2	-	57	86	29	84	8	-	23	-	36	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	370	1.42	2	8	1	-	4	5	13	53	3	-	46	1	19	-	-	-	48	4	95	8	43	14	1	2	-	-	-
Services	26	1.05	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, light (under 1½ tons)	699	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	46	19	43	11	3	14	18	125	18	353	12	3	7	16	5	-	-	-
Manufacturing	221	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	-	14	15	125	9	21	8	1	-	16	5	-	-	-
Durable goods	63	1.53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	14	3	18	1	14	4	-	-	-	5			
Nondurable goods	158	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	12	107	8	7	4	1	-	16	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	478	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	46	19	43	5	3	-	3	-	9	332	4	2	7	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	129	1.37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	24	19	40	-	-	-	-	-	9	24	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

Table A-4: *Custodial, Warehousing, and Shipping Occupations - Continued*

(Average hourly earnings 1/ for selected occupations 2/ studied on an area basis in Milwaukee, Wis., by industry division, March 1952)

Occupation and industry division	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings	Under $0.75	$0.75 - .80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 and over
Truck drivers, medium (1½ to and including 4 tons)	973	$1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	16	43	1	-	54	45	33	100	139	466	20	21	6	-	26	-
Manufacturing	355	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	16	-	1	-	38	37	33	52	76	37	11	21	5	-	26	-
Durable goods	282	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	16	-	-	-	17	13	23	44	76	33	11	21	1	-	26	-
Nondurable goods	73	1.54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	21	24	10	8	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	618	1.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	43	-	-	16	8	-	48	63	429	9	-	1	-	-	-
Public utilities *	475	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	60	401	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	124	1.52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	16	8	-	34	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail trade	19	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	1	-	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, trailer type)	903	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	2	-	73	18	724	-	-	30	49	-	-
Manufacturing	136	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	29	10	10	-	-	30	49	-	-
Durable goods	21	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	3	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	115	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-	21	7	-	-	-	30	49	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	767	1.73	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	8	714	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truck drivers, heavy (over 4 tons, other than trailer type)	371	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	29	77	88	82	-	39	-	48	-
Manufacturing	38	1.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	9	8	7	6	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	333	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	69	81	76	-	39	-	48	-
Retail trade	152	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	-	8	-	35	-	48	-
Truckers, power (fork-lift)	619	1.58	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	16	20	21	27	43	44	101	28	58	68	111	14	22	26	6	2	8
Manufacturing	573	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	20	21	27	43	44	80	18	56	68	111	12	22	19	6	2	8
Nonmanufacturing	46	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	10	2	-	-	2	-	7	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	21	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-
Truckers, power (other than fork-lift)	321	1.59	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	32	27	40	15	50	19	6	75	7	17	4	10	2	1
Manufacturing	282	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	30	25	18	15	43	15	6	75	7	15	4	10	2	1
Durable goods	251	1.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	26	24	8	14	40	14	6	75	7	15	4	10	2	1
Nondurable goods	31	1.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	4	1	10	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nonmanufacturing	39	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	22	-	7	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Watchmen	603	1.26	-	6	9	33	76	22	21	5	39	38	22	41	31	32	37	64	40	24	4	9	11	36	2	-	-	1	-
Manufacturing	384	1.36	-	-	8	14	7	7	3	5	16	26	22	28	16	29	35	62	39	24	4	8	2	29	-	-	-	-	-
Durable goods	273	1.44	-	-	-	-	5	5	3	1	12	12	-	16	12	26	31	48	39	20	4	8	2	29	-	-	-	-	-
Nondurable goods	111	1.18	-	-	8	14	2	2	-	4	4	14	22	12	4	3	4	14	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

---

1/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
2/ Study limited to men workers except where otherwise indicated.
3/ Workers were distributed as follows: 9 at $2 to $2.05; 24 at $2.05 to $2.10; 1 at $2.10 to $2.15; 10 at $2.15 to $2.20; 9 at $2.25 to $2.30; 12 at $2.30 to $2.35.
4/ Workers were distributed as follows: 19 at $2.05 to $2.10; 1 at $2.10 to $2.15.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

B: Characteristic Industry Occupations

Table B-2071: *Candy and Other Confectionery Products* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	$0.75 and under 0.80	$0.80 - .85	$0.85 - .90	$0.90 - .95	$0.95 - 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05
Men																											
Candy makers, class A 3/a	18	$ 1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	4
Candy makers, class B 3/a	7	1.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candy makers' helpers 3/b	33	1.14	-	-	1	1	1	10	5	3	-	2	4	1	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mogul operators 3/a	6	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mogul operators' helpers 3/a	26	1.09	-	-	-	-	-	8	8	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock handlers and truckers, hand 3/a	16	1.14	-	-	-	2	-	2	2	2	-	5	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																											
Dippers, one-hand 3/a	42	.97	-	1	3	6	15	13	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dipping-machine operators' helpers 3/b	50	.99	4	3	4	8	9	4	8	2	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners 3/a	8	.98	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, hand, bulk 3/b	108	.90	35	15	12	14	4	5	5	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Packers, hand, fancy 3/a	85	.87	26	21	15	1	3	2	4	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wrappers, machine 3/a	27	1.06	1	2	1	-	1	2	7	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Column group heading: NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers primarily engaged in manufacturing candy and other confections (Group 2071) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Data relate to a January 1952 payroll period.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
3/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

Table B-336: *Foundries, Nonferrous* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Under $1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.40	$2.40 and over
All Plant Occupations																													
All workers	979	$ 1.53	13	11	12	13	122	87	146	58	88	70	34	66	31	34	43	16	27	21	15	15	10	4	9	8	7	7	12
Men	950	1.54	5	6	6	12	118	86	143	58	88	70	34	66	30	34	43	16	27	21	15	15	10	4	9	8	7	7	12
Women	29	1.17	8	5	6	1	4	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Selected Plant Occupations - Men																													
Chippers and grinders 3/a	68	1.34	-	2	-	6	17	9	11	9	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Core assemblers and finishers 3/a	8	1.40	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coremakers, hand: Total	32	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	3	1	4	3	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Time	16	1.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	16	1.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Furnace tenders 3/a	28	1.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	7	8	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility 3/a	7	1.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, hand, bench 3/a	25	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	2	2	2	4	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Molders, floor 3/b	17	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	1	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Molders, machine: Total	56	1.87	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7	2	7	2	1	4	-	-	2	2	2	7	1	3	5	1	2	1	4
Time	16	1.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	40	2.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-	2	2	2	7	1	3	5	1	2	1	4
Permanent-mold-machine operators 3/b	26	1.72	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	4	5	9	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pourers, metal 3/a	20	1.37	-	-	-	-	6	1	7	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shake-out men 3/a	53	1.30	-	-	-	4	20	14	11	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Truckers, hand 3/a	11	1.35	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Watchmen 3/a	6	1.30	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Column group heading: NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—

1/ The study covered independent nonferrous foundries (except die-casting foundries) with 8 or more workers. Data relate to an August 1951 payroll period.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
3/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

Table B-3463: *Stamped and Pressed Metal Products* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	$0.95 and under 1.00	$1.00 - 1.05	$1.05 - 1.10	$1.10 - 1.15	$1.15 - 1.20	$1.20 - 1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 and over
Men		$																											
Die setters 3/a	48	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5	6	8	2	15	1	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance men, general utility 3/a	8	1.77	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Power-shear operators, class A 3/a	13	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	1	-
Power-shear operators, class B 3/a	32	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	3	2	1	9	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
✓ Punch-press operators, class A 3/a	50	1.74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	8	13	-	-	8	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
✓ Punch-press operators, class B 3/b	155	1.69	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	12	2	6	8	3	26	24	3	20	12	-	-	-	13	-	16	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers 3/a	42	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	17	1	1	-	17	-	2
✓ Stock handlers and truckers, hand 3/a	111	1.36	-	-	-	-	-	11	12	44	22	2	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Women																													
Inspectors, class C 3/b	34	1.57	-	-	-	3	-	6	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	3	3	7	-	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Punch-press operators, class B 3/a	80	1.31	2	8	14	4	2	1	7	7	3	1	6	9	6	6	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers engaged in the manufacture of nonautomotive stampings (Group 3463) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget. Data relate to a January 1952 payroll period.

2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

3/ Insufficient data to permit presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Under $1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.35	$2.35 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.45	$2.45 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
✓ **Machinery 3/**																													
Men		$																											
Assemblers, class A: Total	477	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	75	18	50	66	16	29	18	30	33	23	21	9	16	6	11	8	3	37
Time	256	1.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	67	15	50	64	11	25	6	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	221	2.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	8	3	-	2	5	4	12	24	23	23	21	9	16	6	11	8	3	37
Assemblers, class B: Total	1,787	1.95	-	-	1	3	21	21	39	37	90	139	201	153	63	86	71	292	54	68	35	79	44	31	40	41	38	42	98
Time	565	1.68	-	-	-	-	12	10	21	22	84	122	169	84	31	7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	1,222	2.08	-	-	1	3	9	11	18	15	6	17	32	69	32	79	68	292	54	68	35	79	44	31	40	41	38	42	98
Assemblers, class C: Total	1,327	1.84	1	-	5	51	25	46	34	153	214	28	119	45	60	75	11	62	158	48	12	10	14	16	9	49	6	17	59
Time	415	1.57	-	-	-	25	8	26	15	122	170	13	35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	912	1.95	1	-	5	26	17	20	19	31	44	15	84	44	60	75	11	62	158	48	12	10	14	16	9	49	6	17	59
Electricians, maintenance 4/a	280	1.96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	7	12	27	20	21	28	25	27	15	53	8	24	-	-	-	-	-	1
Inspectors, class A 4/a	237	1.88	-	-	-	-	1	1	8	-	12	6	5	8	27	37	71	17	32	9	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class B 4/a	481	1.77	-	14	-	5	7	7	6	13	56	53	31	44	24	105	38	53	21	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inspectors, class C 4/a	279	1.58	9	23	1	4	13	23	30	29	50	33	19	19	8	17	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Janitors, porters, and cleaners 4/a	561	1.39	41	54	41	116	87	132	78	9	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Under $1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.35	$2.35 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.45	$2.45 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
			NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
Machinery 3/ - Continued																													
Men - Continued																													
Machine-tool operators, production, class A 5/: Total	2,499	$1.98	-	-	-	1	10	12	14	35	108	158	128	194	211	158	150	196	125	196	147	99	111	184	98	47	25	21	71
Time	976	1.81	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	12	90	137	87	149	153	86	49	93	17	69	11	1	1	11	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	1,523	2.09	-	-	-	1	10	8	8	23	18	21	41	45	58	72	101	103	108	127	136	98	110	173	98	47	25	21	71
Automatic-lathe operators, class A 4/b	47	1.95	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	2	3	7	1	5	2	3	-	7	-	4	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	3
Drill-press operators, radial, class A: Total	178	1.82	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	7	38	22	8	15	15	8	5	12	12	6	9	2	4	5	-	1	1	-	1
Time	87	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	35	22	5	5	13	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	91	1.93	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	5	3	-	3	10	2	6	5	9	12	6	9	2	4	5	-	1	1	-	1
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class A 4/b	263	1.99	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	12	8	9	15	9	23	11	12	22	27	16	16	25	19	15	6	2	3	1	5
Engine-lathe operators, class A: Total	384	1.94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	59	13	35	24	46	38	30	17	46	23	3	13	13	7	5	-	4	5
Time	243	1.86	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	56	8	31	19	42	17	17	8	30	8	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	141	2.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	4	5	4	21	13	9	16	15	2	13	9	7	5	-	4	5
Grinding-machine operators, class A: Total	432	2.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	25	4	29	26	33	25	14	19	16	23	33	8	8	62	51	23	5	3	21
Time	132	1.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1	29	17	29	17	4	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	300	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	-	9	4	8	10	10	16	21	33	8	8	62	51	23	5	3	21
Milling-machine operators, class A: Total	285	1.94	-	-	-	-	4	1	7	4	20	26	33	10	16	18	26	22	10	20	9	7	4	15	5	-	6	5	17
Time	115	1.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	17	22	28	9	8	4	6	7	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	170	2.07	-	-	-	-	4	1	3	2	3	4	5	1	8	14	20	15	10	14	9	7	4	13	5	-	6	5	17
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class A 4/b	86	2.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	2	1	6	7	19	4	12	9	5	3	2	2	9
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class A: Total	536	1.97	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	6	14	29	19	26	81	43	43	48	19	28	26	41	33	45	12	6	3	4	2
Time	185	1.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	26	7	19	73	18	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	351	2.05	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	6	8	3	12	7	8	25	25	30	19	28	26	41	33	45	12	6	3	4	2
Machine-tool operators, production, class B 5/: Total	2,187	1.87	1	-	11	10	33	74	46	79	159	280	173	127	110	125	126	122	152	113	91	85	82	53	45	14	17	18	41
Time	616	1.64	-	-	9	4	16	57	27	45	113	133	100	55	31	24	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	1,571	1.96	1	-	2	6	17	17	19	34	46	147	73	72	79	101	124	122	152	113	91	85	82	53	45	14	17	18	41
Automatic-lathe operators, class B 4/b	64	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	6	4	3	6	3	2	7	12	5	5	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, radial, class B: Total	259	1.85	-	-	11	1	1	13	6	23	11	29	24	22	10	19	7	12	12	5	18	4	2	5	-	-	4	4	16
Time	90	1.62	-	-	9	-	-	6	1	18	4	22	16	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	169	1.97	-	-	2	1	1	7	5	5	7	7	8	10	8	19	7	12	12	5	18	4	2	5	-	-	4	4	16
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class B: Total	375	1.86	-	-	-	4	6	10	4	12	52	45	27	10	19	26	22	38	14	9	12	21	13	6	13	4	3	2	3
Time	127	1.61	-	-	-	4	3	10	2	10	47	38	9	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	248	1.98	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	2	5	7	18	8	17	26	22	38	14	9	12	21	13	6	13	4	3	2	3
Engine-lathe operators, class B: Total	268	1.85	-	-	-	-	2	9	12	19	29	18	21	16	22	9	20	14	19	8	10	7	11	11	2	-	3	2	4
Time	88	1.65	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	8	22	12	17	4	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	180	1.95	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	11	7	6	4	12	14	9	18	14	19	8	10	7	11	11	2	-	3	2	4
Grinding-machine operators, class B Total	185	2.03	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	10	11	4	14	10	4	15	16	3	18	7	7	8	13	13	3	5	5	12
Time	35	1.70	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	7	3	9	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	150	2.11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	2	4	1	5	5	3	15	16	3	18	7	7	8	13	13	3	5	5	12
Milling-machine operators, class B: Total	393	1.90	1	-	-	-	2	22	11	8	27	25	36	23	10	20	30	19	47	34	11	22	19	9	5	4	1	2	5
Time	104	1.61	-	-	-	-	2	21	8	4	22	20	21	4	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	289	2.00	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	5	5	15	19	10	18	30	19	47	34	11	22	19	9	5	4	1	2	5
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class B 4/a	36	1.93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	10	10	-	1	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class B: Total	466	1.80	-	-	-	5	17	10	11	12	23	139	44	26	20	21	24	8	30	21	13	12	17	6	5	1	1	-	-
Time	98	1.65	-	-	-	-	7	6	6	5	9	27	22	11	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	368	1.83	-	-	-	5	10	4	5	7	14	112	22	15	19	17	24	8	30	21	13	12	17	6	5	1	1	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	NUMBER OF WORKERS RECEIVING STRAIGHT-TIME HOURLY EARNINGS OF—																										
			Under $1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.35	$2.35 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.45	$2.45 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
Machinery 3/ - Continued																													
Men - Continued																													
Machine-tool operators, production, class C 5/: Total	639	$ 1.70	4	-	13	17	47	48	50	106	36	42	32	49	34	22	26	26	17	20	11	5	5	10	4	5	2	2	6
Time	234	1.54	4	-	9	8	35	22	23	78	13	15	7	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	405	1.80	-	-	4	9	12	26	27	28	23	27	25	29	34	22	26	26	17	20	11	5	5	10	4	5	2	2	6
Drill-press operators, radial, class C 4/b	74	1.67	4	-	2	-	4	6	14	7	-	5	5	4	2	4	4	5	1	2	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C: Total	136	1.71	-	-	2	4	28	10	2	17	5	8	3	4	9	8	16	4	3	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	5
Time	45	1.45	-	-	-	3	27	3	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	91	1.84	-	-	2	1	1	7	2	5	5	8	3	4	9	8	16	4	3	1	1	1	-	2	-	1	-	2	5
Engine-lathe operators, class C: Total	53	1.60	-	-	1	-	1	8	5	26	2	2	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Time	29	1.56	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	19	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	24	1.64	-	-	1	-	1	4	2	7	-	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class C 4/a	60	1.70	-	-	-	1	1	10	-	25	2	2	5	-	1	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class C 4/b	83	1.74	-	-	7	2	1	3	8	5	8	7	3	5	10	5	-	3	3	4	2	2	-	1	3	1	-	-	-
Screw-machine operators, automatic, class C 4/a	17	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	6	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turret-lathe operators, hand (including hand screw machine), class C 4/b	127	1.69	-	-	1	4	8	6	5	23	11	7	10	25	8	3	1	5	3	2	1	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, toolroom 4/a	302	1.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	5	19	9	17	36	66	38	22	12	18	45	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Machinists, production 4/a	92	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	10	16	10	10	11	7	3	4	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	1
Stock handlers and truckers, hand 4/a	819	1.43	16	83	49	163	131	132	201	11	7	6	5	14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops) 4/a	226	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	9	13	8	18	21	17	36	46	20	4	5	6	-	11
Tool-and-die makers (other than jobbing shops) 4/a	297	2.04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	12	42	54	28	45	45	21	8	29	-	-	-	-	-
Welders, hand, class A: Total	675	1.96	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	22	23	7	64	236	37	25	86	17	23	13	5	7	1	2	2	9	73	19
Time	407	1.84	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	18	6	55	193	28	10	75	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	268	2.15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	5	1	9	43	9	15	11	13	19	13	5	7	1	2	2	9	73	19
Welders, hand, class B: Total	719	1.80	-	-	-	-	5	7	22	21	86	157	155	109	18	9	5	4	6	3	9	12	12	7	3	9	23	12	25
Time	515	1.67	-	-	-	-	4	7	20	17	81	149	138	88	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Incentive	204	2.12	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	5	8	17	21	10	6	5	4	6	3	9	12	12	7	3	9	23	12	25
Women																													
Assemblers, class C 4/b	279	1.67	18	6	9	14	27	12	13	13	14	19	22	22	19	10	8	10	12	19	6	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2
Inspectors, class C 4/a	253	1.38	17	78	59	16	25	5	6	9	7	6	2	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C 4/b, 5/	179	1.65	1	6	13	33	4	6	12	7	3	13	10	16	7	9	6	14	4	7	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drill-press operators, single- or multiple-spindle, class C 4/b	94	1.65	1	-	2	28	-	2	5	3	2	5	7	11	4	6	3	7	3	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class C 4/b	20	1.82	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	6	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-35: *Machinery Industries* 1/ - *Continued*

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average hourly earnings 2/	Under $1.25	$1.25 - 1.30	$1.30 - 1.35	$1.35 - 1.40	$1.40 - 1.45	$1.45 - 1.50	$1.50 - 1.55	$1.55 - 1.60	$1.60 - 1.65	$1.65 - 1.70	$1.70 - 1.75	$1.75 - 1.80	$1.80 - 1.85	$1.85 - 1.90	$1.90 - 1.95	$1.95 - 2.00	$2.00 - 2.05	$2.05 - 2.10	$2.10 - 2.15	$2.15 - 2.20	$2.20 - 2.25	$2.25 - 2.30	$2.30 - 2.35	$2.35 - 2.40	$2.40 - 2.45	$2.45 - 2.50	$2.50 and over
Machine-Tool Accessories																													
Men																													
Janitors, porters, and cleaners 4/a	23	$1.27	10	-	2	-	2	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class A 4/a, 5/	187	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	20	25	42	6	13	28	15	4	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	6
Engine-lathe operators, class A 4/a	70	1.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	12	12	4	10	5	8	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Grinding-machine operators, class A 4/a	49	1.79	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14	5	25	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class B 4/a, 5/	70	1.62	-	-	-	-	1	10	14	4	15	2	1	17	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engine-lathe operators, class B 4/a	16	1.61	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grinding-machine operators, class B 4/a	10	1.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Milling-machine operators, class B 4/a	22	1.51	-	-	-	-	-	10	4	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machine-tool operators, production, class C 4/a	30	1.43	4	-	2	4	4	2	5	3	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinists, production 4/a	64	1.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	11	7	8	8	2	-	4	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Tool-and-die makers (tool-and-die jobbing shops) 4/a	226	2.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4	9	13	8	18	21	17	36	46	20	4	5	6	-	11

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in the machinery (nonelectrical) industry (Group 35) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1945 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget; machine-tool accessory establishments (Group 3543) with more than 7 workers were included in the study. Data relate to a December 1951 payroll period.
2/ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.
3/ Includes establishments producing machine-tool accessories for which separate data are also presented.
4/ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of separate averages by method of wage payment.
(a) All or predominantly time workers.
(b) All or predominantly incentive workers.
5/ Includes data for operators of other machine tools in addition to those shown separately.

Table B-63: *Insurance Carriers* 1/

Occupation and sex	Number of workers	Average 2/ Weekly hours (Standard)	Average 2/ Weekly earnings (Standard)	$30.00 and under 32.50	$32.50 - 35.00	$35.00 - 37.50	$37.50 - 40.00	$40.00 - 42.50	$42.50 - 45.00	$45.00 - 47.50	$47.50 - 50.00	$50.00 - 52.50	$52.50 - 55.00	$55.00 - 57.50	$57.50 - 60.00	$60.00 - 62.50	$62.50 - 65.00	$65.00 - 67.50	$67.50 - 70.00	$70.00 - 72.50	$72.50 - 75.00	$75.00 - 80.00	$80.00 - 85.00	$85.00 - 90.00	$90.00 - 100.00	$100.00 and over
Men																										
Clerks, accounting	12	39.0	$69.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	-	-
Section heads	17	39.0	86.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	7	1
Underwriters	87	39.0	87.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	3	1	4	5	-	12	16	27	3/ 12
Women																										
Clerks, accounting	106	39.5	44.00	-	-	14	17	30	15	2	1	18	-	3	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, correspondence, class B	11	39.5	48.50	-	-	1	1	2	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class A	11	39.0	44.50	-	-	-	1	3	4	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, file, class B	143	38.5	36.50	8	40	34	43	10	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, general	89	37.0	47.50	-	-	8	6	16	9	12	9	3	6	8	2	7	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, premium-ledger-card	16	38.5	42.50	-	3	4	-	1	4	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerks, underwriter	64	39.5	47.50	-	-	-	6	1	8	14	15	13	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Key-punch operators	39	39.0	39.50	-	10	-	13	7	4	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Premium acceptors	40	39.0	43.00	1	4	5	2	8	2	7	5	2	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section heads	37	38.5	61.00	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	5	1	4	6	3	6	3	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Stenographers, general	132	38.5	45.00	-	4	1	24	22	12	47	4	3	5	2	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class A	16	39.0	48.50	-	-	-	2	-	7	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typists, class B	235	39.0	38.00	6	33	60	54	68	9	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Underwriters	19	39.5	74.50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	5	3	-	2	-	-

1/ The study covered establishments with more than 20 workers in the insurance industry (Group 63) as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (1949 edition) prepared by the Bureau of the Budget.
2/ Hours reflect the workweek for which employees receive their regular straight-time salaries and the earnings correspond to these weekly hours.
3/ Workers were distributed as follows: 9 at $100 and under $105; 2 at $105 - $110; and 1 at $110 and over.

C: Union Wage Scales

(Minimum wage rates and maximum straight-time hours per week agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. Rates and hours are those in effect on dates indicated.)

Table C-15: *Building Construction*

April 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bricklayers	$2.970	40
Carpenters	2.690	40
Electricians	2.600	40
Painters	2.200	40
Plasterers	2.750	40
Plumbers	2.700	40
Building laborers	1.960	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Hand shops:		
Foremen	$1.570	48
First hands	1.480	48
Benchmen:		
First hands	1.400	48
Second hands	1.300	48
Third hands	1.150	48
Bread and cake - Machine shops:		
Agreement A:		
Mixers, ovenmen, doughnut-machine operators	1.525	40
Depositor operators, dividermen, ingredient scalers, oven feeders and dumpers (bread)	1.425	40
Clerks, shipping and receiving	1.425	40
Oven feeders and dumpers (cake), bench hands, wrapping-machine operators, moldermen	1.335	40
Bench and machine helpers	1.215	40
Miscellaneous helpers:		
Men	1.215	40
Women	1.125	40
Agreement B:		
Working foremen	1.820	40
Mixers, shipping clerks	1.570	40
Dividermen	1.510	40
Ovenmen, molders	1.460	40
Wrapping-machine operators	1.340	40
Miscellaneous helpers, shipping-room workers	1.270	40
Agreement C:		
Mixers, ovenmen	1.420	40
Dividermen, moldermen, bench hands, doughnut-machine operators, stock-room workers	1.360	40
Miscellaneous helpers:		
Men	1.160	40
Women	.950	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries - Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bread and cake - Machine shops: - Continued		
Agreement D:		
Mixers, ovenmen, cake decorators	$1.440	40
Wrapping-machine operators	1.420	40
Dividermen, bench hands, doughnut-machine operators, molders, flour dumpers, ingredient scalers, depositor operators	1.380	40
Shipping-room workers	1.280	40
Miscellaneous helpers:		
Men	1.160	40
Women	.960	40
Bread only - Machine shops:		
Foremen	1.470	40
Mixers, ovenmen	1.420	40
Oven loaders and dumpers, wrapping-machine operators, moldermen, dividermen	1.360	40
Stockroom workers	1.360	40
Miscellaneous helpers (men)	1.160	40
Cake only - Machine shops:		
Foremen	1.470	40
Mixers, ovenmen	1.420	40
Depositor operators	1.360	40
Miscellaneous helpers:		
Men	1.160	40
Women	.950	40
Hebrew baking - Bread and cake:		
Cake bakers, bread workers	1.540	45
Dough mixers, benchmen	1.460	45
Crackers and cookies:		
Sponge department:		
Head mixers	1.450	40
Ovenmen	1.370	40
Mixers, relief rollermen, peelers-in	1.350	40
Rollermen, peelers-out	1.250	40
Mixers' helpers	1.220	40
Packers	.970	40
Sweet department:		
Mixers, relief rollermen	1.350	40
Machinemen, ovenmen	1.300	40
Mixers' helpers	1.220	40
Ovenmen's helpers	1.150	40
Pan feeders, greasers, general helpers	1.070	40
Packers	.940	40
Icing room:		
Machinemen	1.300	40
Packers	.940	40
Feeders and stackers	.890	40
Packing department:		
Floormen	1.200	40
Floormen's helpers	1.100	40

Table C-205: *Bakeries - Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Crackers and cookies: - Continued		
Packing department: - Continued		
Scalers	$0.940	40
Women employees	.890	40
Wrapping and cellophane department:		
Women employees:		
Checkers	1.000	40
Carton-forming machine operators, machine girls, packers, bundlers	.940	40
Carton-caddy and cases	.920	40
Feeders	.890	40

Table C-2082: *Malt Liquors*

April 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Mechanical department:		
Regular engineers	$81.00	40
Regular coal passers, firemen, oilers, and repairmen	78.00	40
Extra engineers	78.00	40
Extra coal passers, firemen, oilers, and repairmen	75.00	40
Brewing department:		
Regular employees	76.00	40
Helpers - First year	62.00	40
Helpers - Second year	63.50	40
Extra men	73.00	40
Bottling department:		
Regular employees	74.00	40
Helpers - First year	60.00	40
Helpers - Second year	61.00	40
Regular freightmen, icemen, loading and unloading men, yardmen	74.00	40
Regular depot loading and unloading men	74.00	40
Extra men	71.00	40
Women	60.50	40
Delivery department:		
Keg beer peddlers	78.00	40
Keg beer peddlers' helpers	76.50	40
Bottle beer peddlers	78.00	40
Bottle beer peddlers' helpers	73.50	40
Truck operators	76.00	40
Wagon and auto washers	74.50	40
Extra delivery drivers	74.50	40

Table C-27: *Printing*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Book and job shops		
Bindery women	$1.150	40
Bookbinders	2.300	40
Compositors, hand	2.453	37½
Electrotypers	2.540	37½
Machine operators	2.453	37½
Machine tenders (machinists)	2.453	37½
Mailers	2.453	37½
Photoengravers	2.758	36¼
Press assistants and feeders:		
Cylinder and rotary	2.175	40
Job cylinder and platen	1.465	40
Pressmen, cylinder presses:		
1 single-roll rotery (bread wrapper); 3 patent inside blanket; 2 Miehle vertical (22 x 28 inches or less); 1 Addressograph or similar type; 1 multi-color Harris; 1 sheet-fed rotary	2.450	40
1 double-roll rotary; any rotary that prints 3 or more colors	2.520	40
1 Cox Duplex or Gose flat-bed	2.550	40
Job cylinder presses:		
1 Kelly, Miehle vertical or horizontal Miller High-Speed or Simplex or similar job cylinder (22 x 28 inches or less)	2.350	40
Pressmen, platen:		
1, 2, or 3 presses	2.330	40
4 presses	2.370	40
Stereotypere	2.533	37½
Newspapers		
Compositors, hand - day work	2.613	37½
Compositors, hand - night work	2.747	37½
Machine operators - day work	2.613	37½
Machine operetors - night work	2.747	37½
Machine tenders (machinists) - dey work	2.613	37½
Machine tenders (machinists) - night work	2.747	37½
Mailers - day work	2.267	37½
Mailers - night work	2.373	37½
Photoengravers - day work	2.840	37½
Photoengrevers - night work	2.973	37½
Pressmen, web presses - day work	2.533	37½
Color men	2.633	37½

Table C-27: *Printing- Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Newspapers - Continued		
Pressmen, web presses - night work	$2.750	35
Color men	2.857	35
Pressmen-in-charge - day work	2.733	37½
Pressmen-in-charge - night work	2.964	35
Stereotypers - day work	2.533	37½
Stereotypers - night work	2.667	37½

Table C-41: *Local Transit Operating Employees*

October 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
1-man cars and busses:		
First year	$1.590	40
After 1 year	1.630	40

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Air and gas	$1.700	40
Helpere	1.550	40
Armored car	1.530	40
Bakery:		
Wholeeale - Transport	1.610	48
Special delivery	1.280	40
Retail - Store delivery:		
Transport	1.610	48
Pick-up drivers	1.610	40

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers- Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classificetion	Rate per hour	Hours per week
Bakery: - Continued		
Retail - Store delivery: - Continued		
Flour haulere	$1.640	40
Special delivery	1.490	40
Cracker	1.500	48
Yeast:		
First 3 months	1.208	48
Second 3 months	1.281	48
After 6 months	1.354	48
Beer:		
Depot drivers' helpere	1.400	40
Brewery:		
Plant-to-plant	1.900	40
Extra drivers	1.863	40
Building:		
Construction:		
Paving, excavating, grading	1.920	40
3-axle eemitrailer	2.020	40
Concrete-mixer truck	1.970	40
Material:		
3-axle semitrailer	1.910	40
Helpers	1.740	40
Conventional type	1.850	40
Plumbing supply	1.615	40
Sand and gravel:		
Conventional type	1.800	40
3-axle eemitrailer	1.850	40
Carbonic gas	1.400	40
Coal, coke, end oil	1.560	40
Helpers	1.440	40
Department store:		
Furniture	1.620	40
Helpers	1.520	40
Package	1.600	40
Parcel delivery	1.400	40
Drug:		
Agreement A	1.400	40
Agreement B	1.350	40
Fruit and vegetable:		
Agreement A - Retail	1.300	40
Agreement B	1.200	44
Agreement C - Wholesale	1.620	48
Helpers	1.450	40
Furniture - Retail	1.615	44
Helpere	1.505	44

Table C-42: *Motortruck Drivers and Helpers - Continued*

July 1, 1951

Classification	Rate per hour	Hours per week
General:		
Cartage - Package:		
Metropolitan area	$1.580	48
Helpers	1.480	48
Grocery - Chain store:		
City	1.650	48
Helpers	1.560	48
Hardware - Wholesale	1.470	40
Ice cream (station-to-station)	1.575	48
Special delivery	1.471	48
Laundry:		
Industrial wiper	1.350	40
Dry cleaning:		
Intra-city	.900	44
Relay	1.050	44
Branch store	1.100	44
Rug	1.280	44
Helpers	1.200	44
Machinery, heavy	1.980	40
Magazine	1.450	40
Milk:		
Tractor	1.575	48
Plant-to-plant	1.575	48
Oil and gas:		
First 3 months	1.570	40
After 3 months	1.620	40
Paper	1.450	40
Railway express:		
Under 2½ tons	1.672	40
2½ tons and over	1.702	40
Soft drink	1.460	40

Table C-541: *Grocery Stores*

April 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Men		
Grocery department:		
Clerks:		
Less than 6 months service	$42.50	45
6 to 12 months service	45.00	45
12 to 18 months service	47.50	45
18 to 30 months service	53.25	45
More than 30 months service	59.00	45
First clerks:		
In special development stores	68.75	45
In super stores	76.25	45
Produce heads:		
In special development stores	68.75	45
In super stores	76.25	45

Table C-541: *Grocery Stores - Continued*

April 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Men - Continued		
Meat department:		
Head meat cutters	$87.00	45
Journeymen	79.50	45
Apprentices - First 6 months	53.50	45
Apprentices - Second 6 months	56.00	45
Apprentices - Second year	61.50	45
Apprentices - Third year	67.00	45
Women		
Grocery department:		
Clerks:		
Less than 6 months service	39.75	45
6 to 12 months service	42.00	45
12 to 18 months service	44.75	45
18 to 30 months service	49.75	45
More than 30 months service	54.50	45
Head cashiers	59.25	45
Self-service and Delicatessen (displaying and stocking, labeling, pricing, wrapping and scaling):		
Less than 3 months	41.00	45
3 to 6 months	44.00	45
6 to 12 months	48.00	45
12 to 18 months	50.50	45
18 to 24 months	53.50	45
More than 24 months	56.00	45

Table C-5452: *Milk Dealers*

March 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per day-1st 60 days	Rate per day-after 60 days	Hours per day
Plant foremen	$12.30	$12.92	8
Class A - Laboratory technicians	12.00	12.60	8
Class B - Employees manufacturing by-products	12.00	12.60	8
Class C - Employees in pasteurizing	12.00	12.60	8
Class D - Tractor drivers	12.00	12.60	8
Checkers, cooler help, general truck drivers, inspectors, machine operators, weighers	11.56	12.14	8
Assistant laboratory technicians, non-machine operators, special-delivery drivers, truck and tractor helpers, wagon and auto washers	11.21	11.77	8
Barn men	10.43	10.95	8
Women	9.03	9.48	8

NOTE: Inside relief men receive the average basic wage scale of the men they relieve.

Table C-7411: *Hotels and Restaurants*

April 1, 1952

Classification	Rate per week	Hours per week
Bar service:		
Bartenders	$65.00	48
Extra bartenders	60.00	48
Hotel service:		
Bellboys and porters:		
Class A transient hotels	22.50	48
Class B transient hotels	25.25	48
Class A apartment hotels	28.00	48
Class B apartment hotels	30.75	48
Bell captains	30.25	48
Cleaning women, bathroom maids, and night cleaners	40.00	48
Clerks:		
Combination	43.50	48
Mail - Men	43.50	48
Mail - Women	42.75	48
Night	43.50	48
Receiving	41.50	48
Room:		
Apartment hotels	46.85	48
Semi-transient apartment hotels	51.80	48
Transient hotels - 150 rooms and over	56.75	48
Transient hotels - under 150 rooms	46.30	48
Doormen	38.00	48
Elevator operators:		
Men - Front	42.50	48
Men - Back	41.50	48
Women	41.50	48
Housemen	43.50	48
Linen room girls, seamstresses	43.50	48
Maids	41.50	48
Telephone operators	42.25	48
Watchmen, timekeepers	41.50	48
Restaurant service:		
Bus boys	35.80	48
Cashiers and checkers:		
Cashiers	42.25	48
Checkers - Food	42.25	48
Combination checkers and cashiers	43.50	48
Dishwashers - Men or women	39.00	48
Fountain girls	36.75	48
Garbage men, icemen, and general kitchen help	39.15	48
Kitchen porters	39.00	48
Pantry girls	41.15	48
Pantry girls - Head	42.25	48
Pantry men; storeroom men	43.50	48
Silvermen; glass, pot washers	39.15	48
Stewards:		
Inside - Day	51.80	48
Inside - Night	49.00	48
Storeroom men - Assistant	39.15	48
Storeroom porters	38.00	48
Vegetable cooks (women)	40.00	48
Vegetable helpers	37.80	48
Waiters	30.25	48
Waitresses	28.00	48

D: Entrance Rates

Table D-1: *Minimum Entrance Rates for Plant Workers* 1/

Minimum rate (in cents)	All industries 2/	Manufacturing – Durable goods – Establishments with – 21-250 workers	Manufacturing – Durable goods – Establishments with – 251 or more workers	Manufacturing – Nondurable goods – Establishments with – 21-250 workers	Manufacturing – Nondurable goods – Establishments with – 251 or more workers	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
	Percent of plant workers in establishments with specified minimum rates in -								
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
60 or under	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	-	4.2
Over 60 and under 65	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-
65	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	-
70	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	5.1
Over 70 and under 75	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.3
75	8.1	12.8	-	10.4	18.2	-	12.3	26.7	1.5
Over 75 and under 80	.9	-	-	4.9	-	-	2.6	-	15.8
80	3.8	6.9	1.6	15.0	3.6	-	-	4.0	12.7
Over 80 and under 85	2.1	6.2	-	1.8	10.6	-	-	-	4.0
85	3.6	-	2.3	9.4	6.7	1.3	6.3	4.7	-
Over 85 and under 90	1.3	3.7	-	-	-	-	9.3	-	26.7
90	2.2	4.2	-	-	4.8	-	3.5	8.1	5.1
Over 90 and under 95	1.6	-	2.7	2.5	1.2	-	-	-	1.2
95	.6	-	-	3.6	-	-	-	2.3	-
Over 95 and under 100	3.5	-	2.0	8.3	4.4	13.8	5.2	2.2	-
100	4.2	1.2	.8	4.1	1.4	28.9	9.0	8.0	-
Over 100 and under 105 ...	3.2	-	5.7	.8	1.6	-	6.9	-	4.8
105	1.2	1.1	-	8.9	3.1	-	-	-	-
Over 105 and under 110 ...	.6	-	-	-	2.6	-	-	1.9	-
110	1.7	16.0	-	-	-	3.5	6.0	.3	3.2
Over 110 and under 115 ...	3.4	-	3.5	-	12.4	-	6.0	-	.5
115	3.4	-	1.7	-	5.7	22.4	1.7	2.3	-
Over 115 and under 120 ...	2.5	5.9	2.8	4.9	-	-	2.2	2.1	.7
120	2.9	5.7	3.5	-	-	1.1	4.0	5.0	-
Over 120 and under 125 ...	5.1	-	10.0	4.2	-	-	2.6	1.0	-
125	3.4	3.5	6.8	-	-	-	.2	-	-
Over 125 and under 130 ...	12.0	5.5	22.1	3.0	-	1.7	-	5.4	-
130	2.9	-	5.9	-	-	-	3.3	1.1	-
Over 130 and under 135 ...	9.6	10.9	11.9	-	21.6	7.0	-	.1	-
135	(3/)	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-
Over 135 and under 140 ...	1.1	-	1.3	-	-	3.7	1.9	1.7	-
140	.2	2.4	-	-	-	-	2.0	-	-
Over 140 and under 145 ...	.4	-	-	-	-	4.8	2.7	-	-
145	1.3	-	2.7	-	-	-	1.1	-	-
Over 145 and under 150 ...	6.4	-	12.7	-	2.1	-	1.5	2.3	-
150	.5	7.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 150 and under 155 ...	.2	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 160 and under 165 ...	.2	-	-	-	-	-	5.7	-	.4
165 and over	.5	-	-	-	-	7.7	-	-	-
Establishments with no established minimum	3.5	3.8	-	18.2	-	3.8	3.2	10.3	2.8

1/ Lowest rates formally established for hiring either men or women plant workers other than watchmen.
2/ Excludes data for finance, insurance, and real estate.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.

E: Supplementary Wage Practices

Table E-1: *Shift Differential Provisions*

Shift differential	All manufacturing industries 1/ – All industries – 2d shift	All manufacturing industries 1/ – All industries – 3d or other shift	All manufacturing industries 1/ – Durable goods – 2d shift	All manufacturing industries 1/ – Durable goods – 3d or other shift	All manufacturing industries 1/ – Nondurable goods – 2d shift	All manufacturing industries 1/ – Nondurable goods – 3d or other shift	Stamped and pressed metal products – 2d shift	Stamped and pressed metal products – 3d or other shift	Machinery industries 2/ – 2d shift	Machinery industries 2/ – 3d or other shift	Machine-tool accessories 3/ – 2d shift
	Percent of plant workers employed on each shift in -										
Percent of workers on extra shifts, all establishments	16.8	5.0	18.4	5.5	12.8	3.7	24.6	1.1	21.4	5.9	6.5
Receiving shift differential	16.1	4.9	18.3	5.5	10.5	3.3	24.2	1.1	21.4	5.9	5.6
Uniform cents (per hour)	13.6	4.5	14.9	4.9	10.5	3.2	24.2	1.1	16.4	4.6	5.6
2 cents	.1	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 cents	.1	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 cents	6.1	-	5.5	-	7.7	-	7.0	-	3.2	-	-
6 cents	1.1	(4/)	1.5	-	-	(4/)	16.4	-	2.9	-	-
7 cents	3.1	1.2	4.3	1.6	.1	.2	-	-	8.5	3.2	-
7.5 cents	.2	.1	-	(4/)	.7	.1	-	-	-	-	-
8 cents	.8	(4/)	1.1	-	-	.1	-	-	.7	-	-
9 cents	.3	(4/)	.5	(4/)	-	-	-	1.1	-	-	-
10 cents	.5	2.3	.6	2.2	.2	2.3	.8	-	1.0	1.2	3.3
11 cents	1.0	(4/)	1.4	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-
12 cents	-	(4/)	-	(4/)	-	-	-	-	-	.1	-
12.5 cents	(4/)	.1	-	-	(4/)	.2	-	-	-	-	-
13 cents	-	.1	-	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13.3 cents	.2	-	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 cents	.1	(4/)	-	(4/)	.4	-	-	-	.1	-	2.3
16 cents	-	.6	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 cents	-	.1	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-
Uniform percentage	2.4	.4	3.3	.6	-	-	-	-	4.9	1.3	-
5 percent	1.4	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	-	-
7½ percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 percent	1.0	.4	1.5	.6	-	-	-	-	3.2	1.3	-
Other	.1	(4/)	.1	-	-	.1	-	-	.1	-	-
Receiving no differential	.7	.1	.1	-	2.3	.4	.4	-	(4/)	-	.9

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Includes machine-tool accessory establishments also shown separately.
3/ No workers employed on 3d or other shift.
4/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

Table E-2: *Scheduled Weekly Hours*

Weekly hours	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS 1/ EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trads	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 2/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 35 hours	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	4.8
35 hours	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	1.2	33.1	.5	0.7	1.0	-	-	-	-	-
Over 35 and under 37½ hours	.9	(3/)	-	0.2	-	1.9	1.7	2.8	-	.5	.6	-	2.2	-	-	-	-
37½ hours	8.5	4.2	1.1	11.9	1.5	2.2	9.7	26.8	4.7	.8	.3	-	1.0	-	-	4.9	-
Over 37½ and under 40 hours	3.1	.8	1.2	-	-	-	-	14.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 hours	77.3	90.3	92.4	84.3	96.4	83.8	67.2	42.8	45.5	67.2	70.4	73.1	63.7	69.6	76.4	57.5	12.0
Over 40 and under 44 hours	2.1	.1	-	.5	2.0	11.6	9.4	-	-	.6	.1	-	.4	1.3	9.2	1.0	-
44 hours	5.2	4.3	5.1	2.1	-	.5	6.6	9.8	13.0	5.9	2.7	1.3	6.1	3.7	6.5	18.2	31.6
Over 44 and under 48 hours	.1	.1	-	.5	-	-	-	-	1.0	11.1	12.9	10.4	19.4	1.3	4.2	10.0	-
48 hours	.2	-	-	-	.1	-	.3	-	2.7	7.0	5.4	7.0	1.1	16.0	3.5	3.9	51.6
Over 48 and under 50 hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	.8	.6	1.5	-	-	1.4	-
50 hours	.1	.1	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	4.3	5.1	5.8	3.2	7.2	-	.1	-
Over 50 hours	.1	.1	.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	1.0	.8	1.4	.9	.2	-	-

1/ Data relate to women workers.
2/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
3/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-3: *Paid Holidays*

Number of paid holidays	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	Manufacturing			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments providing paid holidays	99.3	99.1	98.9	99.8	99.9	100.0	99.7	100.0	96.5	88.3	92.4	92.3	92.6	68.1	93.7	88.3	18.0
½ day	.1	.1	-	.5	-	-	-	-	-	.3	.4	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
1 day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.1	-	.5	-	-	3.0	-
1½ days	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-
4 days	.2	.3	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.3	-	4.6	-	-	-	-
5 days	.1	.1	-	.7	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.0	2.6	-	9.1	-	-	-	5.1
6 days	82.1	96.3	98.9	86.5	77.9	93.7	99.7	10.0	93.0	81.8	85.7	92.3	68.9	60.4	88.5	83.3	12.4
6½ days	1.6	-	-	-	1.2	-	-	10.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 days	3.6	.3	-	1.5	20.8	4.6	-	10.3	2.5	.7	.3	-	1.1	7.4	-	-	.5
7½ days	.1	-	-	-		-	-	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 days	3.9	2.0	-	9.1	-	1.7	-	17.2	-	1.6	2.0	-	7.1	-	5.2	-	-
8½ days	5.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	36.6	-	(2/)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 days	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9½ days	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	.1	-	-	-	.3	-	-	-
11 days	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments providing no paid holideys	.7	.9	1.1	.2	.1	-	.3	-	3.5	11.7	7.6	7.7	7.4	31.9	6.3	11.7	82.0

1/ Includes data for industries other than thoee separately.
2/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and reel estate.

Table E-4: *Paid Vacations (Formal Provisions)*

Vacation policy	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 year of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	98.9	98.4	98.6	97.7	99.7	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.2	98.6	98.6	98.9	96.9	99.2	97.8	90.8
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9	1.2	.7	2.6	-	-	-	-
1 week	50.1	58.5	61.2	49.3	60.9	50.5	62.8	4.1	48.0	85.4	90.0	91.1	87.4	78.0	63.8	72.0	80.4
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	3.0	.7	.5	1.3	-	-	-	17.5	1.0	1.2	1.6	2.1	.3	-	-	-	1.2
2 weeks	45.8	39.2	36.9	47.1	38.8	48.1	37.2	78.4	49.4	10.7	5.8	4.7	8.6	18.9	35.4	25.8	9.2
Establishments with no paid vacations	1.1	1.6	1.4	2.3	.3	1.4	-	-	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	3.1	.8	2.2	9.2
2 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.2	98.9	98.6	99.8	99.7	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.3	98.7	98.6	99.2	96.9	100.0	97.8	90.8
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.7	-	2.6	-	-	-	-
1 week	23.4	31.8	30.5	36.3	5.4	29.9	10.0	1.3	20.1	64.8	75.9	75.7	76.8	18.7	51.3	27.8	78.7
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	2.8	4.6	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	10.9	15.2	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	72.7	62.5	62.1	63.5	94.3	68.7	90.0	98.7	70.3	24.9	11.2	7.7	19.8	78.2	48.7	70.0	12.1
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	.8	1.1	1.4	.2	.3	1.4	-	-	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	.8	3.1	-	2.2	9.2
5 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.7	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.3	98.1	98.6	99.2	96.9	100.0	97.8	90.8
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.7	-	2.6	-	-	-	-
1 week	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.0	.1	-	8.1	-	6.5	5.5	4.3	2.4	9.1	-	1.1	16.2	4.8
Over 1 and under 2 weeks	.3	.6	(2/)	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	2.3	3.3	-	-	-	-	-
2 weeks	95.5	97.3	97.5	96.4	99.6	98.6	71.4	98.0	83.9	87.8	91.1	92.9	86.5	96.9	98.9	62.2	86.0
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	20.5	-	-	2.8	.3	-	1.0	-	-	19.4	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	.2	(2/)	-	.2	.3	1.4	-	-	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	.8	3.1	-	2.2	9.2
15 years of service																	
Establishments with paid vacations	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.7	98.6	100.0	100.0	98.4	98.3	98.7	98.6	99.2	96.9	100.0	97.8	90.8
Under 1 week	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.5	.7	-	2.6	-	-	-	-
1 week	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	.1	-	7.8	-	6.5	5.3	4.1	2.1	9.1	-	1.1	15.9	4.8
2 weeks	44.5	40.6	37.7	50.9	9.9	76.5	38.6	55.6	83.1	45.1	44.1	41.1	51.5	29.5	78.1	42.0	86.0
Over 2 and under 3 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	1.1	1.5	-	-	-	-	-
3 weeks	53.9	58.4	61.3	47.9	89.7	22.1	53.6	44.4	8.8	46.6	48.7	53.9	36.0	67.4	20.8	39.9	-
Establishments with no paid vacations	.2	(2/)	-	.2	.3	1.4	-	-	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	.8	3.1	-	2.2	9.2

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions)*

Provisions for paid sick leave	Percent of office workers employed in— All industries	Manufacturing: All	Manufacturing: Durable goods	Manufacturing: Nondurable goods	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	Percent of plant workers employed in— All industries 1/	Manufacturing: All	Manufacturing: Durable goods	Manufacturing: Nondurable goods	Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 year of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	34.9	31.1	27.3	44.4	59.2	47.6	36.2	40.0	1.9	8.4	2.6	-	9.1	7.0	38.9	32.2	8.5
3 days	1.8	.8	-	3.5	1.4	3.0	15.8	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	2.2	12.6	-
5 days	14.4	16.5	13.2	28.8	35.1	5.9	3.6	5.2	.9	2.7	2.6	-	9.1	-	4.8	4.4	1.3
6 days	1.6	.5	-	2.1	3.6	15.3	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	14.8	-	-
7 days	2.8	3.1	4.0	-	2.1	-	-	5.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	7.5	6.3	5.2	10.0	17.0	21.9	6.0	3.7	-	1.9	-	-	-	7.0	17.0	7.1	-
11 days	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	1.3	1.2	1.5	-	-	-	.3	4.3	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2
15 days	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 days	1.6	2.7	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 days	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 days	.7	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-
Over 30 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	(2/)	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	65.1	68.9	72.7	55.6	40.8	52.4	63.8	60.0	98.1	91.6	97.4	100.0	90.9	93.0	61.1	67.8	91.5
2 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	34.9	31.1	27.3	44.4	59.2	47.6	36.2	40.0	1.9	8.4	2.6	-	9.1	7.0	38.9	32.2	8.5
3 days	.8	.8	-	3.5	1.4	3.0	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-
5 days	10.4	10.9	5.7	28.8	35.1	4.5	1.7	5.2	.9	2.2	2.6	-	9.1	-	2.6	1.9	1.3
6 days	2.7	.5	-	2.1	3.6	15.3	15.8	-	-	2.1	-	-	-	-	14.8	12.6	-
7 days	2.8	3.1	4.0	-	2.1	-	-	5.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	10.7	11.9	12.7	10.0	17.0	18.7	2.5	3.7	-	1.6	-	-	-	7.0	17.9	4.2	-
11 days	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 days	1.3	1.2	1.5	-	-	-	.3	4.3	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2
15 days	.8	-	-	-	-	4.6	5.4	.8	-	.7	-	-	-	-	1.3	5.4	-
20 days	1.6	2.7	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 days	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 days	.7	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-
Over 30 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	(2/)	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	65.1	68.9	72.7	55.6	40.8	52.4	63.8	60.0	98.1	91.6	97.4	100.0	90.9	93.0	61.1	67.8	91.5

See footnotes at end of table.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-5: *Paid Sick Leave (Formal Provisions) - Continued*

Provisions for paid sick leave	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	34.9	31.1	27.3	44.4	59.2	47.6	36.2	40.0	1.9	8.4	2.6	-	9.1	7.0	38.9	32.2	8.5
3 days	.8	.8	-	3.5	1.4	3.0	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-
5 days	9.0	8.7	2.9	28.8	35.1	4.5	.8	5.2	.9	2.1	2.6	-	9.1	-	2.6	.6	1.3
6 days	1.6	.5	-	2.1	3.6	15.3	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	14.8	-	-
7 days	2.8	3.1	4.0	-	2.1	-	-	5.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9 days	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	-	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	-
10 days	12.2	14.1	15.5	10.0	17.0	18.7	3.4	3.7	-	1.7	-	-	-	7.0	17.9	5.5	-
12 days	1.3	1.2	1.5	-	-	-	.3	4.3	-	.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.2
15 days	.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 days	1.6	2.7	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 days	.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 days	.4	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-
26 days	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 days	1.0	-	-	-	-	4.6	10.5	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	1.3	8.1	-
Over 30 days	.1	-	-	-	-	1.5	-	-	-	(2/)	-	-	-	-	.1	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	65.1	68.9	72.7	55.6	40.8	52.4	63.8	60.0	98.1	91.6	97.4	100.0	90.9	93.0	61.1	67.8	91.5
15 years of service																	
Establishments with formal provisions for paid sick leave	37.2	31.1	27.3	44.4	91.4	47.6	36.2	40.0	1.9	9.9	2.6	-	9.1	28.7	38.9	32.2	8.5
3 days	.8	.8	-	3.5	1.4	3.0	-	-	-	.1	-	-	-	-	2.2	-	-
5 days	9.0	8.7	2.9	28.8	35.1	4.5	.8	5.2	.9	2.1	2.6	-	9.1	-	2.6	.6	1.3
6 days	1.6	.5	-	2.1	3.6	15.3	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	14.8	-	-
7 days	2.8	3.1	4.0	-	2.1	-	-	5.1	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 days	10.0	12.8	13.8	10.0	.8	18.7	3.4	3.7	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	17.9	5.5	-
12 days	2.4	1.2	1.5	-	-	-	16.1	4.3	-	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	12.6	7.2
15 days	.9	1.3	1.7	-	-	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 days	2.8	2.7	3.4	-	16.2	-	-	-	-	.5	-	-	-	7.0	-	-	-
26 days	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 days	.7	-	-	-	-	-	10.5	-	-	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	8.1	-
35 days	.4	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-	-	.7	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	-
60 days	.3	-	-	-	-	4.6	-	-	-	(2/)	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-
Over 60 days	3.2	-	-	-	32.2	1.5	-	5.1	-	1.5	-	-	-	21.7	.1	-	-
Establishments with no formal provisions for paid sick leave	62.8	68.9	72.7	55.6	8.6	52.4	63.8	60.0	98.1	90.1	97.4	100.0	90.9	71.3	61.1	67.8	91.5

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-6: *Nonproduction Bonuses*

Type of bonus	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments with nonproduction bonuses 2/	43.3	29.0	26.6	37.2	40.1	71.3	85.9	68.4	55.5	33.1	26.4	26.0	27.4	14.4	60.9	74.1	38.6
Christmas or year-end	38.6	24.3	21.3	34.6	40.1	61.0	79.3	66.3	46.4	29.2	22.6	23.3	20.9	13.8	54.6	67.5	38.6
Profit-sharing	3.8	3.7	4.4	1.5	-	10.3	4.1	1.0	10.1	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	-	6.3	3.5	1.3
Other	3.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	-	-	7.1	7.8	8.8	1.9	1.6	-	5.5	.6	-	5.7	-
Establishments with no nonproduction bonuses	56.7	71.0	73.4	62.8	59.9	28.7	14.1	31.6	44.5	66.5	73.6	74.0	72.6	85.6	39.1	22.9	61.4
Information not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	-	-	-	-	3.0	-

---

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Unduplicated total.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Table E-7: *Insurance and Pension Plans*

Type of plan	PERCENT OF OFFICE WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—									PERCENT OF PLANT WORKERS EMPLOYED IN—							
	All industries	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Finance**	Services	All industries 1/	MANUFACTURING			Public utilities*	Wholesale trade	Retail trade	Services
		All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods							All	Durable goods	Nondurable goods				
All establishments	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Establishments with insurance or pension plans 2/	94.5	96.2	98.3	89.1	95.4	91.5	87.8	93.8	84.3	88.3	91.7	96.7	79.1	85.8	88.3	77.6	57.2
Life insurance	84.7	93.4	96.7	82.0	63.0	74.2	55.9	83.9	58.8	77.9	86.4	93.6	68.2	63.1	67.9	46.6	49.9
Health insurance	84.6	91.8	95.0	80.6	89.9	63.1	43.9	83.3	73.2	75.9	85.4	90.8	71.7	54.2	65.4	41.7	53.5
Hospitalization	77.1	87.6	91.2	75.2	56.3	53.8	41.3	74.4	62.3	72.8	83.1	89.0	68.3	31.6	63.4	42.7	52.4
Retirement pension	71.7	78.2	82.6	63.1	74.9	57.0	54.5	73.5	9.0	56.5	59.4	67.8	38.0	67.5	46.5	49.2	4.5
Establishments with no insurance or pension plans	5.5	3.8	1.7	10.9	4.6	8.5	12.2	6.2	15.7	11.7	8.3	3.3	20.9	14.2	11.7	22.4	42.8

1/ Includes data for industries other than those shown separately.
2/ Unduplicated total.
* Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities.
** Finance, insurance, and real estate.

Appendix – Scope and Method of Survey

With the exception of the union scale of rates, information presented in this bulletin was collected by visits of field representatives of the Bureau to representative establishments in the area surveyed. In classifying workers by occupation, uniform job descriptions were used; these are available upon request.

Six broad industry divisions were covered in compiling earnings data for the following types of occupations: (a) office clerical, (b) professional and technical, (c) maintenance and power plant, and (d) custodial, warehousing, and shipping (tables A-1 through A-4). The covered industry groupings are: manufacturing; transportation (except railroads), communication, and other public utilities; wholesale trade; retail trade; finance, insurance, and real estate; and services. Information on work schedules and supplementary benefits also was obtained in a representative group of establishments in each of these industry divisions. As indicated in the following table only establishments above a certain size were studied. Smaller establishments were omitted because they furnished insufficient employment in the occupations studied to warrant their inclusion.

Among the industries in which characteristic jobs were studied, minimum size of establishment and extent of the area covered were determined separately for each industry (see following table). Although size limits frequently varied from those established for surveying cross-industry office and plant jobs, data for these jobs were included only for firms meeting the size requirements of the broad industry divisions.

A greater proportion of large than of small establishments was studied in order to maximize the number of workers surveyed with available resources. Each group of establishments of a certain size, however, was given its proper weight in the combination of data by industry and occupation.

The earnings information excludes premium pay for overtime and night work. Nonproduction bonuses are also excluded, but cost-of-living bonuses and incentive earnings, including commissions for salespersons, are included. Where weekly hours are reported as for office clerical, they refer to the work schedules (rounded to the nearest half-hour) for which the straight-time salaries are paid; average weekly earnings for these occupations have been rounded to the nearest 50 cents. The number of workers presented refers to the estimated total employment in all establishments within the scope of the study and not to the number actually surveyed. Data are shown for only full-time workers, i.e., those hired to work the establishment's full-time schedule for the given occupational classification.

Information on wage practices refers to all office and plant workers as specified in the individual tables. It is presented in terms of the proportion of all workers employed in offices (or plant departments) that observe the practice in question, except in the section relating to women office workers of the table summarizing scheduled weekly hours. Because of eligibility requirements, the proportion actually receiving the specific benefits may be smaller. The summary of vacation and sick leave plans is limited to formal arrangements. It excludes informal plans whereby time off with pay is granted at the discretion of the employer or other supervisor. Sick leave plans are further limited to those providing full pay for at least some amount of time off without any provision for a waiting period preceding the payment of benefits. These plans also exclude health insurance even though it is paid for by employers. Health insurance is included, however, under tabulation for insurance and pension plans.

ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS IN MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISIONS AND IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES IN MILWAUKEE, WIS., 1/ AND NUMBER STUDIED BY THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, MARCH 1952

Item	Minimum number of workers in establishments studied 2/	Number of establishments		Employment		
		Estimated total within scope of study	Studied	Estimated total within scope of study	In establishments studied	
					Total	Office
Industry divisions in which occupations were surveyed on an area basis						
All divisions	21	1,417	292	266,700	166,040	30,230
Manufacturing	21	622	124	187,300	122,060	19,590
Durable goods 3/	21	338	69	134,200	95,780	16,210
Nondurable goods 4/	21	284	55	53,100	26,280	3,380
Nonmanufacturing	21	795	168	79,400	43,980	10,640
Transportation (excluding railroads), communication, and other public utilities	21	65	22	17,800	14,670	2,990
Wholesale trade	21	193	39	11,900	4,000	1,120
Retail trade	21	321	43	32,000	15,630	1,560
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	113	31	10,100	6,000	4,270
Services 5/	21	103	33	7,600	3,680	700
Industries in which occupations were surveyed on an industry basis 6/						
Candy and other confectionery products	21	7	7	1,016	1,016	146
Foundries, nonferrous	8	17	9	1,244	1,024	120
Stamped and pressed metal products	21	14	10	2,293	2,161	248
Machinery industries	7/ 21	120	53	59,672	54,414	10,555
Machine-tool accessories	8	41	16	1,142	537	-
Insurance carriers	21	38	17	4,907	3,629	2,389

1/ Milwaukee Metropolitan Area (Milwaukee County).

2/ Total establishment employment.

3/ Metalworking; lumber, furniture, and other wood products; stone, clay, and glass products; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing.

4/ Food and kindred products; tobacco; textiles; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and paper products; printing and publishing; chemicals; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

5/ Hotels; personal services; business services; automobile repair shops; radio broadcasting and television; motion pictures; nonprofit membership organizations; and engineering and architectural services.

6/ Industries are defined in footnotes to wage tables.

7/ Establishments manufacturing machine-tool accessories with 8 or more workers were included.

Index

Page

Assembler (machinery) 15, 17
Automatic-lathe operator (machinery) 16
Bartender (hotels and restaurants) 21
Bellboy (hotels and restaurants) 21
Bench hand (bakeries) 19
Biller, machine 4
Bookbinder (printing) 20
Bookkeeper, hand 3, 4
Bookkeeping-machine operator 4
Bottler (malt liquors) 19
Brewer (malt liquors) 19
Bricklayer (building construction) 19
Bus boy (hotels and restaurants) 21
Calculating-machine operator 4, 5
Candy maker (candy and other confectionery products) 14
Carpenter (building construction) 19
Carpenter, maintenance 9
Cashier (hotels and restaurants) 21
Chipper and grinder (nonferrous foundries) 14
Cleaner 11
Clerk, accounting 3, 5
Clerk, accounting (insurance carriers) 18
Clerk, correspondence (insurance carriers) 18
Clerk, file 5
Clerk, file (insurance carriers) 18
Clerk, general 3, 5
Clerk, general (insurance carriers) 18
Clerk (grocery stores) 21
Clerk (hotels and restaurants) 21
Clerk, order 3, 5
Clerk, payroll 3, 6
Clerk, premium-ledger-card (insurance carriers) 18
Clerk, underwriter (insurance carriers) 18
Compositor, hand (printing) 20
Coremaker, hand (nonferrous foundries) 14
Crane operator, electric bridge 11
Die setter (stamped and pressed metal products) 15
Dipper (candy and other confectionery products) 14
Doorman (hotels and restaurants) 21

Page

Draftsman 8
Drill-press operator (machinery) 16, 17
Duplicating-machine operator 3, 6
Electrician (building construction) 19
Electrician, maintenance 9
Electrician, maintenance (machinery) 15
Electrotyper (printing) 20
Elevator operator (hotels and restaurants) 21
Engine-lathe operator (machinery) 16, 17, 18
Engineer, stationary 9
Fireman, stationary boiler 9
Furnace tender (nonferrous foundries) 14
Grinding-machine operator (machinery) 16, 17, 18
Guard 11
Helper (bakeries) 19
Helper, motortruck driver 20, 21
Helper, trades, maintenance 9
Houseman (hotels and restaurants) 21
Inspector (machinery) 15, 17
Inspector (stamped and pressed metal products) 15
Janitor 11
Janitor (machinery) 15, 18
Key-punch operator 6
Key-punch operator (insurance carriers) 18
Laboratory technician (milk dealers) 21
Laborer (building construction) 19
Machine operator (printing) 20
Machine tender (printing) 20
Machine-tool operator, production (machinery) 16, 17, 18
Machine-tool operator, toolroom 9
Machine-tool operator, toolroom (machinery) 17
Machinist, maintenance 9
Machinist, production (machinery) 17, 18
Maid (hotels and restaurants) 21
Mailer (printing) 20
Maintenance man, general utility 9
Maintenance man, general utility (stamped and pressed metal products) 15
Meat cutter (grocery stores) 21

Index - *Continued*

Page

Mechanic, automotive (maintenance) ... 10
Mechanic, maintenance ... 10
Milling-machine operator (machinery) ... 16, 17, 18
Millwright ... 10
Mixer (bakeries) ... 19
Mogul operator (candy and other confectionery products) ... 14
Molder (bakeries) ... 19
Molder (nonferrous foundries) ... 14
Motortruck driver ... 20, 21
Nurse, industrial (registered) ... 8
Office boy ... 3
Office girl ... 6
Oiler ... 10
Operator (local transit) ... 20
Order filler ... 11
Ovenman (bakeries) ... 19
Packer ... 11, 12
Packer (candy and other confectionery products) ... 14
Painter (building construction) ... 19
Painter, maintenance ... 10
Pasteurizer (milk dealers) ... 21
Permanent-mold-machine operator (nonferrous foundries) ... 14
Photoengraver (printing) ... 20
Pipe fitter, maintenance ... 10
Plasterer (building construction) ... 19
Plumber (building construction) ... 19
Porter ... 11
Porter (hotels and restaurants) ... 21
Pourer, metal (nonferrous foundries) ... 14
Power-shear operator (stamped and pressed metal products) ... 15
Premium acceptor (insurance carriers) ... 18
Press assistant (printing) ... 20
Press feeder (printing) ... 20
Pressman (printing) ... 20
Punch-press operator (stamped and pressed metal products) ... 15
Receiving clerk ... 12

Page

Screw-machine operator, automatic (machinery) ... 16, 17
Secretary ... 6
Section head (insurance carriers) ... 18
Shake-out man (nonferrous foundries) ... 14
Sheet-metal worker, maintenance ... 10
Shipping clerk ... 12
Shipping-and-receiving clerk ... 12
Stenographer ... 6, 7
Stenographer (insurance carriers) ... 18
Stereotyper (printing) ... 20
Stock handler ... 12
Stock handler (machinery) ... 17
Stock handler (stamped and pressed metal products) ... 15
Switchboard operator ... 7
Switchboard operator-receptionist ... 7
Tabulating-machine operator ... 3, 7
Telephone operator (hotels and restaurants) ... 21
Tool-and-die maker ... 10
Tool-and-die maker (machinery) ... 17, 18
Tool-and-die maker (stamped and pressed metal products) ... 15
Tracer ... 8
Transcribing-machine operator ... 7
Truck driver ... 12, 13
Trucker, hand ... 12
Trucker, hand (machinery) ... 17
Trucker, hand (nonferrous foundries) ... 14
Trucker, hand (stamped and pressed metal products) ... 15
Trucker, power ... 13
Turret-lathe operator, hand (machinery) ... 16, 17
Typist ... 8
Typist (insurance carriers) ... 18
Underwriter (insurance carriers) ... 18
Waiter (hotels and restaurants) ... 21
Watchman ... 13
Watchman (nonferrous foundries) ... 14
Welder, hand (machinery) ... 17
Wrapper (bakeries) ... 19
Wrapper (candy and other confectionery products) ... 14

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : O—1952

THE OCCUPATIONAL WAGE SURVEY SERIES

In addition to this bulletin, similar occupational wage surveys are now available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. for the following communities:

City	BLS Bulletin No.	Price
Baltimore, Maryland	1045	20 cents
Bridgeport, Connecticut	1044	15 cents
Cleveland, Ohio	1056	25 cents
Dallas, Texas	1043	20 cents
Dayton, Ohio	1041	20 cents
Denver, Colorado	1066	20 cents
Hartford, Connecticut	1059	20 cents
Indianapolis, Indiana	1075	20 cents
Kansas City, Missouri	1064	20 cents
Memphis, Tennessee	1067	15 cents
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota	1068	25 cents
Newark-Jersey City, New Jersey	1081	25 cents
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	1070	15 cents
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	1082	20 cents
Portland, Oregon	1042	20 cents
Providence, Rhode Island	1071	20 cents
Richmond, Virginia	1058	15 cents
Salt Lake City, Utah	1069	15 cents
Seattle, Washington	1057	20 cents

This report was prepared in the Bureau's North Central Regional Office. Communications may be addressed to:

Adolph O. Berger, Regional Director
Bureau of Labor Statistics
226 West Jackson Boulevard
Chicago 6, Illinois

The services of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' regional offices are available for consultation on statistics relating to wages and industrial relations, employment, prices, labor turn-over, productivity, work injuries, construction and housing.

The North Central Region includes the following States:

Illinois
Indiana
Iowa
Kansas
Kentucky
Michigan
Minnesota
Missouri
Montana
Nebraska
North Dakota
Ohio
South Dakota
Wisconsin

331
Un342b
no.1100

Labor and the Savannah River AEC Project

I—Manpower and Wages
II—Unionization and Industrial Relations
III—Housing and Changes in Population
IV—Community Facilities and Social Changes

Bulletin No. 1100

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAURICE J. TOBIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

Labor and the Savannah River AEC Project

I—Manpower and Wages
II—Unionization and Industrial Relations
III—Housing and Changes in Population
IV—Community Facilities and Social Changes

Bulletin No. 1100

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
MAURICE J. TOBIN, *Secretary*

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
EWAN CLAGUE, *Commissioner*

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. - - - - - - - - Price 25 cents

331
[illegible]342b
no. 1100

Letter of Transmittal

United States Department of Labor,
Bureau of Labor Statistics,
Washington, D. C., September 23, 1952.

The Secretary of Labor:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a study examining the effect upon the surrounding communities of the construction of the Savannah River atomic energy project in South Carolina.

The study was made in November 1951 and appeared first as a series of four articles in the June, July, August, and September 1952 issues of the Monthly Labor Review. The question it attempts to answer is: What is the effect upon manpower, community facilities, and existing relationships when suddenly inundated by a new tributary labor force? It is hoped that the facts presented will helpfully guide appropriate officials when confronted with similar problems in other areas.

The four parts of the present bulletin deal with manpower, wages, and recruitment; unionization and industrial relations; housing and population shifts; and community facilities and social changes.

The study was made by M. Mead Smith of the Bureau's Office of Publications.

Ewan Clague, *Commissioner.*

Hon. Maurice J. Tobin,
Secretary of Labor.

Contents

Page

Introduction 1
  The site and its surrounding communities 1
  Operation of the project 2
I—Manpower and wages 3
  Over-all project employment 3
  Manual workers on the project 4
    Wages and working conditions 4
    Recruitment of the labor force 5
  Nonmanual project workers 7
  Employment of Negroes 7
  Effect on the local labor market 8
    Clerical workers and common labor 8
    Skilled construction workers 9
    Other occupations 10
  Cost of living 10
II—Unionization and industrial relations 12
  Project labor-management relations 12
    Role of AEC 13
    Management policy 14
    Union activity 14
    Industrial disputes 15
  Organization before the project 16
  Changes in building trades organization 16
    New organizational arrangements 16
    Effect on Augusta unions 18
    Relations between unions 19
    Negro membership 20
  Effect on other workers 20
III—Housing and changes in population 22
  AEC policy 22
  Project workers' housing 22
    Existing structures and private trailers 23
    New construction 24
    Temporary housing 26
  Effect on local housing conditions 26
  Population changes in the area 27
    Site residents 28
    Distribution of SRP workers in November 28
    Long-range expectations 29
IV—Community facilities and social changes 31
  Community facilities 31
    Planning problems 32
    Municipal services 34
    Schools 35
    Hospitals 37
    Commercial facilities 38
  Social problems and changes 39
    Social problems 39
    Social and cultural changes 40

Map of Savannah River Plant Area 23

Labor and the Savannah River AEC Project

Introduction

Announcement late in 1950 by the Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) that its largest installation would be constructed near Aiken, S. C., brought considerable speculation and apprehension as to its effect on local institutions and practices, especially regarding business, labor, and community facilities. As the months passed, stories of local dislocation from the so-called "H-bomb plant" were widespread. In an effort to evaluate the extent of such dislocation during the first year following the announcement, the writer in November 1951 interviewed local representatives of labor, business groups, Government, and civic organizations, as well as individual residents. Facts on project practices were obtained from Arthur L. Tackman, assistant manager of AEC's Savannah River Operations Office, and other AEC personnel.

Peak construction activity on the Savannah River Plant (SRP) was still 6 to 8 months off at that time, but the project's effect on local labor conditions appeared to have been less than had been rumored, and later information suggests that the over-all picture did not alter sharply during the months immediately following. Local employment and wage patterns had not changed markedly by November 1951, although building-trades unions had increased their membership, and housing and community facilities were heavily taxed. The concurrent expansion of nearby Camp Gordon contributed substantially to the changes in working and living conditions which had occurred.

The Site and Its Surrounding Communities. AEC's announcement of the SRP on November 28, 1950, noted that the South Carolina location had been selected primarily because it met technical and defense requirements, notably for space. The Commission's decision not to establish a "Government town" also necessitated a site near established communities. The 315-square-mile tract, to be sold to the Government and evacuated by mid-1952, was largely woods or cut-over land, sparsely populated; of the 5,000 to 6,000 site residents, some 800 lived in Ellenton or Dunbarton, the only towns located on the site proper. At varying distances of 20 to 30 miles around the project were a number of small South Carolina communities and, across the river in Georgia,[1] Augusta, the area's only relatively large city. Outside Augusta, agriculture predominated, and a very high proportion of the area's population was Negro.

Augusta, population 72,000 in 1950, was already undergoing a rapid business expansion similar to its wartime boom at the time of the SRP announcement, due chiefly to the reactivation of nearby Camp Gordon in mid-1950 as well as to several other Government installations in the city. Though still primarily dependent on farm production, Augusta had a number of industrial concerns and the Chamber of Commerce had long promoted further development; in early 1948, work had begun on Clark Hill Dam near Augusta, first of a projected series of Federally constructed dams on the Savannah River. North Augusta, with some 2,600 residents in 1950, was virtually a suburb of Augusta although located in South Carolina.

Augusta had several large textile mills but the major portion of textile manufacturing, the area's main industry, was located along the Horse Creek Valley in South Carolina between Augusta and Aiken, largest of the South Carolina communities affected. Aiken's main economic activity other than agriculture was serving the "winter resort crowd"—owners of large estates and winter training stables—for which the town had long been well known. In recent years the town had been slowly "dying on the vine," as many estates were sold or closed; a few leading citizens saw industrialization as the solution for this economic decline and had raised funds shortly before the SRP announcement to bring in some outside industry, but most residents resisted any change which might destroy the traditional atmosphere. Prominent citizens of Barnwell, population 2,000, also favored industrialization, and an industrial corporation had a year or two earlier brought in a small zipper manufacturing company from New York—the town's second manufacturing establishment. The other communities affected—Allendale (population 2,500 in 1950), Blackville (1,300), and Williston (900)— neither had industry nor desired change, although the recent routing of a new highway through Allendale had expanded business there somewhat.

---

[1] The location of bridges across the river at Augusta limited major SRP impact on Georgia communities to Augusta. Construction of an additional bridge below Augusta was under consideration before the project announcement and the subject of continuing controversy, but was not in prospect in November 1951.

Operation of the Project. Thirty percent of the land for the project had been purchased between January and November 1951 and nearly two-thirds of the remainder had been appraised. Dirt removal had started in February and by November work was going on at a number of widely separated construction areas, each a major construction job in itself. The AEC owned all SRP lands and buildings and set over-all policies, but the design, construction, and operation of the plant were contracted out to the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Du Pont handled the major portion of the project work directly, but subcontracted certain specialty jobs such as highway and railroad construction, erection of water tanks and powerhouse chimneys. AEC maintained a small staff at the project site to check on costs and standards, to act as liaison between the contractor and Government agencies, and generally to assure that the project progressed according to schedule.

Work on the SRP was divided into two general phases; one hiring schedule covered construction of facilities and another operation of the plant after manufacture of atomic materials got under way. Actually these phases overlapped considerably. A large portion of the production staff ("permanent" workers) was scheduled to be hired by mid-1952, when construction employment ("temporary" workers) was to be at its peak level, and the construction force was scheduled to decline gradually over the following year or two. Further, experience at other AEC installations suggested that, contrary to the general impression among local residents, some construction activity would continue even after the major facilities were completed.

It was against this background that the November 1951 survey was carried out.

I.—Manpower and Wages

Large-scale hiring for the SRP had had remarkably little effect on employment and wage patterns in the area by November 1951. Recruitment had not been too great a problem for the project at that time, but over 60 percent of the workers hired,[2] including most of the skilled, were from outside the 50-mile "commuting area." Chief local shortage was of qualified clerical workers, and their salary scales had risen during the preceding year. The SRP shared in this shortage which was attributed chiefly to Camp Gordon. Most manual workers in the area were not the type needed on the SRP, and, for those who were, the attraction of somewhat higher wage rates than those paid locally was partially offset by commuting costs and difficulties. As a result, some local construction rates were reported to have risen, but local concerns were only gradually beginning to have difficulty in obtaining needed unskilled labor, chief group recruited locally. Agricultural labor was in short supply and wage rates had risen, but this represented a long-term trend which SRP hiring had merely aggravated.

SRP manpower needs had been successfully met, mainly from the Southeast—only about 30 percent of the workers hired having come from outside South Carolina and Georgia, and less than 20 percent from outside the general South Atlantic region. The reserve of craftsmen available in that region under existing project conditions was generally considered to be near exhaustion, however, and it was anticipated that recruitment of skilled workers must henceforth be Nation-wide. Basic wage rates, unchanged throughout the period under review [3] and augmented by only 5 hours of overtime beginning in August, were lower than those in more industrialized sections of the country, and union officials predicted difficulty in attracting the needed labor. Recruitment difficulties might already have been encountered, in some observers' opinion, if construction schedules had not been temporarily slowed beginning in September when design, subject to constant revision as engineers worked out improvements, "got behind" construction. The reduced hiring rate had varied repercussions not only on hiring programs but also on community problems.

Over-All Project Employment

SRP employment practices were in general Du Pont's "normal commercial practices," with AEC approval required for any deviations from this norm. Under the Davis-Bacon Act, all Federal contractors must pay at least those rates determined by the Secretary of Labor to be prevailing for similar projects in the area. Various other minimum labor standards are also set, such as prohibition of discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color, or national origin; payment of overtime rates for work beyond 8 hours daily; and "anti-kickback" regulations.

Construction hiring did not start until after the Secretary fixed manual wage rates on February 9, 1951, at which time only some 260 AEC and Du Pont supervisory and clerical persons were employed. Hiring proceeded on schedule until the September slowdown noted, when nearly 17,000 workers were on the job. The weekly construction hiring rate then dropped from an August average of over 1,000 to a little over 400 during October. By early November 1951, the force (after separations) had increased only to 17,247, substantially below the 24,000 originally scheduled for October 1951. However, construction employment was still scheduled to reach a peak of 36,000 in the summer of 1952.[4]

Also on the project in November were some 60 to 70 Du Pont operations employees and an AEC staff of about 170. Manning tables called for 3,300 operations and roughly 250 AEC employees at the mid-1952 construction peak. As construction declined, the operations staff would rise gradually to 6,000 in mid-1954, with little change in the AEC force.[4] Du Pont operations staff are excluded from the following discussion.

Labor turn-over, about the same as on other Du Pont construction jobs, averaged approximately 8 per 100 through October 1951. The rate was fairly uniform throughout the crafts, although

---

[2] Exact information on the place of recruitment was not available for the force actually on the job, termination figures not being broken down between local and in-migrant labor.

[3] The Secretary of Labor made slight corrections in one or two individual rates which new evidence showed to have been inadvertently set at rates not quite equivalent to those prevailing.

[4] Schedules were subsequently revised, setting new estimates of 45,500 construction workers in September 1952 and 7,200 production workers in mid 1954.

UNIVERSITY OF
ILLINOIS LIBRARY

slightly higher in the lower-paid categories. Separations were highest among workers in their first month or two of employment, dwindling to an almost negligible level after the "shake-down" period, according to project officials. Quitting either to take other jobs or because of wages were the major causes of the more than 7,000 terminations by November 11. Few employees left specifically because of living conditions.

Training programs consisted of an extensive supervisory training program, orientation for all new employees, and some on-the-job training given to office personnel by their supervisors; 107 apprentices were employed, almost entirely in the electrician and ironworker crafts. However, a short-term skill-improvement training program had been worked out, in conjunction with apprenticeship personnel, to meet certain anticipated shortages.

Manual Workers on the Project

Nearly three-fourths of the total force on Du Pont construction payrolls were manual workers (11,441) and gang foremen (1,198), on November 8, 1951. Trades represented were carpenters and laborers (over 3,000 each); ironworkers, teamsters, and operating engineers (over 1,000 each); plumbers and steamfitters, and electricians (over 600 each); bricklayers and cement finishers, boilermakers, sheet-metal workers, and painters (over 100 each). (Hiring of asbestos workers started only in September and few were on the project by November.) Well over two-thirds of the expected peak demand for laborers, teamsters, and operating engineers had already been met; major hiring of other crafts had not yet occurred, and the proportion of skilled workers was scheduled to rise sharply as construction progressed.

These figures include workers employed under subcontracts made specifically for the supplying and supervision of workers in certain crafts, notably the electrical and pipefitting subcontracts. Excluded are the roughly 1,000 workers employed by subcontractors performing specialty construction jobs on an independent basis. The following discussion does not apply to this group, although subcontract provisions required general working conditions in effect comparable to those for Du Pont construction workers.

Wages and Working Conditions. The project pay scale reflected rates prevailing in the "recruiting region," since some heavy construction skills were either not available or few in number in the immediate Aiken-Augusta area, and project work often required more skill than did local work. In most instances, wage rates were therefore somewhat higher than the going local level. The rate for boilermakers, for example, many of whom habitually migrate from one large construction job to another and who are scarce nationally, was that negotiated by the union late in 1950 for the Southeast area as a whole. Other rates, such as that for carpenters, who were available but scarce locally, were determined on the basis of wages in Atlanta, the nearest large city. On the other hand, the rate for common labor, available locally in large numbers, was below union rates in other southeastern cities; it was, however, substantially above going local rates, reflecting the project's extensive need for such workers. Hourly SRP rates ranged from $2.60 for plumbers and steamfitters to $0.90 to $1 for laborers; truck drivers were the only other category receiving less than $2 an hour.

Hours were 9 a day, 5 days a week, with a few crews working shift or week-end hours, such as on maintenance or when a concrete pour was not finished. Most crafts were paid time and a half for hours over 8 per day or other than the regular shift, but a few received double time. All crafts had at least four established holidays, some having five or six, and most were paid double time for work on holidays. A normal differential was granted for multiple-shift operations and a 20-percent differential for electricians performing certain hazardous work. In contrast to the subsidies for traveling and "isolation" commonly paid workers on construction jobs, the only additional allowance was for asbestos workers. They were to receive the equivalent of bus fare from Columbia, S. C., for their initial and return trips to the project and an out-of-town allowance for each day worked.

The majority of construction workers had not yet been employed long enough to qualify for most of the fringe benefits provided. All workers completing 1 year's service were to receive 2 weeks' paid vacation. Certain benefits were provided over and above regular workmen's compensation for on-the-job injuries. For nonoccupational sickness or accident, a company-employee-financed group accident and health insurance plan was open to employees after 6 months' service, and a high proportion of those eligible were reported to be covered; to protect against income loss during such periods, a company-paid disability wage plan was available for employees with at least 1 year's service. In September 1951, Du Pont also requested Wage Stabilization Board (WSB) approval for a plan to pay premiums on hospitalization and surgical care for employees with at least 1 year's service, but the request had not yet been acted on in November. Other standard Du Pont programs included life-insurance and pension plans for continuously employed personnel.

Du Pont's safety program was widely regarded as among the finest throughout industry and far superior to most in the less safety-minded construction industry. All workers received a half-day's orientation on safety and security, and in a variety of ways attention was constantly called to safety regulations. Supplementary safety equipment was sold at cost at "cash sales stores." Also on the site were a central dispensary, a cafeteria, and a bank in the administration area, and a small sick bay and food-dispensing unit in each construction area.

Finally, throughout its operations Du Pont emphasized a close personal relationship between the supervisor, carefully selected and trained, and those reporting to him.

Recruitment of the Labor Force. Manual construction labor, including most of the gang foremen, was almost entirely recruited through the American Federation of Labor building-trades unions. During the 2½ months between the SRP announcement and the wage-rate determination, people flocked into Aiken and Augusta from all over the country, drawn by rumors of project wages as high as $7 an hour. They crowded Employment Service offices in both communities, where they were given Du Pont applications; most left immediately, because no SRP work was available. After hiring started, United States Employment Service project activity was limited mainly to recruitment of nonmanual workers, although the Aiken office supplied a few workers to three of the unions.

With over 90 percent of all building-trades workers belonging to the AFL unions, according to union statistics, recruitment through the unions is customary for almost all large construction jobs. Two exceptions had occurred on the SRP as of November: a few "DP's" from the site, who had priority over all job applicants if qualified, had been employed; in late October, Du Pont had ordered a specified number of workers hired "at the gate" (i. e., without regard to union referral), as a means of satisfying company officials who had no records of union membership that complaints of a closed shop were untrue. Otherwise, so long as the unions could fill the labor "requisitions" carefully worked out each week, the company hired only union-referred workers.

Not all workers referred were actually hired, however. Du Pont's employment office rejected a good many on medical grounds, particularly common laborers, among whom the union reported "a rather bad health condition." Du Pont interviewers rejected others as unqualified for the work or because they failed to meet security requirements.[5] Some were also separated shortly after employment when X-rays and checks on security and experience claimed became available. Of considerable local interest in October 1951 were Ku Klux Klan charges of discrimination against its members in project employment. AEC spokesmen pointed out that the project did not hire members of organizations listed by the U. S. Attorney General's Office as advocating or approving force and violence to deny others their constitutional rights.

Thirty-nine percent of manual workers hired by mid-October had been recruited from within the so-called commuting radius of 50 miles, with a few additional workers reported to be traveling daily from as far away as 90 to 100 miles. The bulk of these hires were laborers and truck drivers, groups which were almost completely local recruits. As the project needs were large for both categories of men, and neither union concerned had offices in the area when the project was announced, the laborers' union set up a council in Aiken, composed of three locals from other parts of South Carolina and Georgia, and the teamsters' international chartered a new local.

---

[5] Noncritical workers were hired after an interview and fingerprinting, with a subsequent Du Pont check of police records and/or FBI file check; personnel who would have access to restricted material had a full preemployment FBI investigation.

The laborers' council reported extensive recruitment efforts in rural areas around the project, including attempts to make transportation facilities available for groups of potential construction laborers. Both organizations recruited some workers through the Aiken public employment office. The commuting problem was particularly significant for these low-paid workers. Many did not have cars, preferred by most SRP workers since local buses did not take them as close to their particular work areas. In any case, the cost of bus or car-pool transportation substantially cut down any differential in the take-home pay between local and project employment. The time involved and frequent accidents on highways overcrowded at rush hours were also recruitment handicaps. Some local sources labeled as additional deterrents such factors as union membership fees and the informal, personal relationship between local employers and their common labor in contrast to the strange and highly organized conditions on the construction project.

Only a small proportion of workers in other trades were obtained from the limited local supply. Union recruitment arrangements reflected the variation between crafts in local availability as well as in number and level of skill required and existing local organization. The plumbers, electricians, bricklayers, carpenters, and painters already had locals in the area, which handled project needs; for pipefitters, relatively hard to find and managed on the project by the pipefitting subcontractor, the plumbers international set up a special office in the Augusta local. The ironworkers also established an office in the SRP area, and the operating engineers inaugurated a new branch of the South Carolina local. Both the boilermakers and the sheet-metal workers recruited through locals elsewhere in the region. Some unions, such as the sheet-metal workers and bricklayers, had been able to meet SRP needs with workers who came to the local on their own initiative, whereas the boilermakers, for example, had already had to "scour the country" to locate workers with the highly specialized experience required. Ironworkers were the one group for which recruitment needs had been "filled more slowly" as of November.

The readily available common labor in the area was generally believed to have been absorbed by November, and a teamsters' spokesman said that experienced truck drivers could no longer be obtained at project wages. Intensive recruitment would yield the additional common labor needed, according to most local authorities. Both unions, however, urged a wage increase as essential to further recruitment, citing also increased cost of living and higher rates on other AEC installations. Further, a number of union spokesmen attributed the lack of craft shortage thus far to the season. They pointed out that, as SRP labor needs rose in the spring and summer of 1952, construction activity would be resumed in the more industrialized sections of the country and the southern climate would no longer be an attraction. The relative length of SRP employment was advantageous, but the ironworkers, for example, said that it was already difficult to keep people on the job because of the low SRP rates and take-home pay. Increasing difficulties in both recruitment and retention of workers were predicted if project pay remained unchanged.

Only one or two unions were reported to be negotiating for increased pay at that time,[6] but one union representative expected that an SRP wage raise would follow renegotiation of their area contract in the spring, when most construction agreements are negotiated. Any SRP increase would be subject to both AEC approval and Wage Stabilization Board regulations. Should the area rate approved by the Board for nonproject work rise, this could be the basis for revision of an SRP rate; otherwise, an individual ruling by the WSB would be required, because the SRP had no base date for computing allowable percentage increases. Any application for wage adjustment filed on grounds of manpower shortage in an essential defense activity would require certification by other Government agencies that a concerted program had been undertaken to remedy the shortage and that the wage adjustment was an important part of the over-all effort to attract and retain labor.

While wage increases were not anticipated in the near future, an extension of the workweek was rumored locally.[7] Inauguration of overtime in August had been expected not only to help meet immediate construction schedules but also, through the increased take-home pay, to attract additional workers and to cut down turn-over. The abnormal hiring situation beginning in September made it difficult to assess the effect of overtime on either recruitment or quits.

---

[6] Stabilization officials approved increases for ironworkers and teamsters in January and February 1952. A number of other increases were approved at the end of April, including 10- and 15-cent raises for laborers.

Nonmanual Project Workers

Du Pont employed 5,012 nonmanual workers on November 8, including general foremen and craft and area superintendents; all AEC personnel were nonmanual. Of the Du Pont total roughly 40 percent were clerical workers and nearly 20 percent were on patrol and fire-fighting duties; a large proportion of the AEC staff was also clerical. Most professional and a few clerical workers had been brought from other Du Pont and AEC installations; the others were recruited through the Employment Service, contacts with universities, and similar sources. Approximately a third of the Du Pont and a good many AEC workers had come from within the commuting area.

Both AEC and Du Pont had encountered serious continuing shortages of engineers and certain other professional workers who were in short supply nationally. For a time AEC had some difficulty in obtaining qualified clerical workers, also scarce both locally and nationally. Minimum qualifications were too high for a large proportion of the local applicants, and some failed to send in security forms or took other jobs before the FBI investigation was completed. However, AEC personnel received salaries equivalent to Federal pay scales, were not affected by the "temporary" and "permanent" phases of the project schedule, and worked a straight 5-day 40-hour week. By November 1951, present and future clerical needs were largely met, and quits were few.

In contrast, Du Pont continued to be unable to recruit sufficient clerical and custodial workers. Du Pont salaries were those prevailing in the area, and hours and other working conditions were the same as for other Du Pont employees. Recruitment difficulties were attributed chiefly to competition from other Government installations in the area, principally Camp Gordon, which paid Federal rates and did not require lengthy commuting. Du Pont in the early fall reduced its employment specifications somewhat—raising the age limit for guards and accepting less-skilled typists and stenographers than formerly. On grounds of inequity with Camp Gordon wages, the company also obtained WSB authorization to change the rates for certain categories. The new schedule was put into effect the latter part of November.

Employment of Negroes

Twenty percent of Du Pont's construction force in early November 1951 were Negro workers (3,369), but 91 percent of them were common laborers, customarily colored, in this area. Aside from a handful of nonmanual employees, the other 9 percent were employed as truck drivers, cement finishers (also traditionally colored there), and carpenters—including 27 Negro gang foremen, for laborer, cement finisher, and carpenter crews.

Du Pont had employed no colored clerical workers, and most of the few nonmanual workers cited were employed as matrons. None of the AEC staff was Negro. AEC had interviewed colored as well as white applicants for clerical positions, but, as with local applicants generally, very few were able to pass the standard tests given, and the few who did either failed to complete the security check or took other jobs before it was completed.

Both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the National Urban League (NUL) charged racial discrimination in project hiring. They pointed out the project's lack of Negro white-collar workers, recruited directly by both AEC and Du Pont, and asserted that the unions had "under-referred" colored carpenters, truck drivers, and other skilled workers as helpers. According to project officials, Du Pont had advised union representatives that referrals would be processed without regard to color. Referring to this policy, speakers at an NAACP-sponsored meeting in Aiken, in September 1951, charged Du Pont and an unidentified Augusta union with "passing the buck" between them and said that the NAACP had enough affidavits and other evidence of discrimination in skilled employment to warrant going to court. (Klan spokesmen, who had from time to time protested the announced project nondiscrimination policy, promptly praised the union's "white members only" policy.)

---

[7] Establishment of a 6-day, 54-hour week was announced in late March 1952.

The question of segregation was also raised by all of these organizations. Du Pont policy is to follow local custom in this matter on its construction jobs, but segregated eating facilities, wash rooms, etc., were prohibited by AEC instructions and none existed on the SRP. The issue was not brought into the open on the project itself, in view of the limited colored nonmanual staff and a certain amount of tacit "self-segregation."

AEC headquarters in Washington held numerous conferences during 1951 with the home offices of AEC contractors on compliance with the nondiscrimination clause in Federal contracts.[8] In October, a personnel officer was assigned to help place qualified Negroes in AEC and contractor jobs on a program-wide basis, but the AEC had not yet issued instructions for carrying out this assignment.

Effect on the Local Labor Market

Before the SRP wage determination, grave concern was voiced over the local effect of SRP wage-manpower policies by manufacturers, farmers, officials responsible for State highway construction, and similar groups, in North Carolina as well as in the two States directly affected. Reasons underlying this concern were that high wages would draw off qualified local workers and force up local rates, yet low wages would make it impossible to attract any but local people; recruitment mainly from outside the area would cut down disruption of local industry but place an added burden on community facilities.

Local comment on wages died down after the wage scale announcement, and greater emphasis seemed to be placed on the question of future SRP wage adjustments, either to attract labor or because of union demands, than on existing policies. Local officials (other than labor) varied in their evaluation of project rates, but the secretary of the Augusta Chamber of Commerce, for example, said that they were "not exorbitant." Further, Du Pont officials met from time to time with leading local manufacturers, assuring them that labor "pirating" would be avoided (although local labor was to be used where possible in order to minimize housing needs). They also explained in advance such SRP policies as the August extension of the workday. In September, the newly created Southern Regional WSB referred publicly to the Du Pont proposal for a nonmanual wage change and was sharply criticized by the Governor of South Carolina for any consideration of a wage increase on the project. Immediately, the Board clarified the proposal as applying only to a few clerical and custodial workers.

Local evaluation of project manpower policies also reflected the varying viewpoints on the long-run development of the area. Leading citizens in both Augusta and Barnwell hoped that the availability of a skilled labor force as project construction declined would attract new industry. The Augusta Chamber of Commerce was already approaching northern firms who might be interested in the combination of skilled labor and power from the Clark Hill powerhouse, currently under construction. Several firms were already planning to establish plants in Augusta, according to the Chamber secretary, which would also help to cushion the effect of the decline in SRP construction activity on the local labor market.

Precise information on wage changes during the period under review is extremely fragmentary. In announcing that one of its first tasks would be to investigate the wage-manpower situation in the SRP area, the regional WSB cited many requests for permission to increase wages there as well as widespread rumors of labor pirating and irregular wage increases. No further details were released, however. The Southern Regional Office of the Bureau of Labor Statistics surveyed wages and supplementary benefits in the Augusta-Aiken metropolitan area in November 1951. The study did not cover trend, and construction was excluded; but the figures give some idea of the relationship between SRP wages and those paid local office and maintenance workers.

Clerical Workers and Common Labor. Shortage of competent clerical workers was not new to the SRP area, as Government projects paying civil-service rates had competed for qualified office personnel since the beginning of World War II. On the Augusta side of the SRP, current expansion of these projects was more important in the clerical scarcity than the relatively unattractive Du Pont jobs or the small volume of AEC employment which, though paid at the Government rates, involved commuting. Wives of some project engineers and administrative employees took local stenographic jobs, but such additions were few. For such communities as Barnwell, however, located on the other side of the project from Augusta, the shortage was directly attributable to the SRP. Since project standards for stenographic and other top brackets eliminated most of the local girls, those hired represented virtually all the qualified workers available. Lower-grade clerical workers were plentiful, turned out "a dime a dozen" by the schools, according to a local source.

---

[8] In December, President Truman created a new top-level committee to police compliance with this clause by all Federal contractors.

Salary scales in private industry rose during 1951 in response to the shortage, and standards were reduced. The monthly minimum beginning salary for stenographers, as evidenced by orders to public employment offices, was $160 in September 1951 compared with $145 on May 1, and employers were generally willing to pay more than the minimum. By November, straight-time weekly salaries for stenographers averaged $44 a week, according to the BLS survey; salaries for women office workers in establishments studied ranged from $30.50 for routine file clerks to $56 for secretaries. Du Pont salary scales were $39 to $46 weekly for stenographers and $34.50 for clerk-typists.

Project reliance on the local labor market for unskilled labor had caused nonagricultural employers only relatively minor difficulties in obtaining common labor by November, and the going hourly rates of 75 to 82 cents had not changed markedly, according to various sources. Further additions could only be at the expense of local employers, however, and one Augusta brick manufacturing company was already beginning to hire colored women as common laborers—the alternative to raising wages— as had been done during the war. If this proved successful, the expectation was that the practice might eventually spread. Such workers were plentiful and, though the work was dirty, heavy, and in some instances hot, the pay was the top common labor rate of 82 cents hourly and better than the $12 to $15 a week paid to domestic servants.

Recruitment from the rural sections had more seriously affected the farm labor supply. Shortages of cotton pickers during the fall of 1951 were widely reported and wages, which customarily rise during the picking season, reached the top 1950 rate early in the season and subsequently attained a new high. An adequate supply of workers was attracted by the increased rates in Georgia. In South Carolina, from which the project had drawn more labor than from the rural sections of Georgia beyond Augusta, the situation varied; one big cotton planter, for example, indicated no particular difficulty, yet a small farmer in an outlying county said that cotton had been left in the fields for lack of pickers. Most authorities agreed, however, that the project had merely speeded up a long-term decline in the farm-labor supply and hastened the process of mechanization and diversification of farming.

Skilled Construction Workers. Only isolated instances of difficulties in the maintenance field were reported for the building trades. The unexpectedly minor influence of the project on the local construction industry was attributed partly to the supplying of SRP craft needs largely from outside the area, but more important was the coincidence of project construction with a slump in local construction activity. Building had picked up sharply with the reactivation of Camp Gordon and the SRP announcement shortly thereafter. But by the time substantial numbers of workers were being hired on the project, building had slumped: Federal Reserve Board support had been removed from Government bonds and almost no mortgage money was available. Thus, craftsmen drawn to the project probably would have been unemployed, according to local observers.

Actually, the small local supply of craft labor was augmented by workers attracted to the area but unable to meet Du Pont's exacting standards. Several of the unions indicated that they placed a good number of Du Pont rejects locally. One union, with special arrangements for project recruitment, tried to get qualified men for local contractors as well. Also, during the fall cut-back in project hiring, some skilled workers continued to arrive for whom project jobs were not immediately available. Barnwell authorities also noted that a good number of craftsmen had come into town with the express purpose of taking local construction jobs, which they expected would expand because of the project.

Financing was still not available in November for the residential construction planned to meet the growing housing needs of both the SRP and Camp Gordon. However, local contractors expected that the new defense housing legislation, not yet in effect, would ease this situation, and that competition for skilled labor would then be considerable. Even then, observers doubted that local contractors would be worse off with regard to labor supply than before the project. The fringe of craft labor unacceptable to Du Pont would, if anything, increase as recruitment rose; and local workers might quit the project for nonproject jobs, more desirable in the long run, if wages were at all comparable when such work became available.

Craft wage rates had shown a slow but definite upward trend by November. In some instances they matched the Du Pont scale. For example, the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission approved a rate for sheet-metal workers in Augusta equivalent to the SRP rate, effective in late August 1951. (A union spokesman reported that of the few Augusta men in this craft who had taken SRP jobs, practically all had returned to the local shops by November.) In September 1951, one of the major local manufacturers was also authorized to pay bricklayers the same rate as that on the project.

But in general rates for local construction work were reportedly still below the SRP scale, and for maintenance work (customarily lower than for construction), well below those on the project. Straight-time hourly earnings of maintenance and power-plant employees surveyed by the BLS in November ranged from $0.94 for helpers to $1.59 for automotive mechanics, with carpenters, electricians, machinists, and painters all averaging less than $1.50 in manufacturing establishments. Rates for truck drivers, largely recruited locally, were somewhat closer to the project scale; those covered by the survey received an average of 84 to 97 cents hourly; and the business agent for the new teamsters' local in Aiken said that, as far as he knew, truck drivers were receiving $0.75 in the area prior to the project.

Other Occupations. Textile concerns had reportedly lost a few mechanics to the project, but otherwise had been little affected. Most of the textile workers were women, with unsuitable experience for project employment, particularly during the construction phase, but local people doubted that they would be drawn to the project in any case. The major textile mills, in operation for many years, provided company-built low-rental housing and many of the families had lived there for generations. (The Horse Creek Valley road was a series of company towns, with practically all commercial and community facilities, as well as houses, company-built.) Frequently several members of the family worked in the mills, with family income as a whole relatively high.

Other manufacturing establishments in the area were relatively little affected, except for the increasing difficulty in obtaining common labor and some tendency by employers to avoid lay-offs, regardless of season, in order to hold workers. Women made up the bulk of the force in Augusta's largest food-processing concern, for example, and in the Barnwell zipper plant, which was operating below capacity anyhow during much of this period. The sawmills in Barnwell reportedly lost some labor but were not seriously affected since sawmill operations are flexible.

Retail establishments were experiencing little labor supply difficulty in spite of rapidly expanding business. In Augusta, many servicemen's wives wanted to work; since training at the Camp lasted only 3 to 5 months, jobs as salesgirls were among the few open to them. Wives of project workers also augmented the labor supply for these jobs, particularly in Aiken and to some extent in Barnwell. In the latter community, however, a good many stores were small family-run concerns, and women workers were already plentiful for the others.

Some wives of project personnel also took jobs in other fields. For example, one or two nurses took jobs in Augusta in the public health field, and several waitresses worked in one of the Aiken hotels.

Cost of Living

Local opinion on cost-of-living changes during the period under review varied widely depending on the individual's own particular status and experience, and no figures are available to bear out any of these views. Agreement was almost universal among people interviewed that rents had risen sharply, posing serious problems for workers coming into the area as well as for some local families. Workers generally said that other prices too were high, although local residents tended to believe no greater price rise had occurred there than elsewhere in the country.

Rents had been decontrolled throughout the region by early 1950. Vacant rental units in Augusta began to fill up rapidly after Camp Gordon was reactivated and people began to offer rooms and apartments for rent for the first time in both Aiken and Augusta. Stories of high rents were soon widespread, and rent control was reactivated in the area on September 20, 1951, with a scheduled roll-back to July 1, 1950.

All types of rental housing were covered by the controls, new units, trailers, boarding houses, etc., and the first problem was registration. The original September deadline was twice delayed, to November 4. As of mid-November, some rents had been rolled back but the large-scale opening of rental units after the July 1950 base date sharply reduced the significance of the regulations. In addition, the need to encourage people to open up rooms placed considerable pressure on rent control authorities in the area toward liberality in "hardship" cases. Augusta realtors warned that rent curbs might cut construction of new housing units, and individuals taking roomers for the first time said that controls would "do more harm than good." Even two Augusta office workers whose rent had been rolled back commented that they had not requested the reduction, and one "didn't even think it was justified."

Yet charges of rent "gouging" continued to be prevalent in November, particularly on the newly opened rental units in which many of the SRP workers lived. Instances were also cited, however, of local families who had lived in a particular house for years and whose rent had been raised sharply following the SRP announcement. Frequently complaints were based on the bad condition of units as well as the high rentals. One double room, for example, rented at $85 a month, and the bathroom was shared by a third roomer who had to go through the room to reach it.

Reports on price changes were more conflicting. In June when the regional Office of Price Stabilization opened temporary offices in Augusta, a press account said that consumers reported prices spiraling upward daily in Augusta, commercial center of the area. At the same time, it quoted Augusta businessmen to the effect that the demands of expanding population had kept turnover of stocks "normal" and prevented them from being as high as elsewhere in the country following the post-Korean build-up, but that inventories still were higher than usual. Union representatives interviewed in November, both long-time Augusta residents and those who were new to the area, were vehement in their comments on how prices as well as rents had risen.

Complicating any evaluation of the direct effect of the project on prices was the tendency of immigrants to compare conditions in the area with those "back home." Many complaints about high rents came from workers who had moved from relatively low-rent areas. For example, a project compressor operator and his wife were regarded as "lucky" to have a 2-room-and-private-bath apartment, but in Missouri, where he had worked for a dry-cleaning firm, they had a roomy duplex at less rent. The large proportion of SRP workers from rural areas in South Carolina and Georgia probably also found local prices higher than those in their own small communities, according to observers, and changes in living patterns of former agricultural workers would make expenses seem correspondingly greater. An unknown number of the SRP workers were, however, "week-end commuters" and continued to buy largely in their home towns, some distance from the project.

Yet several people said that prices were higher than in New York, for example. The wife of a project construction supervisor found food and rent both high—food more so than in New York, but rents "not bad" comparatively—although laundry work was extremely cheap and quite good, and domestic service cost less than half what she had paid in New York. Several residents explained that, in Aiken, high prices and rents resulted, not from the SRP, but from Aiken's being a tourist town. Rents were traditionally set at levels adjusted to only about 4 months' occupancy during the year, and beauty shops, for example, customarily charged a higher fee to tourists than to residents. In Augusta, several residents were convinced that prices had gone up no more than elsewhere, one even saying that she was able to live on the same amount as before the project started.

II.—Unionization and Industrial Relations

Major trade-union gains in the Aiken-Augusta area during the initial construction work on the Savannah River Plant (SRP) were among local common laborers and truck drivers. Previously these men had been almost completely nonunion; the change resulted from project hiring through the American Federation of Labor building-trades unions. Craft unions already established in Augusta before the project's start had added some new members, but a good many of the in-migrant SRP workers retained membership in locals outside the area. Whether the new members, either local or from outside the area, represent permanent additions to the local labor movement will depend, however, on factors such as union officials' success in demonstrating the advantages of union membership to newly organized workers with little understanding of union functions; the establishment, by unions setting up new units in the area, of firm relations with local employers at the same time as the manning of the project (a function which chiefly preoccupied union officials in November 1951); and availability of construction or maintenance jobs, after major SRP construction is completed, for either local workers new to construction jobs or in-migrant members of local unions. Trade-union organization had not spread to workers in other industries at the time of this study, as some local residents feared it would eventually do, although organization of a union in Barnwell was attempted for the first time in the spring of 1951.

Widespread publicity and intense local interest centered on SRP labor relations in the fall of 1951. On the basis of an incognito visit to the project site, Congressman W. M. Wheeler from Georgia in September charged that SRP construction jobs could be obtained only through "labor racketeers," who imposed exorbitant fees for a "worker's permit" and withdrew union cards already issued to workers and "sold" them to others. An October series of articles in the New York Journal-American (reprinted by the two Augusta papers) reported the situation in similar terms, stated that union initiation fees had been raised in recent weeks, and described as union "kick-backs" such items as dues paid into the union's operating fund and employer contributions to pension funds. Early in November, a subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee held a week's public hearings in Augusta on SRP employment practices in the light of the Taft-Hartley Act closed-shop prohibition, the question of union "rackets," and similar matters on which complaints had been received. Facts brought out at the hearings, at which both the unions and the company denied the validity of the complaints against them, clarified the policies and operations described throughout this article.

Meanwhile the SRP's almost unbroken record of industrial peace was virtually unnoticed. The only strike which had occurred at the time of this survey was a 1½ day walk-out of electricians in early October.

Project Labor-Management Relations

Du Pont followed its customary policy for construction jobs of recruiting both skilled and unskilled workers through the building-trades unions—the most expeditious means of obtaining skilled construction labor, since most crafts are highly organized. In November 1951, 12 of the 19 internationals affiliated with the AFL Building Trades Department were represented on the SRP,[9] and the vast majority of project workers were members. Several unions referred workers to the project who were neither members nor applicants for membership, in the expectation of later convincing them to join. Almost all such workers did so, but some membership applicants, particularly laborers, did not complete payment of initiation fees or "pick up their cards."

The International Association of Machinists (IAM), which reaffiliated with the AFL in January 1951 but was not a member of the Building Trades Department, also had a few members on the project, employed in the machine shop.

---

[9] The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America; the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association; the International Association of Bridge, Structural, and Ornamental Iron Workers; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; the Bricklayers, Masons, and Plasterers International Union of America; the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry; the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America; the International Union of Operating Engineers; the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen, and Helpers of America; the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America; and the International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and Asbestos Workers.

Role of AEC. Within the framework of general AEC policy, Du Pont had handled its labor relations on the SRP with substantial independence as of November 1951. AEC exercises an over-all supervisory role on its various installations, based on its control of contractor labor expenditures and its general responsibility for carrying out the atomic energy program. The Commission also retains final authority over all security matters, which in the past have sometimes complicated organizational questions. AEC security policies are currently spelled out in such a way as not only to safeguard security (in preventing a political strike or other organized sabotage as well as protecting confidential information) but also to protect the rights of both labor and management under the Labor Management Relations Act: provision is made for assurance that information will not be withheld in National Labor Relations Board cases on grounds of security if it can be supplied in unclassified form, and for assistance where a decision may turn on data which are available only in classified form.[10]

AEC staff at a given project site exercise their broad supervisory responsibilities in a variety of ways. For example, they assure that changes in employment conditions proposed on the basis of area practices are those actually prevailing in the area or having other substantial foundation; encourage application of practices and procedures which have proved most successful in maintaining sound and stable labor relations; carry out any AEC responsibility placed upon the agency under existing labor laws; and so on.

AEC also encourages construction contractors and union officials to settle jurisdictional disputes in accordance with the rules and regulations of the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes in the Building and Construction Industry (established in early 1948) and to resolve other labor disputes or grievances whenever possible at the local level. Utilization of Federal agencies authorized to assist in the settlement of labor disputes, such as the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service or the Wage Stabilization Board, is facilitated by AEC wherever necessary. If collective bargaining and normal processes of conciliation have failed to resolve a dispute, it may be referred to the Atomic Energy Labor Relations Panel[11] as a last resort, at the request of either party or AEC. Appointed by the President in 1949 to prevent any work stoppages which might threaten a vital part of the atomic energy program, the "Davis Panel" attempts to mediate, but may make formal recommendations if further negotiations between the parties fail. Panel procedures are "designed to safeguard continuity of operations while not inhibiting free collective bargaining between AEC contractors and unions."

On AEC manufacturing operations, the unions and contractors are bound to submit an unresolved dispute to the Panel before resorting to either strike or lock-out. In an exchange of letters with the AEC in 1949, both groups agreed that, if such a dispute occurred, operations would be continued under existing employment conditions without interruption until the Panel took jurisdiction and so long as the Panel retained jurisdiction, and for an additional 30 days if the dispute remained unsettled and the Panel made final recommendations (the no-stoppage obligation ceases if the Panel does not take jurisdiction). Construction contractors did not participate in the exchange of letters, and construction activities accordingly are not currently covered by the no-strike no-lock-out pledge, although the Panel has increasingly been called on to help settle construction disputes. Following a series of "wildcat" strikes on one or two important AEC construction projects in the fall of 1951, the president of the AFL Building Trades Department proposed a meeting to work out an over-all policy to eliminate construction work stoppages on AEC projects during the current national emergency. "While present disputes appear to be solely between AEC contractors and unions," he said, "we believe that the underlying cause stems directly from a lack of an equitable, uniform labor policy of the AEC."

Both the AFL and the CIO, as well as outside authorities,[12] have pointed out the anomaly of AEC's stated wish to leave labor matters in the hands of its contractors insofar as possible with the simultaneous requirement that AEC approve labor costs and the necessity for avoiding stoppages which would impede the vital atomic energy program. The federations have called for an AEC policy covering wages and working conditions under which the workers, having relinquished certain bargaining rights in the interests of national security, could look to the Commission to supply the deficiency in their bargaining power. (The CIO has further urged that a TVA-type operation, with direct collective bargaining between the Government agency and the unions, replace the current system of contracting to private corporations; this practice in their opinion strengthens the latter's "already monopolistic position," as well as results in "bad labor policies.") Establishment of the Davis Panel and clarification of security policies represent the major formalized steps taken to date to establish a clear-cut framework of Commission policy within which unions and contractors can bargain with "minimum interference with the traditional rights of American labor and management."

---

[10] These policies are set forth in Bulletin GM-187, Security Policies and Practices in the Area of Labor Relations, issued May 8, 1951, which covers, for example, circumstances under which AEC project managers may authorize investigation for security clearance of union officials, or Federal conciliators and arbitrators.

[11] For a description of the Panel, see Monthly Labor Review, June 1949 (p. 661).

In the construction of the SRP, only routine AEC action in labor relations matters had been required as of November 1951. No NLRB elections had been requested; [13] no dispute had required outside assistance, either from Federal mediation authorities or the Davis Panel, for settlement; and no wage increases had been negotiated.

Management Policy. Industrial relations practices on the SRP were in general the "normal commercial practices" of Du Pont and the various subcontractors. Du Pont signed no formal collective-bargaining agreements with the unions. As described in Part I—Manpower and Wages, on page 3, the initial wage scale was predetermined by the Secretary of Labor. The Du Pont company extended to SRP employees certain vacation and other benefits provided throughout its organization but not prevalent in the construction industry. Company officials met with representatives of the building-trades unions in the SRP area, shortly after the project announcement, in order to reach an understanding on the fringe payments customary for construction workers, such as premium rates for overtime. Subsequently, as new situations arose and changes were proposed, actions to be taken were discussed with and clearly understood by the unions.

A few of the subcontractors had written national agreements with the internationals concerned, and others had agreements with the locals, but the details of subcontractor practices were not explored as part of this survey.

Union Activity. Recruitment of an adequate and qualified labor force was the main union activity on the project as of November 1951. In connection with recruitment difficulties anticipated in the near future, a number of union spokesmen urged the need of a wage increase, but only one or two indicated that active negotiations were under way. Several, however, had submitted evidence to the Du Pont company, the AEC, and the Secretary of Labor showing that predetermined rates for their crafts were slightly below those prevailing, and one or two adjustments had been made on the basis of this evidence. No union efforts to alter Du Pont's working rules and safety, medical, and other employee programs were reported. One union representative said: "Their safety conditions are excellent, and the working conditions are . . . above normal in construction" although "all construction is bad, to a certain extent."

The settlement of members' grievances was another important union activity on the SRP. These cases were numerous, though mostly minor, according to union sources; some of the lower-paid local workers, for example, "fussed" not about wages but about the discipline, the size, and the strangeness of the project. Union international representatives, specially assigned to the area in some instances, handled a good deal of the grievance work.

The locals or the internationals, or both, also operated life insurance (and in some instances pension or sick benefit) programs for members—the coverage, size of member contribution, and employer contribution (in the case of some subcontractors) varying between crafts. Member contributions to both local and international schemes were included in the monthly dues (initiation fees and dues ranging from $20 and $2, respectively, for laborers, to $200 and $6 for sheet-metal workers). Dues and payments on initiation fees were generally mailed or brought to the union office, or collected on the site outside working hours by the working stewards.

---

[12] James R. Newman, Yale Law Journal, December 1951. For a discussion of collective bargaining in quasi-public work in general, see Monthly Labor Review, March 1952 (p. 257).

[13] On December 7, 1951, the electrical workers filed a petition for certification as representative for all electrical workers employed on the site; a hearing was held in late March 1952, and an election directed on May 8.

Industrial Disputes. The SRP had an exceptional industrial relations record as of November 1951. In contrast to the repeated work stoppages on some other large AEC construction projects during the same period, only one brief stoppage had occurred.[14] On October 1, some 675 electricians, working under subcontractor supervision, walked out over a "misunderstanding as to the assignment of electricians as stand-bys during the dry-out of transformers," according to AEC. The union's international representative was summoned and, after an all-day conference on October 2, the men went back to work.

Union representatives testifying at the November 1951 congressional hearings reported considerable unrest on the project during October, when workers in several crafts interpreted the cut-back in "requisitions" to the unions for labor (hiring having been reduced because of design delays) as presaging recruitment through nonunion sources. In their opinion, a serious stoppage might have occurred if union officials had not been forewarned by the company of the hiring "at the gate" scheduled in October (see Part I—Manpower and Wages, p. 5), in time to explain the situation to the membership. Describing the strong feeling among craft workers against working with nonunion men, the ironworkers' representative pointed out that a member "hanging a float" five stories up, for example, needed to trust the man working with him and to know that he had been accepted by a union examining board.

Explanations for the SRP's record of industrial peace varied. Some authorities attributed it primarily to the decisive management practices of the Du Pont company and its policy of insuring that conditions of employment were at all times clearly understood by all concerned. Others pointed out that many locally recruited project workers had had little previous contact with unions; those who had were members of unions well-integrated into the community and accustomed to peaceful relations with local contractors. "Union discipline," on the other hand, was responsible for the lack of stoppages, according to some union sources. One organization, for example, required any member who came in with "gripes" to fill out and sign a detailed "Member's Grievance Report" form, which caused many to decide that "maybe it wasn't a grievance after all." When a member of this organization came to the union office and said his group "had a grievance and was going out in the morning," the business agent's policy was to tell him to "do that, but I'll have some other men up there" and hand him a grievance form. This business agent also pointed out that relations with Du Pont were completely handled by the international representatives rather than by less-experienced people.

Union officials were proud of the SRP's peaceful record. Various union spokemen stressed at the hearings that their organizations were doing "everything in their power" to prevent work stoppages, including jurisdictional disputes—source of many frictions on construction projects. Du Pont officials said that they dealt with the unions on jurisdiction but the company decided which craft was entitled to a job if the unions were in disagreement. Representatives of several crafts criticized Du Pont's classification of certain jobs as nonmanual, hence not under union jurisdiction: the teamsters claimed three such categories and several unions said that the work of Du Pont's assistant area superintendents was normally performed by foremen in the construction industry. But the chief jurisdictional problem raised at the hearings was the IAM's long-standing claim to certain jobs handled on the project by the carpenters and the operating engineers. The IAM, having been excluded from construction work and awarded jurisdiction only over machinists hired to operate the machine shop, had considered filing charges of unfair labor practices and had complained to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

---

[14] On January 7, 1952, an unauthorized stoppage of about 800 operating engineers employed by Du Pont followed reassignment of an oiler, and approximately 1,500 truck drivers failed to report the following day, apparently in sympathy; both groups were back at work on January 9. Subsequent stoppages reported involved 22 teamsters on March 6, over discharge of a foreman and a truck driver, and 75 boilermakers on April 7–9, also over discharge of a worker; both groups were subcontractor employees.

Organization Before the Project

Union organization in the area adjacent to the site was largely confined, prior to the SRP announcement, to a small, quite highly organized group of AFL building trades in Augusta: the carpenters (local chartered in 1899); bricklayers (1899); plumbers (1908); electricians (1948); and painters (December 1950, the previous local's charter having been revoked a few months earlier owing to internal differences). The other unions represented on the project had locals chartered elsewhere in South Carolina and Georgia (generally at Savannah and Charleston) with jurisdiction over the SRP area, the jurisdictional line being drawn at the State boundary or geographically halfway between the locals concerned. However, none of these maintained branch offices in the area, and indications were that local membership was extremely limited.

The five Augusta craft unions were well established in the city, according to local observers, and had mutually satisfactory arrangements with local contractors. The electricians, for example, claimed some 90 percent of the electrical work in Augusta before the project's establishment. These unions were generally regarded as "responsible, respectable" organizations. The carpenters' business agent, described as the leading local labor spokesman, had been elected to the State legislature, and the union was a member in good standing of the Augusta Chamber of Commerce.

Outside the building trades, only a few small groups—the printing trades, teachers, postal workers, and some city workers—in Augusta were reported to have organized, mainly postwar. The few attempts which had been made at organizing the textile and other manual production workers—primarily by the CIO—were met by sharp employer resistance, strongly supported by local public opinion.

An organizing campaign in Augusta had been initiated by the CIO textile workers in 1949. The union won an NLRB election in September of that year at the Riverside Mill, a large cotton-waste plant employing mainly Negro workers. Extensive publicity, both in the local press and outside the area, was given to an exchange of letters between the CIO organizing committee and the Chamber of Commerce about a month after the election. The committee invited "suggestions, help, or criticism" from the Chamber with regard to the organizing campaign and expressed the conviction that the latter would prove a blessing to the community. In reply, the Chamber secretary commented on the "empty factories" in New England and "severe dislocations" in southern cities following CIO organizing campaigns, described Augusta employers as "enlightened," and suggested that the union "take [its] 'blessings' elsewhere." A collapse of worker support for the union at the plant had followed, the Chamber secretary said when interviewed in November 1951. The anticipated negotiations did not take place, nor did the strike which several Augusta residents said "everyone feared" would follow the election.

Reportedly some strike activity and two unsuccessful NLRB elections accompanied efforts, by CIO and other organizers, to organize the common laborers (e. g., in brickyards) during this period.

Outside Augusta, union organization was virtually nonexistent. One Aiken plumbing business had an "on and off union shop," but otherwise labor was unorganized in Aiken, Barnwell, and the other small communities in the area.

Changes in Building Trades Organization

Of the project-connected crafts which had no locals chartered in Augusta, the boilermakers and sheet-metal workers handled recruitment through the Savannah and Charleston locals, respectively. The ironworkers general executive board set up an Augusta office under an international representative, specifically charged with supplying workers to the project only; new members, initiation fees, etc., were divided between the Savannah and Charleston locals, since the project tract came within the geographical jurisdiction of both. Few of the workers in these crafts were recruited locally. Organization of local workers had also been little affected in November 1951 by recruitment activities of the asbestos workers and the IAM (Savannah local), whose combined membership on the project was less than 50 at that time.

New Organizational Arrangements. By the time SRP construction hiring began in early February 1951, the AFL operating engineers, teamsters, and laborers had set up new offices in Aiken. The new laborers' unit was a temporary one: existing locals in Savannah, Charleston, and Spartanburg (upper South Carolina) were pooled to form a Construction and General Laborers Council, but each local maintained its entity. In contrast, the teamsters chartered a new local, and the operating engineers established a fourth branch office of the local chartered originally in Charleston for the State of South Carolina.

Workers in these three categories were among those needed in largest numbers during the initial construction work. More laborers than any other trade were employed on the project in November 1951, and employment of teamsters and operating engineers exceeded that of almost all other crafts. Further additions were scheduled in all three trades, but a greater proportion of other crafts would be needed as construction progressed.

Almost all the laborers and the vast majority of truck drivers on the project at that time were local workers, as were over half of the operating engineers, according to a rough estimate by that union's business representative. All three unions concerned referred only members or applicants for membership to the project, and union rolls had accordingly risen sharply.

Of the 4,000 to 4,500 members of the Laborers Council in November 1951, some 3,000 were employed on the project, according to the council business manager (an official from the Savannah local). Any pre-project members of the three cooperating locals were included, but the union estimated that over 3,000 of its current members had joined after the council was organized. This excluded some 1,500 workers who had obtained refunds of down payments on initiation fees after they had been referred to the project and rejected, plus over 1,500 additional laborers who had either been rejected or subsequently separated and had not continued their membership. New members were allocated equally to the three locals by the council. Funds were also intermittently distributed to the three locals (totaling $10,500 as of November 1951). The council collected all dues and fees and had about $40,000 in assets at that time, the business manager stated at the November hearings, including initial loans of $1,500 from the international and $200 each from the three locals to get the council started.

Many new members came from the rural sections of South Carolina, where council efforts to recruit project laborers had been vigorous, according to the business manager. Union representatives, he said, spent considerable time visiting small communities, encouraging potential construction workers to apply for project jobs, gathering them into groups, and helping to arrange transportation facilities to the project. Such workers frequently did not meet union obligations after making their $10 down payments on initiation fees, and, since a trip to the union's Aiken office would represent an additional 60 to 70 miles of travel for many, the council maintained a suboffice in the field on paydays to cash checks for members and collect any union payments they might wish to make. Nevertheless, an estimated two-thirds of the membership had failed to make the second payment on their initiation fees or were delinquent on dues in November.

The teamsters' local was chartered under international trusteeship, following custom in establishing new locals, and the business agent was employed directly by the international. Current membership was 1,270, less than 200 being employed outside the project. Initially, the membership fee was set substantially below the $25 fixed by the Southern Conference of Teamsters for the Southern States, but as the local people were absorbed it was raised, and as of October the full fee was established. Any members who came in from other locals were required to transfer to the Aiken unit, but most of the members were new to the union.

Under the trusteeship arrangement, members had a voice in raising dues and other regular procedures of the local, but the international appointed the officers. As soon as the $5,000 lent by the international to start the local had been paid off and it "got running," the members were to elect their own officers. Half the loan had been repaid in October from the $18,000 collected (exclusive of refunds) at that time, and an office had been repaired and equipped for use. Some informal educational work was being attempted in preparation for the eventual end of the trusteeship. One or two potential officers were given occasional jobs to do around the office, and printed material was distributed to the members, some meetings were held, etc. Teaching of union discipline and the meaning of organization was handicapped, however, by such factors as illiteracy among some local workers; the latter's total inexperience in union functions or any form of united action to improve wages and working conditions; the fact that project rates for these workers were already higher than local pay; and the lack of experienced union men (generally not interested in coming to the project under existing conditions) to serve as working stewards or otherwise to provide leadership among the rank-and-file.

Since jurisdiction of the operating engineers was on a State basis in the area, the new Aiken office handled all project placement but workers in Augusta continued to come under the Savannah local. Membership of the South Carolina local rose from 143 shortly before establishment of the Aiken branch to 1,887 on November 1, 1951, almost all members having been hired by Du Pont or the specialty subcontractors. Members on the project in November numbered 1,300, the others presumably having been separated after initial hiring. How many of these were full-scale members of the South Carolina unit was not clear, however: a worker belonging to another local could either transfer his membership, if approved by the South Carolina local, or remain a member of his home local and pay the Aiken office a "temporary working permit" fee; a new member also had the option of paying the initiation fee (down payment and balance in 30 days) or of paying the permit fee until the "obligation of contract" was paid. Over $130,000 had been collected by the South Carolina local as a whole from dues, fees, and "permits" during the first 9 months of 1951.

Membership cards were of three types in this organization, with initiation fees and dues scaled accordingly: apprentices, new members or applicants, and full-scale qualified engineers who had been with the organization for many years and operated heavy equipment at top pay scales. Only this last-mentioned group had the right to vote, and officers were required to be elected from among them—a regulation designed to safeguard the organization against election of "undesirable" persons, union spokesmen stated, since they "don't know who these [new members] are until such time as they qualify."

All three unions tried to place workers rejected or subsequently discharged by the SRP on other jobs in the area. A Laborers Council spokesman, for example, said that a number of SRP medical rejects had been placed with contractors requiring no physical examination of employees; he cited one job, not connected with the project, with 50-odd such rejects out of some 60 workers. Each of the other two organizations indicated that they had reached agreement with one or two local contractors, who would have lost their force to the project if they had not been willing to pay union wages. In this connection, one nonproject strike was reported during the period following the SRP announcement: the teamsters and laborers, employed by the State contractor constructing the highway between Augusta and the site, walked off the job briefly on March 23, 1951, reportedly over organization of the job as well as wage demands. (Wage agreement was reached on March 26.)

Preoccupation of union officials with SRP recruitment, however, and the general limitation of nonproject construction [15] to small and scattered jobs during this period suggested that such new organization was limited in November 1951. No efforts were being made at that time to organize maintenance workers employed by local firms in these trades.

An operating engineers' official pointed out that his organization worked largely on big construction jobs and would be unlikely to deal with small local contractors. The union already had agreements with the big contractors who might come into the area to build a road, for example, or for some other specific construction job; included were a number of the project subcontractors. Establishment of a permanent Aiken office by this organization largely reflected the expectation, based on experience at other AEC installations, that construction work would continue to be available on the SRP even after major facilities were completed.

Effect on Augusta Unions. Existing Augusta unions were unevenly affected by the project, depending on the size of project needs for each craft, local contractor activity, whether in-migrant union members transferred to the Augusta local, and so on. The addition of project workers increased the membership of all these unions and their funds, available for future organizational efforts as well as current activities. Some wage increases were negotiated for nonproject workers as indicated in Part I—Manpower and Wages, page 10. But indications were that existing relations with local contractors had changed little as of November 1951.

---

[15] Only a few local contractors had project subcontracts, generally for jobs requiring a fairly small number of workers.

None of these Augusta locals had more than a few hundred members before SRP construction began—the largest being the carpenters with 525 members. Project employment of carpenters, the only trade other than laborers with over 3,000 employed on the SRP in November, was nearly 5 times that of any other of the Augusta-organized crafts, and membership in the Augusta local had risen to more than 3,000—almost all project employees. Figures are not available on how many of these workers had retained their membership in other locals, however, which they were permitted to do by paying the Augusta local the equivalent of its monthly dues.

Union administration of the over 600 members of the plumbers and pipefitters' union on the SRP was kept separate from that of nonproject members, the international and the local having jointly set up a special office in Augusta about the first of March to handle project work. It was not clear how many project workers were additions to the Augusta local's membership. (No membership figures were available.) Over 300 applicants for membership had been hired on the project since its start, as well as some 600 union men; but many of the latter retained membership elsewhere, according to a union spokesman, and a number of these had quit due to inadequate take-home pay.

An electrical workers' official stated that the majority of the over 700 SRP electricians had retained membership in other locals and benefited the Augusta organization little, either temporarily or over the long-run. However, the latter's membership had risen from 119 (of whom 88 had taken SRP jobs) to 341 in November, including transfers from other locals as well as new members. Membership in the painters' local stood at 138 at the end of September, including 43 transfers from the local whose charter had been revoked; over 100 members were on the project. The bricklayers initiated 110 new members during the first 10 months of 1951, raising membership to 321. About 100 were currently employed on the project, including 35 new union members as well as members of other locals, who had the option of transferring to the Augusta local.

The bricklayers' union was the only organization reporting a dues increase after the project's announcement. The increase—to the same level fixed during World War II—was necessitated by the extra work entailed in manning the project, according to union officials, which required employment of a full-time business agent as had been necessary for defense construction during the war.

Relations Between Unions. Project-connected unions in Aiken and Augusta established a joint building-trades council in the summer of 1951, but information on its membership and activity in November was inconsistent. Both the president and vice president were officials of organizations newly established in Aiken, and union comments suggested that the newer groups were taking the lead in organizing the council.

Describing the council as active and functioning, thus enabling union officers to talk over problems and exchange information, the council vice president said that all the crafts had joined except the carpenters, who were expected to do so shortly. Another unionist new to the area indicated that the council had been meeting for some time, but that the November hearings really "got them going"; all the locals were in, he stated, except the electricians, who had a jurisdictional dispute with several other crafts. On the other hand, two Augusta union officials said neither of their crafts was a member. One of them was convinced the unions would be stronger in dealing with the company if they were unified, but his organization traditionally worked alone. The other asserted that Augusta had not had a joint building-trades council in 20 years, though a Central Labor Union representing all AFL locals in the city was active; as for the newly formed council, several important crafts did not belong, he commented, and in his opinion it did not amount to much.

Although the Congressional hearings in November tended to unite the unions, according to some observers, they also brought into the open existing discords, particularly between the preproject Augusta unions and the newly established Aiken units. Dealing with members of the United States Congress was a new experience for most local representatives and appeared to intensify existing resentments. One Augusta official, for example, called the Congressmen's attention to the fact that his organization "is not a lodge nor a local from Savannah or Columbia operating up here, but is right here in Augusta." Another Augusta business manager, interviewed shortly after the hearings, termed the newly arrived unions "fly-by-night outfits" and was vehement in his opinion that if a union is going to do business it should "set up an office and do business regularly," whether employment and organizational opportunities go up or down.

Negro Membership. Negro members of building-trades unions in the SRP area were largely concentrated as of November 1951 in the laborers' union, with smaller numbers in the teamster, bricklayer, and carpenter organizations. Negroes were employed in no other crafts on the project, though at least one craft union reportedly included colored helpers (not employed on the project in this category) in its membership. A few Negroes were reported to have applied for union referral to the SRP in some of these other crafts, but apparently none had as yet been admitted to membership in the locals in the SRP area nor referred to the project.

Common laborers were customarily colored, in the area. The bricklayers' union, with local jurisdiction over the "trowel trades," was the one craft traditionally mixed racially there; all local cement finishers were Negroes, an Augusta source observed, and, except for a few masons (including the president), the bricklayers' membership would therefore be colored. The new teamster local included both races, the preponderance being white. Queried by a New York Times reporter concerning charges of discrimination in admission to the union (see Part I—Manpower and Wages, p. 7), the carpenters' head stated that the organization had admitted Negroes in the South since 1941. At the time the project started, however, the Augusta local had no Negro members, and, according to local sources, the only colored members in the general area belonged to a segregated local in Columbia, S. C. The Augusta local was reported to have admitted colored members beginning in the late summer of 1951. Information on the status of these members with regard to segregation was somewhat conflicting, but recent reports from the area indicate that changes are currently in process in union arrangements for handling project workers, both white and colored.

Effect on Other Workers

The only new organizational development reported among nonconstruction workers in the SRP area during the period under review was in Barnwell, in the small zipper company which a few years earlier had moved into a building leased from the Barnwell development corporation. The new plant was "just getting on its feet" and strong public resentment accompanied an attempt by its workers, in the spring of 1951, to form a union.

Reports on the circumstances surrounding the attempt varied. One local official pointed out that the plant came originally from New York, where it had been having "labor troubles" at the time of its move; in his opinion, union organizers had followed the company to the area, although several workers in the plant were "key agitators" in the movement for a union. On the other hand, some observers suggested that the effort to organize had originated with the plant employees cited, who were seeing unions in operation for the first time, and that they had got in touch with union organizers through one of the construction unions. In any case, these workers were included in a group laid off by the company, and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union (AFL) filed charges of unfair labor practices with the NLRB in late May 1951. NLRB investigators visited the area and found that lack of orders had in fact forced the company to lay off workers; however, when rehiring began the workers in question were to be included.

With regard to the expectations of community leaders and local residents concerning the long-range effect of the project on local labor, some were apprehensive that organized labor would now "move in" on the area and bring "labor troubles" for the first time. Others asserted, on the basis of the "temporary" nature of SRP construction work, that the new organization of local labor was a passing phenomenon only and conditions would return to "normal" as construction declined.

Experience at other AEC installations supplies no guide to the probable long-run effect of such a project on local organization; major local industries were already organized and in some instances the projects were considerably more isolated than is the SRP. Some observers pointed out the various difficulties generally encountered in organizing workers in the South. Others stressed that the permanent effect would in any case depend largely on the organization of "permanent" SRP workers after manufacturing operations got under way. Both the CIO chemical workers and the AFL metal trades unions have organized AEC plants, the latter having far greater membership among atomic energy workers. At the time the SRP was studied in November 1951, representatives of the AFL Metal Trades Department met and mapped an "intensive and continuous" organizing campaign in AEC installations.

III.—Housing and Changes in Population

Over 10,000 in-migrant construction workers had been housed in the Savannah River Plant (SRP) area as of November 1951—largely in existing structures. Rooms, houses, and apartments had been sufficient in number, although they were not always of the kind desired and numerous stories circulated of workers living in crowded or otherwise undesirable quarters. Few workers had left the project specifically because of housing deficiencies, but various union sources cited instances of individuals who had left the area without applying for SRP jobs when they were unable to find adequate housing. The number of in-migrant workers was scheduled to more than double by the time SRP construction reached its peak. Both temporary and new permanent housing was expected to become available before that time, however.

Housing availability largely determined the geographical distribution of SRP-incurred population increases, at the time of this survey, tending to increase the concentration in the Augusta-Aiken metropolitan area. Lesser numbers of project workers had located in the other South Carolina towns, particularly since persons connected with Camp Gordon occupied a considerable amount of the housing available in Augusta. Large-scale population increases in these smaller towns were expected during the period when temporary housing was located in or near them, but, with the possible exception of Barnwell, major long-range changes appeared likely to be confined chiefly to the larger communities.

AEC Policy

Benefiting from previous experience, AEC had departed from earlier policy on its major construction projects and had decided to build no "Government town" on the site for SRP workers, either temporary or permanent.[16] Instead, it relied on existing communities to furnish facilities and services and on private development and financing to supply the housing required for in-migrant workers. AEC hoped in this way to avoid the continuing difficulties that had been encountered in operating such communities at other production centers—difficulties disproportionately large in relation to the small part which the towns represented in the over-all atomic-energy program. Administration of these towns had given rise to congressional criticism of waste and lack of self-government and myriad complaints of all kinds from town residents, and labor relations had been complicated with questions of rent, housing standards, and other living conditions.

Admittedly the new policy involved important problems for the SRP, particularly during construction, since the adequacy of housing as well as other living facilities was a substantial factor in manning the project. Therefore, AEC authorized special arrangements with private contractors to provide temporary housing near existing communities for those construction workers who, estimates indicated, could not be otherwise housed. The AEC project staff also supported community requests for aid to Congress and Federal agencies; supplied information on manpower schedules and available Federal services to community officials, and on local housing and facilities in relation to manning plans to Federal agencies; and made available their experience in handling community problems gained at other AEC installations.

Project Workers' Housing

Most authorities expressed the opinion that a critical shortage of housing for SRP workers had been avoided only because the cut-back in hiring rates beginning in September 1951 (see Part I—Manpower and Wages, p. 3) had reduced the flow of in-migrants substantially. Both project officials and community leaders had anticipated that, as of September, most existing housing would be occupied and available to newcomers only as workers left the area or moved into newly constructed homes. Nevertheless, in-migrants who came into the area during September and October were absorbed, in spite of delays in temporary as well as permanent housing erection. Some local sources commented that they were continually amazed at the "expandability" of the area.

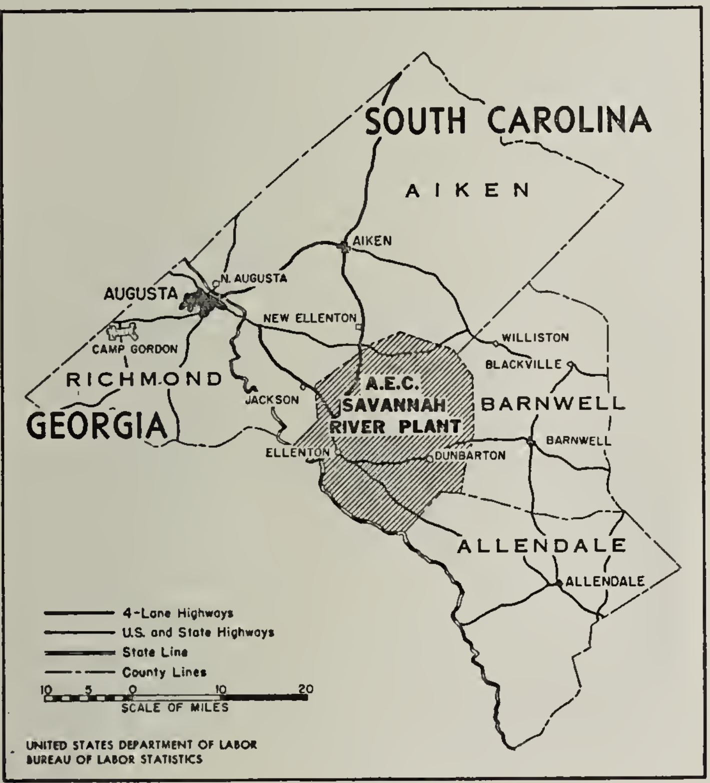
---

[16] No Government town had been built at the Arco, Idaho, AEC project, but this was a much smaller project, with a slower construction schedule. A similar policy was also being followed in the construction of the Paducah, Ky., installation, also somewhat smaller than the SRP.

To minimize the housing and facilities problem, the SRP utilized local workers as extensively as possible. As of mid-October, however, nearly 13,000 SRP workers (over 60 percent of SRP hires at that time) had been recruited from outside the 50-mile "commuting area," although some had quit the project and left the area. (This figure also included an undetermined number of commuters who lived beyond the 50-mile radius.) Data are not available on the number of family members coming in with the in-migrant workers.

Du Pont used newspaper advertisements, teams of room scouts, and other means in an effort to locate and have landlords make available to SRP personnel whatever housing existed within the 50-mile commuting radius. A central housing listing of available rental units was kept, and workers were referred to landlords from this list. In some instances, particularly in newly constructed rental units, Du Pont reserved apartments and some houses for rental to project workers (until the first such occupancy) by leasing unoccupied units and paying the rents until the contracts were transferred to workers.

Savannah River Plant Area, November 1951



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Existing Structures and Private Trailers. A large proportion of the workers were reportedly living in housing made available in existing structures. Some "give" had been created in Augusta in the first half of 1950 when Camp Gordon was scheduled for stand-by status following the construction boom of the late 1940's, but by the time SRP hiring began, servicemen and their families had already begun to fill available units (in North Augusta as well as Augusta) and they continued to compete for housing. Little postwar construction had occurred in the South Carolina communities affected, although a slight postwar population decline gave them some "cushion" for the SRP influx.

People opened up new rental units on a large scale in both Aiken and Augusta, as they had done during World War II, many taking roomers for the first time, converting rooms and houses to apartments, and opening or expanding rooming and boarding houses. Some such housing was made available in the smaller South Carolina communities, but in Barnwell, for example, local sources indicated that residents tended to rent rooms only when prospective renters approached them: it was not customary to fix up rental quarters in advance for an unknown renter—he might want something totally different or the owner might not want him as a tenant. (Pre-project renting was largely restricted to houses for tenant farmers, and when a prospective tenant saw a house he wanted to rent, he and the owner worked out the rent on the basis of what improvements were wanted.) Even after the demand began to appear, people continued to be reluctant to take in strangers. Some did so, however, a notable example being an army-barracks type of project built by a veteran in the spring of 1951 with capacity for some 40 men. Once the new arrivals started getting acquainted, they frequently moved in with people who had previously refused to take roomers.

Detailed information on the quality of such housing was not available, although both long-time residents and newly arrived people cited instances of cots being crowded into small rooms, lack of heat, and so on. Other examples cited were share-cropper shacks which had been moved off the site to nearby locations, "some paint and a few nails" applied, and either sold or rented to SRP workers.

The conviction was unanimous among Augusta and Aiken sources that the "saturation point" had finally been reached in their communities as of November 1951. Some housing was reportedly still available in the less urban communities: A Barnwell official cited several big old homes, occupied by lone individuals who did not want to take people in, as proof that not all the "conversion-type" housing had been tapped. Project officials too indicated that during the relative lull in hiring in September and October a number of rooms had been located in the commuting area which were already available or could be made so if critically needed. In their opinion, a sufficient backlog of listings had been built up to take care of the immediate demand even when large-scale hiring started once more.

Some 1,600 trailers were also parked in the area as of October 31; most of these were brought in by the workers, with a few purchased locally. The trailers were generally regarded as comfortable, convenient quarters for their migrant owners. But again instances were cited (particularly among the early arrivals who had located either on or very near the site) of workers living in makeshift trailers—old cars or trucks which had been converted to some kind of dwelling. Some people had lived in tents during the summer of 1951 and one family was described as having set up furniture in the open, as if in the various rooms of a house, using a covered truck for shelter in bad weather.

Of the trailers in the area in October, only about 200 were located in lots which were not planned parks. When hiring began in February 1951, several thousand workers were expected to bring trailers to the area, and a few trailer parks had already been started near the site to provide facilities for them. Most courts were set up by people new to the business, frequently local residents. They were assisted in locating and planning parks by a representative of the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association, stationed in Aiken from early 1951 until August. Over 60 parks were in operation by November. In addition to the occupied spaces, nearly 1,000 were vacant and a comparable number planned. Trailers in the area at that time, housing less than 10 percent of the SRP construction force, numbered somewhat fewer than had been anticipated on the basis of experience at other AEC installations. The proportionate number of trailers, however, was expected to increase as the ratio of skilled to other workers rose in ensuing months.

New Construction. A relatively small proportion of SRP workers were in newly constructed housing in November 1951, according to local sources, but information was not available on the exact amount of total building completed or under construction in the area. At the time of the announcement of the project, several hundred housing units were under construction, or authorized, in local communities, without regard to project needs. Plans for additional units were subsequently drawn, and a considerable number of Federal Housing Administration commitments were made for insuring mortgages on new construction. Many of these commitments, as well as a good share of the housing being undertaken without FHA guarantees, were in Richmond County, available for residents connected with Camp Gordon as well as for SRP employees.

To stimulate new residential construction specifically for SRP employees, the Housing and Home Finance Agency in March 1951 programmed 1,000 rental and 150 sales units for relaxation of credit restraints on construction (subsequently the restraints were suspended for these units). Based on employment estimates in February 1951, the HHFA had set a total of 3,600 units as the minimum new construction needed to house permanent SRP personnel (both AEC and Du Pont). The remaining 2,450 units were to be programmed after necessary water and sewage facilities were extended. This housing, while designed to take care of long-term needs, would have been available to any SRP employee, whether a "temporary" construction or an operations worker.

Authorizations were issued, to eligible employees certified by AEC (largely construction workers), for construction of almost all of the sales units, but only some 20 of the rental units had been started by October 1951. Indications were that housing starts outside the HHFA program were also relatively limited. Some new housing was, of course, under construction throughout the period under review, such as the homes which a number of AEC employees were having built in Aiken, and several developments (including some prefabricated housing) started by local builders in Barnwell. Local residents described this as a rapid housing expansion. But the HHFA field representative pointed out that current construction activity, while more than usual in the small South Carolina towns and more than Augusta had had in its early 1950 slump, was inadequate for the anticipated demand. (Further, some of the "new" dwelling units in the towns nearest the project boundary were houses moved from the site.)

Lack of financing was the main deterrent to new construction, attributed partly to the terms required for FHA insurance of mortgages and partly to lack of mortgage money in any case (following the removal of Federal Reserve Board support for Government bonds). Limited water and sewage facilities were also a deterrent but to a lesser degree, for builders in some instances supplied independent facilities or financed extensions.[17] (As one observer pointed out, however, the necessity for a builder to figure provision of such facilities in his costs was a factor in the type of housing provided; a buyer, for example, obtained less for a given price than he would in areas where facilities were already available.) Building materials, although reported to be short in mid-1951, were apparently no insurmountable obstacle, since builders applying for HHFA authorizations in October 1951 indicated no problem in this regard.[18]

With Presidential approval of the Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Service Act on September 1, 1951, it was generally expected that the construction needed for SRP personnel would finally be started. By amending the National Housing Act, the new legislation liberalized FHA mortgage-insurance terms for building loans to meet defense housing requirements in critical areas.[19] Builders in the SRP area could obtain FHA insurance under the liberalized terms for units which met HHFA requirements as to rentals and were made available to project workers.

In mid-October, HHFA announced that it would program immediately the full 3,600 units needed, although action had not been completed on appropriations to make the new legislation effective and FHA was not yet accepting applications under its terms. Thus, preliminary steps toward construction could be taken even for housing which could not be built until the new legislation was implemented. Existing aids, principally the defense-area exception from credit restrictions, were available for all units covered, including those previously programmed but not built as well as the newly added units. Accordingly, HHFA was prepared to issue authorizations to build 3,300 rental and 130 sales units, and applications were to be filed immediately.

Local observers reported that the liberalized mortgage insurance terms were so attractive to builders in the project area that HHFA immediately received applications for many times the number of units eligible for aid. In mid-November, HHFA announced distribution to builders of certificates for the full number authorized (except for those allocated to North Augusta, issued shortly thereafter on completion of plans for provision of facilities). Provided that builders were now able to obtain financing, the first of these units were expected to become available for occupancy in March or April 1952, with the remainder to be completed by July. Some question was raised as to whether the number of units programmed for the permanent staff would prove adequate over the long run, and project officials were also concerned at that time as to whether the housing—generally small and cheap—would be desirable to operations personnel.

According to recent information, 1,000 of the rental units certified had been completed by mid-1952, and most of the remainder were under way. The vast majority of the total sales units also had been or were being constructed.

---

[17] In Barnwell, for example, some extensions had been financed by builders as a loan to the town, which could not itself finance the additions. This had made some new housing possible, but only insofar as builders could afford the added investment. The city planner cited one housing development, planned by a local firm, which was only one-third completed because the firm could afford no more of the added investment for facilities.

[18] Shortages of structural steel eased substantially in early 1952 and in February-March the National Production Authority relaxed building controls on commercial structures already started and construction of new churches, municipal buildings and community centers, homes, schools, and highways.

[19] The new legislation also provided (1) limited assistance to defense communities for water and sewage facilities and (2) additional authority for the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) to make advance commitments to purchase mortgages until the end of 1951. Pending implementation of the legislation, however, HHFA approved applications only if adequate basic facilities appeared to be available without recourse to the facilities aid authorized; FNMA purchase of secondary mortgages was little known and little used in the SRP area.

Temporary Housing. AEC authorized Du Pont to award temporary housing contracts guaranteeing to the contractor payment of amounts equivalent to the revenue normally required to amortize the investment. This was a recognition that, without special incentive, private development would not provide sufficient housing for the large-scale but temporary influx of construction workers. Difficulties were numerous in planning the timing and size of such a program, even assuming that SRP construction proceeded on schedule, since project officials had to rely on rough estimates. It was impossible to know, for example, exactly how much housing would be constructed or opened up for SRP workers; how many workers would commute, own trailers, bring families (either immediately or later); what the in-migrant turn-over rate would be; and so on.

As noted, it was generally anticipated that no vacant housing would be available in September 1951. Accordingly, Du Pont in June invited bids on contracts to supply temporary housing for 4,000 families and 7,500 single men in the vicinity of communities surrounding the site. Two contracts were awarded in August, one for trailers in camps of 500 to 1,000 units for family occupancy and the other for 75 barracks-type buildings housing 100 single men each. Du Pont guaranteed 90 percent of the rents set on the former, for 52 months, and 100 percent of the rents for single accommodations for 24 months. Either contract could be canceled or reduced at any time within these guaranteed periods by payment according to a stipulated termination schedule.[20] Contractors were to furnish land and all utilities, provide limited hotel-type management of single workers' quarters, and remove and dispose of all facilities after their purpose was served. It was hoped that through this novel arrangement temporary needs would be met adequately without creating future "ghost towns" and at a much lower cost to the Government than that of outright Government construction.

The first units were not available for occupancy on September 1, as planned. Actual signing of the contracts was delayed, owing among other things to the contractors' difficulties in obtaining financing. As of mid-November, some of the barracks were under construction at Barnwell, but the trailer contractor was still selecting appropriate sites, and none of either type was ready.

Over half the family units were completed by mid-1952, and they were being occupied as rapidly as they were installed, according to recent information. The barracks program had been reduced to 4,500 spaces, however, as few were being utilized (890 dormitory spaces were filled on July 8, 1952; all barracks had been completed at that time). Explanations for this latter situation varied. Some observers attributed it to the undesirable quality of the housing offered; most of the in-migrant construction workers were skilled or semiskilled men with relatively high wages, they pointed out, and were not likely to be satisfied with such housing. Others suggested that the "expandability" of the area had been underestimated. However, still other sources emphasized the contrasting demand for the temporary family units and suggested that the number of construction workers who would come to the area without families had been overestimated. (Various observers have noted the postwar change in the mobile construction force, from a group composed chiefly of unattached workers to one made up largely of men who take families with them from job to job.)

Effect on Local Housing Conditions

Rent increases (see Part I—Manpower and Wages, p. 10) had in some instances created hardships for those pre-project residents housed in rental dwellings not only in terms of money but also because of the forced reduction in housing standards. One family reportedly had its rent raised, immediately after the SRP announcement, on a house it had occupied for over 10 years; unconnected with the project and with no means of augmenting their income, they were forced to move. Another family, also forced out by a rent increase, had moved three times as of November, each time having the house "sold out from under them." They were described as currently living in a place where "you can see through the cracks in the walls."

Other than examples such as these, most of the criticism of housing quality noted in November 1951 referred to the facilities provided the newcomers rather than to changes in housing conditions of pre-project residents. Little specific information was available on how many newly rented rooms, for instance, were actually surplus before the SRP. But inevitably absorption of major population increases in existing structures produced some crowding, particularly in the larger communities.

---

[20] Du Pont also agreed to negotiate a mutually satisfactory arrangement with the contractors if established rates exceeded those subsequently approved by rent control authorities.

The planned housing construction offered little immediate possibility of easing overcrowded conditions; existing units vacated in the metropolitan sections would be in demand by new in-migrants even after temporary housing (in many instances less centrally located and otherwise less desirable) became available. No other large-scale new construction was reported to be imminent, and Camp Gordon was still expanding, further increasing the pressure on Augusta housing. Congested conditions in the larger communities thus appeared likely to continue until SRP construction passed its peak.

Similarly, it appeared unlikely that the new construction stimulated by SRP housing needs would contribute much to long-term elimination of substandard units in the area. Federal authorities rated as substandard approximately half of the pre-project dwellings in Augusta and some 20 percent in the South Carolina communities other than Aiken, which had only about 5 percent such housing.

In explaining the long-term development plans for Augusta and that city's objection to "shoddy shantytown construction" or other temporary housing, the city planner told a reporter in the fall of 1951 that, if too much permanent housing were constructed during the "3-year boom," units left over after construction workers departed would be used to clean out slum areas. But the general limitation of planned construction to that expected to be needed by the permanent AEC staff, the restriction of building incentives to housing reserved for project workers, and the continuing needs of Camp Gordon personnel suggested that any such improvement would be minor. Further, substandard housing was reportedly most severe in the Negro sections of town, and few Negroes were expected to be among the in-migrant SRP operations personnel for whom the new construction was planned. Presumably congestion in the Negro sections had not been increased by SRP in-migration at the time of this survey, since no Negro workers were reported to have come into the area for project work. Late in May 1951, when the press noted that colored tenant farmers were arriving in Augusta in search of jobs and housing, it was stated that white housing was barely sufficient and that the Negro population was "vastly overcrowded."

However, the long-term situation depended upon the accuracy of the estimates on which the new construction was programmed, as well as whether the planned units were actually built.

Population Changes in the Area

Identification of the project with production of materials for possible use in a hydrogen bomb gave it national prominence and people all over the country soon heard rumors of possibilities such as high-paying jobs, and big sales. During the 2½ months immediately following the November 1950 SRP announcement, both the Aiken and Augusta Chambers of Commerce were flooded with letters of inquiry, received midnight telephone calls from workers who had "just heard" and wanted information, and so on. But large numbers of workers arrived without bothering to inquire—frequently with families and without funds. Most of them moved on when they found no jobs yet available (see discussion in Part I, p. 5); after wage rates were announced and hiring began, the influx became more orderly. Meantime, however, the chaotic initial arrival of workers had caused serious problems and given rise to widespread publicity and local fears concerning the disruption to come.

The only estimates of total population increases for the area as a whole available in November 1951 were those made by the Augusta Chamber of Commerce. Based on the estimated increase from Camp Gordon plus the project employment and average annual employment rises, and assuming three additional family members per worker, the Chamber estimated that the population of Richmond County had increased 35,000 between the 1950 Census and October 1951, to a total of 144,000. During the same period, they estimated the population of Aiken and Barnwell Counties in South Carolina had increased 25,000, to a total of 97,000.

Local comment in some of the South Carolina communities suggested that the latter figure was somewhat high, and the population increase in Augusta (accounting for two-thirds of Richmond County's 1950 population) was estimated in September by the city planner at only 7,000. But how nearly any of the estimates approximated the actual increase was impossible to corroborate, and how much of the Augusta area population rise was attributable to the SRP as distinct from Camp Gordon was equally impossible to ascertain. In addition to the lack of exact figures on in-migrant SRP workers or their families, no estimates had been made of the number of other persons attracted to the area by the project. Most of the new distributive and service concerns were reportedly small, and some had been started by local residents.

Site Residents. Those site residents who had moved out by November 1951 generally had located in neighboring sections but reports as to how many had left, the status of the remainder, and related information were somewhat conflicting. The site was being purchased progressively, in relation to construction schedules. Federal and State agricultural agencies helped relocate displaced families, especially the landless Negro share croppers who made up the bulk of the site population. Du Pont officials stated in November 1951 that thus far people had been evacuated only from the areas where construction was currently going on or where it was necessary to obtain the land for access purposes.

Purchases had been completed at that time on a little over a third of the tracts involved, and the former landowners were reported to have found new homes and new farms in nearby counties or elsewhere in the two States. Most of the few site businesses, largely located in Ellenton and very prosperous owing to the project-created business "boom," had already been, or were scheduled to be, moved to nearby communities such as Jackson or New Ellenton, as were a number of the site houses, including the tenant shacks mentioned. Several observers commented that the rate of land acquisition was causing trouble, however, particularly in Ellenton, where "most of the people are still waiting for the assessor, can't do anything about moving until they have some money, don't know where they're going or what they're going to do."[21]

Tenant farmers had "disappeared overnight," it was reported. The general shortage of farm workers had caused landowners in other South Carolina and Georgia counties, and even in other States, to advertise and send requests for share croppers immediately after the SRP announcement. The demand for share croppers elsewhere brought little response apparently, but site tenants were variously described as (1) being anxious to stay in the area and tending to wait until their white employers decided what to do, (2) having taken SRP jobs as laborers, or (3) having found new landlords in adjacent or nearby counties.

Distribution of SRP Workers in November. Project officials emphasized the importance of dispersion of project workers throughout the area, to minimize traffic and other problems. Of course, the workers were scattered in the sense that they were not all living in a specially built development nor even in one town, but were dispersed throughout a given community. In fact, however, their preferences, housing availability, and other such factors tended to produce a certain amount of concentration.

Owing to their size, Aiken and Augusta bore the brunt of the first disorganized and disruptive influx. Worker preference for living where metropolitan facilities were accessible continued to influence the distribution of the SRP force so long as quarters were sufficiently available to permit some choice, and would again become important when the construction force began to decline. In November 1951, the main determinant was availability of housing, but this also contributed to the SRP workers being chiefly concentrated in Augusta, suburban North Augusta, and nearby Aiken. The main body of single workers (or workers with families outside the area) was reported to be centered in the rooming houses in or near downtown Augusta; workers with families were somewhat more dispersed. Project officials estimated roughly that about half the force was in Georgia (including locally recruited workers, of whom a much larger proportion came from South Carolina than from Georgia).

---

[21] All Ellenton residents had left the town by March 1, 1952; some 80 percent of the 150 houses there, it was reported, had been moved in the process of evacuation.

By November, Barnwell had absorbed a substantial number of workers. The town was closer to the site than some of the other communities, and Barnwell leaders had actively welcomed in-migrants, new housing had been started, etc. A census of Barnwell (taken in September by field workers from the University of North Carolina as part of a long-term urbanization study of the area [22] and published in October) showed only an increase of a few hundred over the 1950 census total of nearly 2,000. Residents labeled the findings erroneous, although the study group pointed out that the census covered only "old Barnwell," excluding the area added by the extension of the city limits.[23] One local official interviewed said that he could himself have "counted more new residents than that even without a full census" and put the total population at more nearly 3,000. Others, however, said that the recorded increase was small because the count was taken just when the influx really began in Barnwell.

Relatively small numbers of SRP workers were housed in the other small towns as of November. An Allendale source, for example, said that the town "didn't feel the project at all" until early summer, and when project workers eventually began coming, they did so gradually, since "after all, Allendale didn't have many rooms, apartments, and so on." Various observers stressed, however, that even small additions to towns of this size represented proportionately great population rises.

Less than 100 trailers were in Richmond County, on the fringes of Augusta, although some were parked within the Aiken city limits. A number of trailers were located in both Barnwell and Williston; several "trailer communities" had grown up on the highways between Augusta and the project; and some workers were living in trailers or local dwellings on the site at Ellenton. (One source estimated in November that about half the population of the town consisted of in-migrants, who would have to move when the town was evacuated.) Most trailers, however, were concentrated in New Ellenton, a new community which had sprung up some 4 miles outside the site boundary on the highway to Aiken. Some SRP workers were also housed there in shacks moved from the site and set up in development style, and some small bungalows had been rapidly constructed.

New Ellenton was frequently regarded as a permanent addition to the other towns in the area. Initially some of the residents of Ellenton had moved to the new location with the idea of perpetuating the old town's name. A number of eating places and supermarkets were operating or under construction there at the time of this survey—also a movie tent was set up on one side of the highway and a Gospel tent on the other. In mid-November, a few New Ellenton residents met to work out some type of formal status for the town (chiefly in order to get help on their serious water-facilities problem, according to local sources). Several local observers questioned the permanence of New Ellenton, however, noting that the community was still largely made up of trailer residents and "when they pull out it will be pretty hard hit." Something would undoubtedly continue on a permanent basis, in their opinion, but just how much was questionable.

The tiny "crossroads community" of Jackson, less than a mile from the site boundary, had grown sufficiently to be incorporated as a town in June 1951. Press reports described a population rise from 200 before the project to 1,000 in October 1951.

Long-Range Expectations. Most observers anticipated that SRP workers would locate in large numbers in the smaller pre-project towns only during the period when temporary housing was available. Location of sites for the temporary units had constituted a real problem, particularly in view of the need for sites where adequate basic facilities could be provided; in addition, residents of the larger communities were reluctant to have temporary housing (particularly the barracks) near their towns. Finally, slightly over half the trailers were scheduled to be located near Aiken and Augusta. Both temporary barracks and trailers were to be erected near Barnwell and Williston, and barracks near Allendale. (In November 1951, indications were that a large proportion of the workers to be housed in temporary units would thus reside in the smaller towns; the relatively greater use of the trailers had modified this expectation somewhat by mid-1952, although the construction force had not reached its peak level, and it was still possible that the rate of dormitory occupancy would rise.)

---

[22] The 2-year study was sponsored by the HHFA and the U. S. Public Health Service and was to cover (1) urban growth of the plant area and (2) changes in habits and attitudes of present and incoming population.

[23] Barnwell extended the town limits in June 1951. Three months later, Aiken voted down a similar proposal. Shortly thereafter North Augusta and four suburbs voted annexation—increasing the former's area more than five times and almost doubling the population.

In contrast, nearly three-fourths of the HHFA-programmed new construction was scheduled for Augusta, North Augusta, and Aiken. Barnwell was allocated less than a tenth of the total, and the remainder was distributed fairly evenly among Allendale, Williston, and Blackville. Local sources commented that, while some residents planned construction in the smaller towns, the "big real estate people" were interested in building only in the "Aiken-Augusta sweep," reflecting the general expectation that the SRP force would tend to concentrate in that area once project construction declined. Contributing to this view was the fact that if the gates to the project were shut,[24] Allendale would be virtually cut off from Augusta and its metropolitan facilities, and the distance from Barnwell to Augusta would be greatly increased on existing highways. Persons moving from the site to such communities as Williston, Jackson, and New Ellenton of course represented permanent, if small, population increases.

Barnwell officials were reported to be disappointed at the small allocation of HHFA-programmed building to that town. As noted previously on page 2, influential leaders in both Augusta and Barnwell hoped that new industry could be attracted by the availability of skilled labor as SRP construction declined. These communities therefore welcomed construction as well as operations personnel and expected permanent population additions from both groups. Some people doubted that the construction workers would remain in the area. Local residents generally, in fact, tended to regard SRP construction as a 3-year job after which "temporary" workers would depart and only the relatively small operations force would remain as permanent additions to the community. The fact that in-migrants (in other trades as well as in the heavy habitual-migrant crafts) frequently retained union membership in locals outside the area tended to substantiate this expectation.

Augusta leaders, however, pointed out that many people connected with Camp Gordon had stayed on after the war. A Barnwell official stressed the unusual length of SRP construction relative to other construction jobs; "probably most construction workers, not used to such long assignments, don't think so now," he said, but "3 years is a long time, many people will like the place, maybe marry, get integrated, and, if jobs are available, will stay." Another Barnwell leader based his expectation that a considerable part of the current population increase would be permanent on the probability that a substantial number of the permanent force would be drawn from personnel already on the project. He emphasized that a certain amount of construction and maintenance work goes on long after major facilities are completed on all such projects—a point similarly made by one of the Aiken union officials. Most Aiken residents wanted to avoid any change in the town's traditional atmosphere and hoped to limit permanent expansion to SRP executive personnel. But other Aiken sources were convinced that, as SRP construction tapered off, new industry would inevitably be attracted to Aiken as well as to the rest of the area.

---

[24] Plans in November called for one road through the project, but this might eventually be closed too.

IV—Community Facilities and Social Changes

Schools were crowded in November 1951, and water, sewage, and other community facilities were heavily loaded in the Savannah River Plant (SRP) communities,[25] regardless of size: the larger communities, although having more extensive facilities, had absorbed major population increases; the smaller towns had more limited facilities with which to meet the needs of even small population additions. But expected social problems had not been encountered, and piecemeal actions to meet particular needs as they arose had made it possible to absorb, without major dislocations, the more than 10,000 SRP in-migrant workers and those family members accompanying them. The fact that problems had not yet "lived up to expectations" was attributed by some observers to the SRP hiring delay (see Part I—Manpower and Wages, p. 3). Serious dislocations were expected when the construction force again rose sharply and as the proportion of in-migrant workers increased. Yet local leaders repeatedly commented that "you just can't tell what people will decide to do."

Planning for broad expansion of facilities was considerable throughout 1951, particularly in Barnwell and Augusta, where long-term development and industrialization were being promoted. Most of the plans, however, depended on special Federal aid to defense communities over and above established Federal assistance to the States—and such aid proved disappointingly small when finally authorized in the fall of the year. Programs were being adjusted accordingly, at the time of this study.

Being designed to meet the immediate and future needs of project personnel only, most of the SRP-incurred expansion was not expected to improve existing conditions. Nevertheless, some long-term improvement would inevitably result, local sources pointed out, either because additions were permanent by nature (whether intended to meet temporary or permanent needs) or because they were better than facilities previously in use. In the larger communities, emphasis was placed on construction of permanent rather than temporary facilities, including housing as noted previously. Further, leaders in both Aiken and Augusta anticipated that the newcomers would make important contributions socially and culturally as well as through added business. In contrast, some observers anticipated that the smaller towns would have little but a transitory business expansion to compensate for the "headaches" of a large-scale influx occuring chiefly during the period of temporary housing availability (see p. 29.)

Community Facilities

Individual evaluations varied widely on the current, as well as pre-project, status of community facilities—depending, apparently, on the individual's viewpoint on Federal aid, long-term development, the urgency of any existing substandard conditions, and other such factors. Furthermore, since difficulties had not been as severe by November 1951 as had been predicted, some sources concluded that the problem had been altogether exaggerated; they judged the adequancy of existing facilities accordingly, even though the SRP construction force was far from peak size. One Aiken union official, who had been at the Oak Ridge atomic energy project throughout its construction, was highly critical of AEC's decision against providing a Government town, comparing SRP conditions most unfavorably with those at the Tennessee installation.

AEC testimony before a Congressional committee in March 1951 indicated that preliminary review of existing hospitals, schools, sewage disposal systems, and water supply revealed existing facilities "taxed almost to capacity." Most of the communities were, however, slow to act. An Aiken resident, active in civic affairs, pointed out that the SRP had "come as such a shock," and that AEC in the early days had been unable to give them information on what had been done. (Several others criticized AEC sharply for moving in without any advance planning or forewarning.) The "terrible period" immediately after the SRP announcement had provided both Aiken and Augusta with a preview of the possible problems, but the difficulties inherent in planning for future action were enormous.

---

[25] Conditions in the site towns of Ellenton and Dunbarton or the "newly grown" communities of Jackson and New Ellenton in general are not covered in this survey.

Planning Problems. Although all community planning for facilities expansion depended on the location of the newcomers, it was impossible to predict with any degree of certainty the size, character, timing, and distribution of total population increases. AEC provided estimates of project manpower totals and the proportion of workers expected to be in-migrants (estimated to be 70 percent at peak); as a basis for planning school and housing expansion, estimates were also made of the probable family breakdown of workers (assuming that 60 percent of construction and a somewhat higher proportion of operations personnel would have families) and the probable total number of persons involved (applying the national average of 3.5 persons per family). The obvious uncertainties inherent in these estimates were augmented by such complications as the in-migrant turn-over rate; the number of in-migrants seeking jobs but not getting them; the question of whether family members other than the head of the household would work; the extent to which workers' needs would be met by expansion of existing businesses rather than by new commercial ventures; and, for Augusta primarily and the others indirectly, the simultaneous expansion of Camp Gordon, the Augusta Arsenal, and Veterans Administration hospital facilities. (Local attitudes toward the SRP in particular and long-term development in general also helped to shape local expectations regarding population inflow as well as community planning.)

Demonstrating the uncertainties of the situation was the fact that estimates of the total influx at peak construction ranged from under 60,000 to over 180,000. (These forecasts were for the entire SRP area, including nearby Georgia and South Carolina counties less immediately affected than the four referred to in this article; total 1950 population of this area was less than 400,000.) The 180,000 was a preliminary estimate prepared by the Federal Security Agency (FSA) in connection with a quick survey of local facilities, existing and needed, made at the request of AEC in February 1951. SRP hiring had barely started; housing plans were not definite; and much of the information on community facilities was of necessity based on material furnished by local officials. Therefore, when the report was submitted to Congress at that time, FSA labeled it preliminary, with estimates subject to revision. It nevertheless received wide publicity in the SRP area and was extensively used in ensuing months by community officials, most of whom were convinced by November 1951 that the estimates were too high.

Lack of comprehensive and accurate information on the capacity of existing facilities was a further complication in planning. Moreover, an extremely limited number of specialists trained in community affairs was available in the area to plan or take action. As one observer pointed out, in a small town the mayor was a businessman accustomed to putting in perhaps a morning a week on city affairs, and city council members were also untrained in these fields; if the council finally reached a decision, there was no one to carry it out. Financing was also a serious problem for all the communities, large and small. The bonded indebtedness of Richmond County, for example, had already reached its legal limit, according to local sources.

Help in assessing particular facilities and drawing up requests for Federal aid was provided by such FSA agencies as the Office of Education and the Public Health Service. Beginning in March 1951, the National Production Authority (NPA) maintained local offices in the area to review requests for priorities, such as for structural steel for Richmond County schools and steel pipe for water connections in Aiken; in June, NPA sent an experienced construction engineer to the area to study needs for priorities in the community program. The Housing and Home Finance Agency (HHFA) advanced interest-free loans for planning a hospital in Barnwell and additions to North Augusta schools and Aiken water supplies. Several of the communities hired private engineering firms as consultants to survey and recommend action. In addition, Augusta had a planning commissioner, hired before the project announcement. Barnwell employed a planning director early in 1951, who resigned, however, at the end of the year, and had not been replaced by mid-1952.

Coordination of planning was difficult—both within and between communities. Administrative responsibility was divided between municipal, county, and State authorities. In Augusta, for example, city officials were responsible for water and sewerage, roads, police, and recreation; the hospital was owned by the city but run by a separate authority; the county operated the schools. The head of the city's planning commission, in describing it to a reporter in October 1951, attributed its progress to a system he said was unique: the mayor and the chairman of the county commission served on the planning board as voting members, correlating city and county plans and activities. City-county cooperation was good, he said, although at the time of this survey instances of "jockeying for position" between officials at different levels were cited, in some fields, as increasing the difficulties of planning and acting. Further, no single area agency existed to plan for the increased social load, AEC being restricted to supplying information and cooperating in programs of local origin. (On July 1, 1952, the Office of Defense Mobilization designated a local representative to coordinate Federal activities relating to housing and community facilities and services in the area.)

South Carolina leaders had also organized the Western Carolina Council in the early summer of 1951, made up of representatives from cities and towns in eight counties within a 50-mile radius of the project. Established somewhat as a chamber of commerce for the area, the Council planned to work for civic, economic, and social welfare and to provide a forum for combined efforts. At a public meeting held by the Council in Aiken in mid-November, the chairman reported that action taken so far had consisted mainly of several meetings, at which information had been exchanged and a better understanding of mutual problems had been attained. A committee on welfare—first of a number planned on all types of problems—had recently been established, with representatives from each county and city. In addition, the Council secretary had written numerous letters to members of Congress and other authorities on the need for Federal aid.

The possibility of special Federal aid, perhaps the major factor slowing local action, influenced all planning, and much of the initial activity of community leaders was concentrated on estimating needs for such aid. In spite of AEC's repeated statement that provision of facilities for project workers would be left to the communities, the general tendency throughout the area was to assume that extensive Federal aid would be forthcoming. Local and South Carolina State officials pointed out that they had not asked for the project, nor even been consulted about it, and therefore the Government was responsible for providing funds to handle the problems created thereby. Some communities even hoped for sufficient Federal aid to make improvements already needed before the SRP announcement. In one town, for example, construction of a badly needed Negro school was delayed in the hope that it might be financed with Federal funds.

Existing Federal assistance, designed for long-term development, was largely limited to the interest-free loans by the HHFA for planning community facilities and some aid for school and hospital expansion. However, local expectations were buttressed by Congressional consideration of the draft Defense Housing and Community Facilities and Services Act and by the recommendations for extensive aid made by Federal agencies and community leaders at hearings held in Washington and locally during the first several months of 1951. Aid finally authorized under the Act (see discussion on page 25) was limited largely to water supply and sewerage and refuse disposal facilities. (Some provision was made for fire and police protection, and streets and roads, but hospitals and health centers, recreation facilities, and day-care centers were excluded.) Total funds appropriated for defense areas throughout the country were "not enough for the project area alone, even if we could get the whole appropriation," according to community leaders.[26] One municipal official pointed out that if it had been understood in the very beginning that no Federal aid would be provided, "things would have been a lot better." So far, he said, forecasts by Federal agencies—as to the rate and size of in-migration, needs, and erection of the various temporary structures—had been wide of the mark, and "there has not been one penny of Federal money spent in the area except on salaries and expenses of Federal investigators and surveyors."

---

[26] Congress initially appropriated $15,250,000, of which $4 million was allocated to FSA and the remainder to HHFA. Early in March 1952, FSA announced that about half of the $4 million would go to the SRP communities.

As Congressional action was delayed throughout the summer and it became apparent that little aid would be authorized, community leaders began to re-assess their plans in terms of what could be accomplished with local and State resources, supplemented by the limited Federal aid already available. Re-evaluation was also being made in the light of population increases to date. Various comments in November 1951 suggested that the extent of Federal responsibility, particularly for temporary expansion, was still not clear. Some observers continued to predict that action would come for the most part only in response to practical and immediate needs arising in the course of the following few years. But others said that the communities were now alert to the problems and ready to act.

Municipal Services. All of the communities had programs for expanding water and sewage systems in November 1951, to be financed partly by themselves and partly by Federal funds, and most had begun to put these programs into effect. Enactment of the defense housing legislation had given impetus to community action not only because of the new Federal aid but also because adequate basic facilities were required for the HHFA-programmed housing construction (see discussion in Part III, p. 25). Facilities for this housing (which did not depend on the new Federal aid but were to be financed locally) were expected to be ready by the time the first units were completed, sometime in the spring of 1952. Although the Federal funds, available for subsequent expansion, were limited, one Federal authority in the area figured they would be adequate to meet the most urgent needs—primarily water. Application forms and regulations for submitting requests for Federal aid were not available in November. By mid-1952, some $5 million of Federal assistance was reported to have been approved by the HHFA and the FSA for water- and sewer-facility projects in SRP communities (at an estimated total cost of nearly $10 million).

The concentration of SRP workers made the water problem most acute in Augusta, North Augusta, Aiken, and Barnwell at the time of this survey. For most SRP communities, the water problem was one of expanding treatment, pumping, storage, and distribution facilities. North Augusta, however, was also without an adequate water supply. Its water came from springs which reportedly did not provide a sufficient volume during the dry periods (at which time water was obtained via a pipe line from Augusta), and development of a new water supply from the Savannah River was needed. A North Augusta businessman said the town was ready to go ahead with a complete revamping of the waterworks when the project was announced and they had to "scrap" the original plans. In November 1951, town plans were once more complete, and the town was awaiting defense housing funds (to cover the cost above that originally planned) in order to go ahead.

Both Barnwell and Aiken had employed consulting engineering firms early in 1951 to recommend needed improvements in their water and sewage facilities, and a similar survey was under way in Augusta in the fall. Augusta officials indicated that the basic waterworks were sufficiently modern to be adequate and that fortunately an extensive and long-needed program of overhauling the water system had been initiated prior to the project's announcement. Currently, they were adding the necessary extensions to service new sections, and the main problem noted by city officials was the shortage of materials, notably pipe; the NPA office in Augusta had helped a great deal in meeting such needs, however. Aiken and Barnwell had also laid large amounts of pipe, extending water lines to new housing. Trailer parks and some of the new construction outside city limits were served by wells.

Most of the communities used septic tanks for new construction during 1951. The South Carolina communities, including Aiken and its suburbs, already had a certain number of pit privies and individual septic tank systems in addition to whatever type of city sewage system was in use. Augusta officials early in 1951 described their system as in a deplorable condition, with mains too small, the city inadequately covered, much of the system in bad repair, and no sewage treatment plant (sewage from Augusta being discharged untreated into the river). Barnwell, too, reportedly had inadequate facilities for the existing population at that time, and Williston had no sewer system at all, using pit privies and septic tanks exclusively. The systems in the other towns were regarded as adequate for the preproject population, although an Allendale real estate man said in November 1951 that their sewer system was "just no good" and that the town had therefore applied for Federal aid.

Use of wells and septic tanks in the same areas initially caused some concern, but the wells had to be sunk so deep to get water that contamination was unlikely. While sewage facilities were overtaxed, Williston had the one situation particularly noted as dangerous in November 1951. Not only did the town lack a sewer system but also the houses were crowded together, making the use of septic tanks unsafe, according to one observer. New construction had aggravated a situation already bad, he said, and health officials feared the possibility of a typhus epidemic. He commented incidentally that, if expansion forced the town to do something about its long-standing sewage problem, the SRP would have produced a change of permanent benefit.

Most of the trailers in the area were reported to have their own plumbing facilities, connected to the trailer park sewage systems. The parks were subject to regulation, in Georgia as well as in South Carolina where the bulk of the project workers' trailers were located. SRP officials stated that there had been virtually no complaints on trailer sanitation at the time of this survey. In their opinion, the assistance given by the Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association representative to local people in setting up the trailer courts had been a major factor in this regard.

Other municipal services requiring expansion included police and fire departments (equipment and personnel), street lights, street paving and repair, garbage collection, and recreation; most of the South Carolina towns lacked such basic regulatory controls as housing or building codes, or zoning ordinances. Scattered additions were made in these fields by the various communities throughout the period under review, as needs became pressing. For example, North Augusta as of August 1951 had a building and fire prevention code, a third policeman and second police car authorized, and a new garbage truck.

Some of the other communities had also expanded their police forces, and, in October 1951, the press announced that the SRP area would be assigned perhaps 300 or more special State constables for 2 years. Crime had not increased particularly, according to local reports, but the number of traffic violations and accidents had soared throughout the area. For instance, the Augusta police chief stated in October 1951 that arrests for drunken driving, speeding, and accidents had passed the 1950 total in only the first 8 months of 1951. Traffic was repeatedly cited as one of the most critical community problems—in terms of roads, parking, and congestion, as well as accidents.

Community-sponsored recreation was extremely limited in the SRP area. A field representative of the National Recreation Association was working with the communities on developing well-rounded recreation programs, and some action had been taken by November. Aiken, for example, had doubled its recreation budget, although this was insufficient for normal needs.

But little had been done to provide recreation for the large number of temporary construction workers. Movies appeared to be the chief amusement available in November 1951, and they were regularly crowded, particularly the outdoor drive-ins, of which several new ones had gone up since the SRP began. Augusta's clubs were also said to be much frequented, and numerous small drinking and eating places had been rapidly constructed to serve the SRP force. Du Pont had some company-sponsored recreational programs (basketball, softball, and bowling leagues and dances), it was reported, but in November 1951 the company was not planning anything comprehensive for the construction workers.

In early July 1952, the HHFA reported that the shortage of recreation facilities was "a principal unsolved problem at this time." Indoor and outdoor recreational facilities at the dormitories and trailer camps accordingly were being planned. Du Pont also had received AEC approval for the operation of three recreation areas on the site near the plant boundary lines.

Schools. Increases in school enrollments between January 1951 and January 1952 ranged from 4 percent (80 pupils) in the Allendale school district to 69 percent (622 pupils) in the Williston school district,[27] according to information obtained since this survey. (Numerical increases were, of course, greater in some of the other districts.) New enrollments in November 1951 were somewhat smaller in number and, as in other fields, fewer than had been anticipated. Nevertheless, existing classrooms were crowded, and in some Barnwell County schools—reportedly the "hardest hit" in the area—double shifts were necessary. All the counties had employed additional teachers—too many in some counties without additional buildings, according to local observers.

---

[27] Barnwell County's three school districts were Barnwell, Williston, and Blackville; Allendale County's were Allendale and Fairfax; Aiken had nine, of which Aiken, North Augusta, and Ellenton were the main districts affected by the SRP; Richmond County was a consolidated school district.

Schools had already been operating with maximum enrollments before major SRP hiring began, according to the FSA survey in early 1951. Several classrooms in each of the four counties referred to in this article were makeshift and, in some instances, hazardous to the welfare of the children. Aiken had more classrooms at that time than any of the other counties; enrollments were also far greater except for Richmond County which, in spite of fewer classrooms, had even more pupils than Aiken. Richmond County had a 2-year school construction program already under way, scheduled to be largely completed in the fall of 1951. Local residents stated, however, that this program had been initiated mainly because of the recent court decisions upholding the States' right to maintain segregated schools but requiring equalization of facilities (SRP in-migration was expected to affect white schools almost exclusively). In any case, local authorities stressed that this construction had been scheduled to provide only for a normal growth.[28] Many of the school districts in the area were heavily pressed as far as teacher-pupil ratio was concerned,[29] and, according to some local authorities, many teachers had less than the desirable professional qualifications.

Since SRP hiring did not start until over half the 1950–51 school year had been completed, timing created fewer problems in planning school facilities than in other fields, but again the extent of the increased load was difficult to predict. Added to the basic uncertainties as to size and distribution of population increases were questions concerning the families brought in by workers: number of school-age children; level of schooling required; applicability of the 0.7 national average of school children per family to a large migrant construction force;[30] and the possibility that workers arriving after the the start of the school year would leave their children in school in the communities from which they came. Also children of site residents moving into nearby communities would swell enrollments somewhat, particularly in Negro schools.

Some Federal assistance was available for school construction under legislation enacted before the current emergency period. In June 1951, Congress authorized the Commissioner of Education to set aside from existing appropriations the funds necessary to provide school facilities in areas declared critical by the President,[31] and, on the basis of the SRP manning schedule and estimates of anticipated housing (including temporary), the Office of Education and local school authorities worked out a program for the area. Federal aid granted could be used either for permanent or temporary school structures. Richmond County elected to use funds placed at its disposal (because of Camp Gordon as well as the SRP) only for enlargement of permanent school structures, certifying that such construction would meet temporary as well as permanent needs. Aiken and Barnwell Counties claimed funds for both permanent and temporary school buildings, and Allendale planned only temporary structures.

A total of 187 temporary classrooms accordingly were scheduled to be put up in the three counties for the academic year 1951–52, the largest allocations being made to Aiken and North Augusta. Invitations to bid for the supply and erection of the temporary buildings had not been distributed by November 1951, however. Some observers still expected that the buildings might be available for use early in 1952, but one local authority pointed out that use of demountables did not mean simply setting up a quonset and "running the children into it." Although the metal walls could be put up and taken down readily, he said, wiring, plumbing, toilets, heating, and so on had to be installed and had to meet certain standards. Little information was available as to whether Augusta school construction was on schedule, and none of the federally aided permanent construction had been started in Aiken or Barnwell, although Aiken had obtained some land.

---

[28] Both South Carolina and Georgia were greatly increasing State educational outlays in 1951, which would benefit SRP operations personnel but were not expected to help solve the problems of the SRP construction period.

[29] According to a community resources survey by an engineering firm engaged by Du Pont, the ratio in the white schools in the six main nonsite South Carolina towns ranged from 1:27.1 in Barnwell to 1:41.2 in Aiken and 1:41.6 in North Augusta.

[30] Trailer surveys in the summer of 1951 suggested that the average was considerably lower, and the Office of Education permitted use of a figure no higher than 0.5 in applying for Federal aid.

[31] Amendments providing for more extensive Federal aid to schools were "pocket-vetoed" by the President late in 1951.

Increased enrollments affected conditions in the various school districts unevenly, reflecting the pre-project size and school capacity of the community as well as the actual size of the increase. Aiken had a numerically greater increase than did Barnwell, but the secretary of the Aiken Chamber of Commerce indicated that in general school facilities had proved adequate so far. In contrast, some Barnwell schools were not only operating on a double shift but classes were being held in churches, the Masonic temple, etc.; at the same time, the number of teachers recruited had been based on the assumption that temporary family housing would be available in the fall. Teachers must be hired for a full school term, and all those newly hired would be needed if, before the end of the current term, an influx of pupils materialized in the numbers originally anticipated. Otherwise, according to a local official, fewer additions would have been adequate, and the added outlay for salaries represented an unnecessary financial drain, for which funds had been diverted from other needed activities. Some Augusta residents pointed to the new schools completed or under construction and, while admitting that existing schools were crowded, were confident that no serious difficulties would occur. Others maintained that Augusta schools were "overflowing," cited examples of unsafe schools and classes held in buildings other than schools, and doubted whether the new schools, even when completed, would be adequate.

The temporary buildings, once erected, were expected to be sufficient for project-connected children (as well as those of former site residents in these communities), provided employment schedules were not changed (see discussion on p. 3) and Richmond County's permanent school construction program was successfully carried out. By mid-1952, 37 temporary school rooms had been completed in Aiken County (15 classrooms at Jackson; 8 at North Augusta and 12 others in the North Augusta school district; and 2 for Negro pupils at New Ellenton) and 5 in Allendale County (Fairfax); 32 had been completed but not yet accepted by school officials in Barnwell County (15 classrooms for white and 7 for Negro students at Williston and 10 for Negro children at Barnwell).

Queried on the long-run effect of the project, several observers commented that the demountables, while regarded as temporary, would be superior to some local structures which had outside toilets and no central heating or hot water. If the demountables were not taken down after the construction period, they might actually constitute some net improvement of school facilities for the area. School standards, professional qualifications of teachers, and so on continued to occasion some concern, both for the current period and over the long run. An Aiken resident, commenting that a large proportion of the teachers were new, said that many were young people "just out of school" and inexperienced in handling students sometimes little younger than themselves.

Hospitals. Additional beds had been made available in Aiken and Augusta hospitals to meet increased population needs as of November 1951, but it was generally conceded that the main pressure from SRP in-migration was yet to come. Pre-project plans for substantial hospital expansion in Augusta, already the area's medical center, were revised somewhat after the SRP announcement, and plans were drawn for a small hospital in Barnwell County, which had no hospital. When provisions for hospital aid were eliminated from the defense housing legislation at the last minute, local officials urged AEC financing for planned hospital expansion. Project officials, however, continued to regard this as a local responsibility. Further, various authorities in the area still disagreed in November 1951 on both the extent of the need and the best way of increasing capacity.

The costly and lengthy nature of hospital construction, and the difficulties of obtaining additional physicians and nurses made existing facilities and plans already in progress particularly important in this field. Augusta's University Hospital was the only large hospital in the immediate SRP area,[32] and one observer noted that it was virtually the only one with an adequate staff of doctors (nurses, a critical occupation nationally, were in short supply in all of the hospitals). Described as old and in need of remodeling and renovation, it had some 475 beds and a high occupancy rate at the time of the FSA survey; a 200-bed addition to the hospital had been planned before the SRP. A new 100-bed hospital was already under construction at that time, scheduled to be completed in the spring of 1952; it was being constructed with Federal assistance granted under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act (Hill-Burton), designed to assist long-range State plans and requiring substantial local contributions. In addition, the Georgia State Legislature had authorized the sale of bonds for construction of a 750-bed State teaching hospital in Augusta.

---

[32] Two Veterans Administration hospitals were also located in Augusta.

The University Hospital had many South Carolina patients because of its proximity and the lack of comparable staff or facilities in the South Carolina counties. So-called "problem cases" in Aiken County, for example, were sent to Augusta.[33] With a recent addition constructed with the aid of Hill-Burton funds, Aiken County General Hospital (that county's only hospital) had approximately 150 beds at the time of the SRP announcement, but a number were not then in use, reportedly because of the shortage of nurses. Allendale General Hospital had 27 beds, generally regarded as adequate to meet SRP-incurred needs.[33]

By converting private rooms to semiprivate, approximately 100 beds had been added to the University Hospital as of November 1951. At a series of fall 1951 meetings, project and Federal and State health officials discussed the desirability as well as the financing of revised plans for expansion of the hospital. Attention was called to the nonavailability of steel for hospital construction, the possibility that extra beds or additions which would use existing central facilities might be sufficient to meet temporary needs, and the importance of avoiding construction of facilities which might be superfluous after the SRP construction period. According to recent information, a Hill-Burton project for approximately $1 million for renovating and improving University Hospital was approved early in 1952. No new beds were to be added, however; neither State nor Federal Public Health officials would approve financial aid for expanding the hospital because of the new State Hospital. (A Federal grant also had been urged for the latter—to cover the added costs of accelerating its construction and thereby make it available for part of the SRP construction period; with no such aid authorized, the hospital was not scheduled for completion in less than 3 to 4 years.)

The extra beds in the Aiken hospital had been put in use by mid-1951, and in November consideration was given to opening up an unfinished floor (with a 30-bed capacity) in the pre-project addition. A local leader, interviewed at that time, said that this floor could presumably take care of the added population but that the additional staff required would be very difficult to get. Another Aiken resident, active in hospital work, commented that lack of nurses had already forced them to employ untrained aides.

Apart from hospital capacity, health departments in the counties affected were generally described as understaffed and short of money.

Commercial Facilities. Many new businesses came into the SRP area during the period under review, and sales expanded rapidly. Numerous corner grocery stores, filling stations, drug stores, and other small enterprises had opened up, as well as the new drive-in theaters, super-markets, restaurants, and "beer joints," already cited. With one or two exceptions, however, all sources agreed that the major portion of business expansion had been by existing local firms. Some people attributed this to resistance of local interests to entrance of new enterprises until existing firms had all the business they could handle; others pointed out the temporary nature of SRP demand and the shortage of construction materials. New commercial construction had been limited, and a long-time Augusta resident cited examples of local firms expanding into adjacent buildings or converting old houses to stores.

Some of this expansion had occurred in the South Carolina communities, principally in Aiken. But the principal expansion was in Augusta, commercial center for the whole area. Retail sales jumped 34 percent during the first 5 months of 1951 over the volume in the corresponding period of 1950, and the increase in department store sales was considerably higher than the national average. Between the fall of 1950 and a year later, circulation of the two newspapers rose from 54,000 to 73,000, and newsprint tonnage used increased 30 percent because of the new business and increased advertising; airline passenger traffic, airmail, and long distance telephone calls roughly doubled; the local transit company ordered new buses, added routes, and increased schedules; and bank clearings set a new record, the figure for the first 9 months of 1951 exceeding any other year's total clearings.

---

[33] Or to Orangeburg County (adjacent to Aiken and Barnwell Counties on the east). This county had a 200-bed general hospital which served five counties, including Barnwell and Allendale, and several small specialty hospitals.

The SRP's large share in Augusta's expansion was exceeded by the proportion attributed to Camp Gordon's reactivation at that time. The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce pointed out that Augusta was the only town near the Camp; not only did the Camp personnel and their families living in Augusta spend money there, but also families and friends visiting them or ordering things for them locally. In contrast, business from project workers was dispersed among the various SRP towns; in his experience, many project people did not bring their families, at least not immediately, and much of their pay was therefore sent home and did not benefit the area. Recent information indicates, however, that as construction progressed, SRP payrolls became the major factor in Augusta's continuing business boom.

Social Problems and Changes

Both short-run social problems and long-range social and cultural changes were still expected at the time of this survey. The former were anticipated largely in connection with the temporary barracks to be put up in the smaller towns, which had been reduced in number and were relatively little occupied by mid-1952, as noted. The long-range changes were predicted mainly in the communities where the permanent workers were expected to settle, and a variety of local sources indicated in November 1951 that, even at that early date, such changes were becoming evident.

Social Problems. Except for isolated instances, few local residents interviewed in November 1951 had observed any increase in crime, juvenile delinquency, prostitution, or other such social problems—in spite of the large number of people who had already arrived in the area and the general lack of recreation facilities. Lack of major social problems was attributed by some people to the dispersal of workers' homes among several established communities. Others suggested that, because of Augusta's relatively greater facilities, the concentration of single workers there had tended to minimize the problems or at least had made them less apparent to local residents. Still others, however, pointed out that recreation was a more important problem for single men, and emphasized once more the change in the migrant force to men accompanied by families.

Augusta was frequently described as having "always been a wide-open town" and local residents said that "entertainment on the light side" had increased substantially since the SRP and Camp Gordon expansion. In September 1951, a Superior Court judge in Augusta, commenting favorably on the newly opened "Teen Town" (a center sponsored by the Junior Women's Club), said that "the increasing trend toward crime and law violation by teen-agers" had been brought forcibly to his attention from first-hand observation. Some local officials described "a lot of drunkenness" in Augusta, but several residents said that if crime and drunkenness had increased it "wasn't obvious to the average citizen." Most people contrasted conditions with those during the war, when Augusta was flooded with unattached servicemen from Camp Gordon, and stressed that even with the "double expansion," of the Camp and the SRP, the problems were not as great.

The smaller numbers of single workers in the South Carolina towns, most of whom reportedly went to Augusta for entertainment, had similarly created few new problems, although organized prostitution was reported to have "hit" Aiken in the early fall of 1951 and some sources described a "rather bad situation" in Ellenton and New Ellenton. Local fears concerning trailers had also proved unfounded, according to various observers; they were regarded as unlikely to create future special problems for nearby communities. Emphasis was laid on the fact that trailer migrants "regard their trailers as their homes these days," and also that only the better-paid workers could afford to buy trailers.[34]

---

[34] Trailers were priced in the area at from about $1,500 for a used 1-bedroom trailer to some $5,000 for a new 2-bedroom trailer, with a one-third downpayment required. According to a Trailer Coach Manufacturers Association survey, the annual income of the average trailer resident topped the national average, being over $4,000 on both the East and West Coasts.

Those South Carolina towns scheduled to have temporary barracks located near them, however, continued to be apprehensive over the arrival of such a large body of single workers. Barnwell officials, for example, with the prospect of "1,500 strangers in town," feared trouble even though the men would probably go to Augusta for amusement. They were reported to have under consideration the barring of construction workers from local events, such as the regular square dances, or, if necessary, the elimination of such activities during the period of major influx. Allendale officials were even more concerned; if the site were closed to traffic, Augusta would be nearly 70 miles around the site from Allendale and the nearest city in the other direction was even farther. One observer said that Allendale was not even attempting to plan, but "just throws up its hands in despair."

Welfare authorities, particularly at the State level, were "definitely awake to the problems" which could arise, according to local observers in November 1951. Welfare activities had already increased substantially in the area. In Augusta, an integrated welfare council had been organized, which had established a community chest organization and had helped such private agencies as the Travelers' Aid and the National Recreation Association to establish themselves and the Red Cross to increase its organization. In the fall, the Augusta YWCA announced plans for an expanded program and representatives of the national Y spent a few days in the area, studying the problems and helping formulate plans; by November classes for women had been started, and a day nursery. The American Social Hygiene Association also sent a representative to Aiken in the early fall, and, at local request, again in November, to discuss the possibility of arranging a leadership training institute in the handling of problems which had developed elsewhere with large groups of migrant workers. The danger of such difficulties arising was also discussed at the Western Carolina Council's November meeting, in connection with the council's new welfare committee.

The churches, numbering over 150 in the Augusta metropolitan area according to the Chamber of Commerce, were also reported to be expanding their activities. A newly appointed area director for the National Council of Churches had arrived in the area just prior to this survey.

Social and Cultural Changes. One Augusta "old-timer" was voluble on how "the place is full of strangers . . . You have to wait in line for movies . . . The town even looks different."; similar comments were frequently quoted. Most community leaders interviewed, however, indicated that the temporary construction workers had been accommodated without noticeable friction, although they were not "a part of the community" to any great degree. Workers living in trailers outside Aiken, for example, came in to town to market but otherwise were fairly self-sufficient in their trailer communities. In the opinion of some observers, those workers who lived in rooms also regarded themselves as too transient to be interested in local affairs and tended to mix largely with other SRP workers.

Permanent AEC and Du Pont operations staff, on the other hand, residing chiefly in Aiken and Augusta, were repeatedly described as having become remarkably well integrated. Both SRP and local residents remarked that at first the Aiken people resented the newcomers, but gradually they had been accepted and by November were "pretty well assimilated." Many were even active in community affairs.

Aiken and Augusta leaders consistently emphasized that they expected these new permanent residents to make a large social and cultural contribution. The head of the Augusta YWCA pointed out, for example, that some of the newly arrived SRP women had worked in the Community Chest drive, and that benefit thus had been derived from other communities' experience in such activities. The concert organization in Aiken had more members than ever before, making possible a "bigger and better" concert program. Formation of Aiken chapters of the American Association of University Women and League of Women Voters was also under discussion. A major reason given for the SRP women's desire to form a League chapter quickly was their discovery that they would be ineligible to vote in the 1952 Presidential election; South Carolina required 2 years' residence to establish the right to vote, in contrast to the 1-year requirement in Georgia and elsewhere. The group mentioned wanted to work for a change in the law, according to local sources, and, even though that was impossible before the coming election, to make their opinions heard.

Several persons interviewed also expected the newcomers to have a "healthy" effect on local politics. More than one Augusta resident pointed out that the incoming people had different ideas, were not committed to local parties, and would have the right to vote after a year's residence. They were a sizable enough group, these residents suggested, to "worry" the local politicians, who might modify existing policies to gain their support. This was a particularly opportune moment for any such change, it was pointed out, since one of the two major parties in Augusta (both being wings of the Democratic Party) had split in the fall 1951 mayoralty election, and party lines and policies were in process of being reshaped.

All the new ideas and experience which the newcomers brought to the area and the mingling of people from all over the country would also eventually produce a change in local attitudes, most sources agreed. Augusta's new interest in welfare was largely attributed to the new residents, and Augusta officials were being "stirred up" and made aware of inadequate conditions, according to some people. The new arrivals could not vote yet, but they could talk, write letters, and otherwise exert pressure and make the needs clear.

Again it was emphasized that such effects had not yet been fully felt. Less than a year had elapsed since the SRP announcement; many SRP personnel did not bring their wives and families immediately; and the temporary expansion had not reached its peak. Many local residents continued, of course, to view the question of change in terms of a "3-year temporary disruption" and to expect a return to the "status quo" when the construction workers departed. Most local leaders interviewed on this subject, however, seemed to share the opinion of the Barnwell official, who said: "You can't bring several thousand people to a town of under 2,000 and not have change."

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1952

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
331UN342B C001
BULLETIN.$WASH DC
1095-1100 1952
3 0112 011572523